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Organization of the
Government of Canada

1966



ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

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INTRODUCTION

Generally, this publication deals with all three arms of the Government of Canada but stresses the organization of the administrative components of the Executive, whether the component is a department headed by a cabinet minister or is an agency for which a cabinet minister reports to Parliament. These are listed in Schedules A, B, C, and D of the *Financial Administration Act*.

When the Interdepartmental Committee was set up to plan the Official Guide to Canadian Government Organization, its objective was to produce a relatively simple guide which would enable people to locate any particular part of the government and a description of its functions. Accordingly, agency functions are being stressed and long lists of employees will disappear.

Experience has led to the introduction of interim revisions on coloured paper as a quick means of bringing changes in government organization to the attention of persons who have subscribed to the revision service. These interim revisions will be incorporated in the next scheduled revision (January or July) whenever such reprinting will serve a useful purpose.

Although the information which appears in this manual has been obtained from liaison officers in each of the departments or agencies, greater detail can be obtained by addressing inquiries directly to the department or agency concerned.



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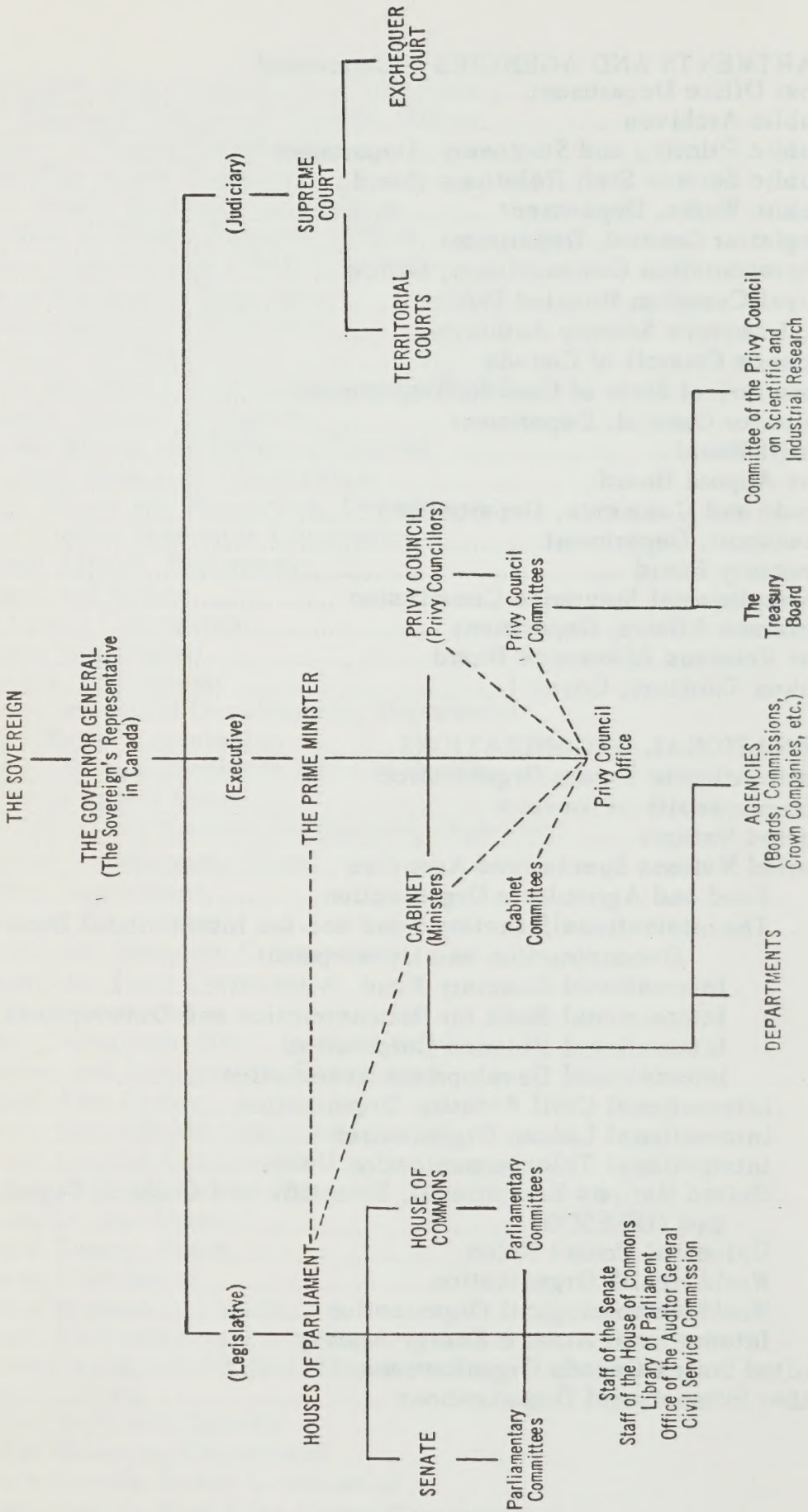
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OUTLINE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE SOVEREIGN

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Canada, the Royal title being “Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith” (*An Act respecting the Royal Style and Titles*, S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 9).

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

His Excellency

The Right Honourable Roland Michener

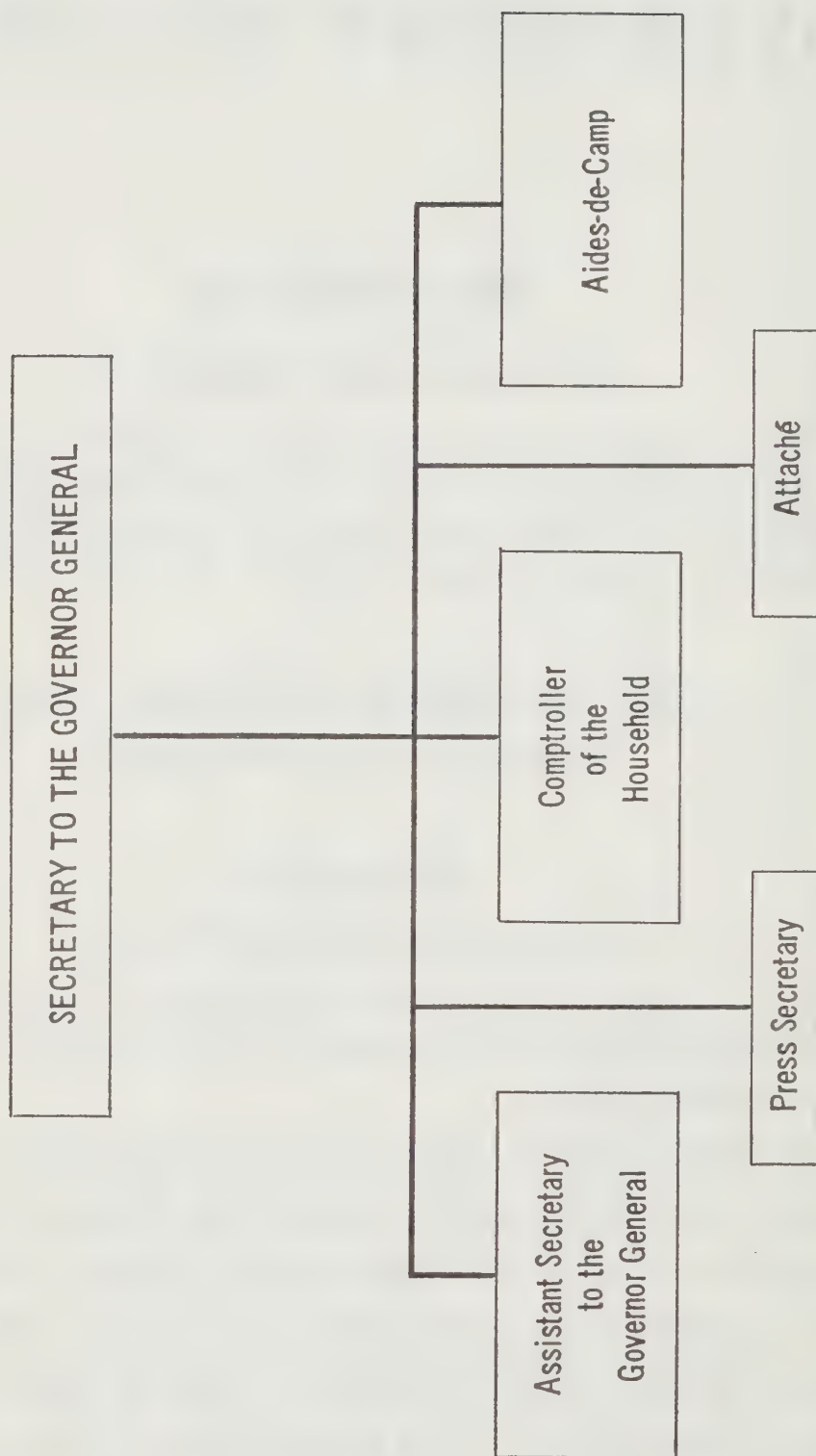
The Governor General is the personal representative in Canada of the Sovereign, by whom he is appointed on the recommendation of Her Canadian ministers. His term of office is normally five years.

The Sovereign, the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada. The Sovereign, normally represented by the Governor General, must give assent to all enactments passed by the Senate and the House of Commons before they become law. In practice Royal Assent to such enactments is always given.

As the representative of the Sovereign, the Governor General performs the functions of the formal head of the executive branch of the government and “acting by and with the advice of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada” constitutes the Governor in Council. He is also the normal channel of communication between Buckingham Palace and the Government of Canada. He is, by virtue of his office, the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces.

(See *The Parliament of Canada*, p. 15: The Executive, p. 59)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Government House, Ottawa

Principal Officers

Secretary to the Governor General.....	Mr. Esmond Butler
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.....	Colonel A. G. Cherrier, O.B.E., C.D.
Comptroller of the Household.....	Captain D.C. McKinnon C.D., R.C.N.
Press Secretary.....	Mr. Guy Robillard
Attaché.....	Mr. George Cowley
Aides-de-camp	Lieutenant M. S. Price, RCN Flight-Lieutenant J. A. M. Landry Captain D. G. Hyman, RCA

Her Excellency Mrs. Michener

Lady-in-Waiting and Secretary.....	Mrs. C. Webster
------------------------------------	-----------------

For administrative purposes, there exists what is called the "Office of the Secretary to the Governor General" which is designated as a department of government within the meaning of certain Acts, more particularly the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended), the *Public Service Superannuation Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 47, as amended) and the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

Prior to 1927, the Office dealt with all official correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, various Colonial Governments, and the consequent correspondence with Canadian Government departments. Subsequently, this became a function of the Department of External Affairs.

The functions of the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General are of a secretarial and administrative nature, including submission to the Governor General, for signature, of state documents such as Commissions of Appointment, Orders in Council, capital cases, remission cases, and others; administrative work connected with formal and ceremonial functions such as the opening and prorogation of Parliament, investitures, and presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions; tour programmes, programmes of visits of Heads of State and other distinguished visitors to Canada, in so far as all these affect the activities of the Governor General; official correspondence; protocol relating to the Governor General; and maintenance of a close relationship with the Office of the Prime Minister and other government departments, as well as with Buckingham Palace.

The Secretary to the Governor General is the chief of the Governor General's staff. The permanent head of the Office (which functions as a unit in dealing with the duties mentioned above) is the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

Besides the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General, there are two other main units functioning at Government House. These units form part of the Governor General's Personal Staff or of his Household.

One unit is headed by the Comptroller of the Household, who is comptroller of the Privy Purse and responsible for the management of His Excellency's Household, that is: engagement of domestic personnel, purchase of supplies and internal control of Government House.

The other unit comprises the Aides-de-Camp, who are attached to His Excellency's person when fulfilling engagements in Ottawa and on tour. Their duties include administrative work connected with His Excellency's engagements at Government House and elsewhere.

Attending to the wife of the Governor General is a Lady-in-Waiting, who also acts as Private Secretary to Her Excellency.

THE PARLIAMENT
OF CANADA

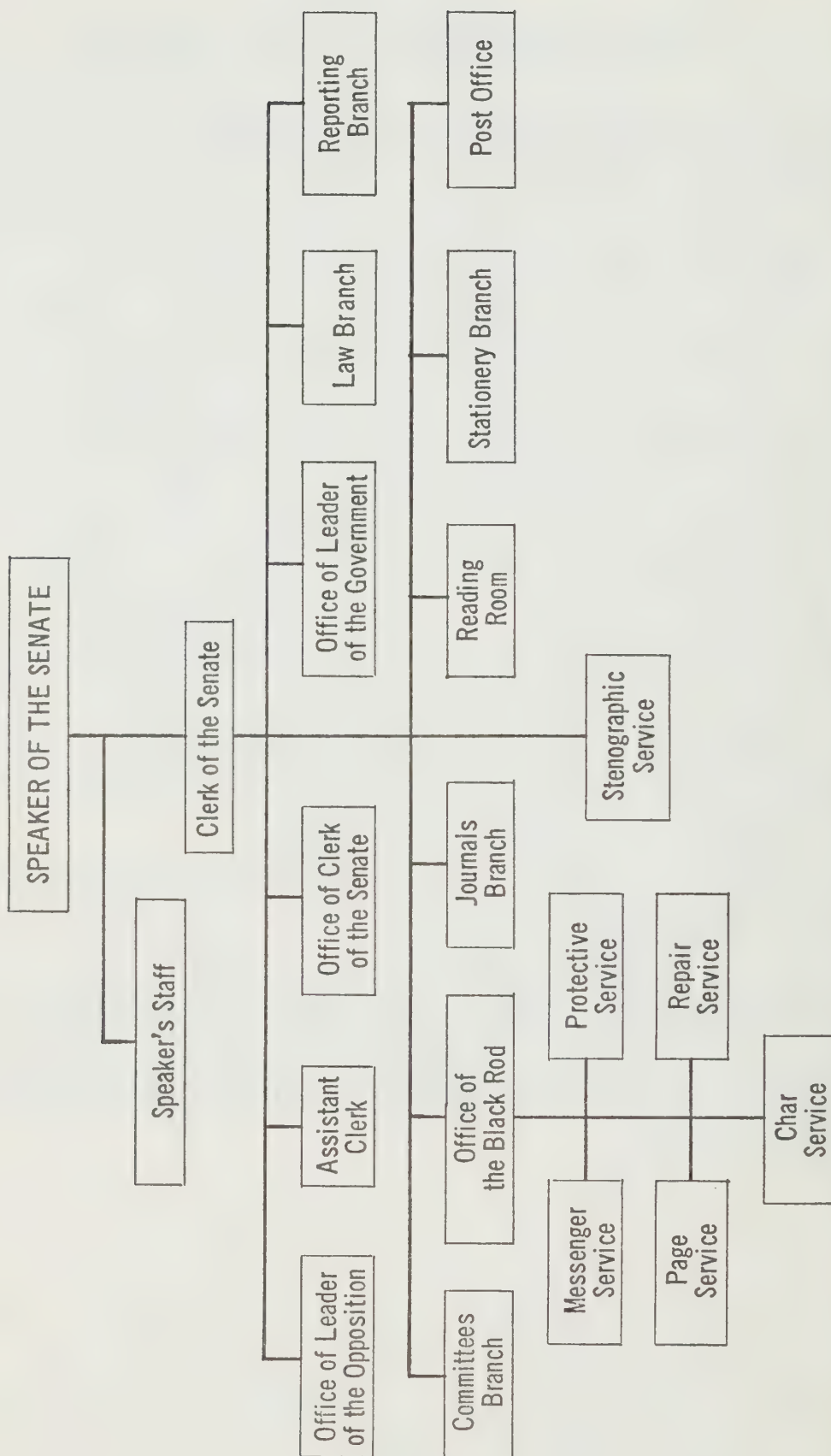
THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

The Queen, as represented in Canada by the Governor General, and the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada. Parliament provides for the appropriation of money for public purposes and for the raising of the necessary funds by public acts of Parliament. In general, the legislative powers of Parliament are defined in section 91 of the *British North America Act, 1867*. Parliament may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned by the Act exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces. Expressly included in the powers of Parliament are the following matters: the amendment of the constitution of Canada except as regards matters coming within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures and subject to certain other exceptions; the public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; unemployment insurance; the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation; the borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; the census and statistics; militia, military and naval service, and defence; the fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada; beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a province and any British or foreign country or between two provinces; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for the Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; old age pensions; the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.

In addition, the Parliament of Canada and, within the provinces, the provincial legislatures may make laws relating to agriculture and immigration, but in the event of conflict federal legislation is paramount.

The acts or statutes adopted by Parliament in the exercise of its legislative powers are originally introduced as bills and may originate in either the Senate or the House of Commons. However, bills which appropriate any part of the public revenue or impose any tax must originate in the House of Commons. Private bills usually originate in the Senate. All bills must be adopted by both Houses and receive royal assent in order to become law.

THE SENATE



THE SENATE

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

The Speaker

The Honourable Sydney J. Smith

The Leader of the Government

The Honourable Paul J.J. Martin, P.C.

The Leader of the Opposition

The Honourable Jacques Flynn, P.C.

Alphabetical List of the Members of the Senate

SENATORS	DESIGNATION	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
The Honourable		
Aird, John B.....	Toronto	Toronto, Ont.
Argue, Hazen	Regina	Kayville, Sask.
Aseltine, Walter M., P.C.	Rosetown.....	Rosetown, Sask.
Basha, Michael G...J.....	West Coast	Curling, Nfld.
Beaubien, Arthur L.	Provencher	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
Beaubien, L.P.	Bedford	Montreal, Que.
Belisle, Rheal.....	Sudbury	Sudbury, Ont.
Benidickson, W.M., P.C.	Kenora-Rainy River.....	Kenora, Ont.
Blois, Fred M.....	Colchester-Hants	Truro, N.S.
Boucher, William A.	Prince Albert	Prince Alberts, Sask.
Bourget, Maurice, P.C.....	The Laurentides.....	Lévis, Que.
Bourque, Romuald.....	De la Vallière.....	Outremont, Que.
Burchill, G. Percival	Northumberland-Miramichi..	South Nelson, N.B.
Cameron, Donald	Banff	Edmonton, Alta.
Carter, Chesley W. ....	.....	St. John's, Nfld.
Choquette, Lionel.....	Ottawa East	Ottawa, Ont.
Connolly, Harold	Halifax North	Halifax, N.S.
Connolly, John J., P.C.....	Ottawa West	Ottawa, Ont.
Cook, Eric	St. John's East.....	St. John's, Nfld.
Croll, David A.	Toronto-Spadina	Toronto, Ont.
Davey, Keith	York.....	Toronto, Ont.
Denis, Azellus, P.C.	La Salle.....	Montreal, Que.
Deschatelets, Jean-Paul, P.C.....	Lauzon.....	Montreal, Que.
Desruisseaux, Paul.....	Wellington.....	Sherbrooke, Que.
Dessureault, J.-M.....	Stadacona	Quebec, Que.
Duggan, James.....	.....	St. John's, Nfld.
Eudes, Raymond	DeLorimier.....	Montreal, P.Q.
Everett, Dougals D.	Winnipeg	Winnipeg, Man.
Farris, J.W. de B.....	Vancouver South.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Ferguson, Muriel McQ.....	Fredericton	Fredericton, N.B.
Flynn, Jacques, P.C.....	Rougemont.....	Quebec, Que.
Fournier, Edgar.....	Madawaska-Restigouche ...	Iroquois, N.B.
Fournier, Sarto.....	De Lanaudière	Montreal, Que.
Gélinas, Louis P.....	Montarville	Montreal, Que.
Gladstone, James	Lethbridge.....	Cardston, Alta.
Gouin, L.M.	De Salaberry	Montreal, Que.
Grosart, Allister	Pickering.....	Toronto, Ont.
Haig, J. Campbell.....	River Heights	Winnipeg, Man.

SENATORS	DESIGNATION	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
The Honourable		
Hastings, Earl A.....	Palliser-Foothills.....	Calgary, Alta.
Hayden, Salter A.....	Toronto.....	Toronto, Ont.
Hays, Harry, P.C.....	Calgary.....	Calgary, Alta.
Hollett, Malcolm.....	Burin.....	St. John's, Nfld.
Inman, F. Elsie	Murray Harbour	Montague, P.E.I.
Irvine, Olive L.	Lisgar.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Isnor, Gordon B.....	Halifax-Dartmouth.....	Halifax, N.S.
Kickham, Thomas J. ....	.....	Souris, P.E.I.
Kinley, John J.....	Queens-Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S.
Kinnear, Mary E.....	.....	Port Colborne, Ont.
Laird, Keith.....	.....	Windsor, Ont.
Lamontagne, Maurice, P.C.....	Inkerman	Montreal, Que.
Lang, Daniel A.....	South York.....	Toronto, Ont.
Langlois, Leopold.....	Grandville.....	Quebec, Que.
Lefrançois, J. Eugène.....	Repentigny.....	Montreal, Que.
Leonard, T. D'Arcy.....	Toronto-Rosedale.....	Toronto, Ont.
MacDonald, John J.....	Queens.....	R.R. 9 Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Macdonald, John M.....	Cape Breton.....	North Sydney, N.S.
MacKenzie, Norman A.	University-Point Grey	Vancouver, B.C.
Macnaughton, Alan, P.C.	Sorel.....	Westmount, Que.
Martin, Paul J.J., P.C.....	.....	Windsor, Ont.
McDonald, A. Hamilton.....	Moosomin.....	Regina, Sask.
McElman, Charles	Nashwaak Valley	Fredericton, N.B.
McGrand, Fred A.	Sunbury	Fredericton Junction, N.B.
McLean, Donald A.....	.....	Black's Harbour, N.B.
Méthot, Léon	Shawinigan	Trois Rivières, Que.
Michaud, Hervé J.....	.....	Fredericton, N.B.,
Molson, Hartland de M.....	Alma.....	Montreal, Que.
Monette, Gustave	Mille Isles.....	Montreal, Que.
Nichol, John.....	Lion's Gate.....	Vancouver, B.C.
O'Leary, Clement A.....	Antigonish-Guysborough ...	Antigonish, N.S.
O'Leary, M. Grattan.....	Carleton.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Paterson, Norman McL.....	Thunder Bay	Fort William, Ont.
Pearson, Arthur M.	Lumsden	Lumsden, Sask.
Phillips, Lazarus	Rigaud	Westmount, Que.
Phillips, Orville H.....	Prince.....	Alberton, P.E.I.
Pouliot, Jean-François.....	De la Durantaye	Rivière du Loup, Que.
Prowse, J. Harper	Edmonton.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Quart, Josie D.....	Victoria	Quebec, Que.
Rattenbury, Nelson	Saint John	Saint John, N.B.
Roebuck, Arthur W.	Toronto-Trinity	Toronto, Ont.
Savoie, Calixte F.....	L'Acadie	Moncton, N.B.
Smith, Donald.....	Queens-Shelburne.....	Liverpool, N.S.
Smith, Sydney J. (Speaker).....	Kamloops	Kamloops, B.C.
Sparrow, Herbert O.....	Battlefords	North Battlefords, Sask.
Stanbury, Richard J.....	York Centre	Toronto, Ont.
Sullivan, Joseph A.....	North York	Toronto, Ont.
Thériault, Edouard J.....	.....	Digby, N.S.
Thompson, Andrew .....	.....	Kendal, Ont.
Thorvaldson, Gunnar S.....	Winnipeg South	Winnipeg, Man.
Urquart, Earl W.....	Inverness-Richmond.....	West Bay, N.S.
Vaillancourt, Cyrille	Kennebec.....	Lévis, Que.
Walker, David, P.C.....	Toronto.....	Toronto, Ont.
Welch, Frank C.....	Kings	Wolfville, N.S.
White, George S., P.C.	Hastings-Frontenac	Madoc, Ont.
Willis, Harry A	Peel	Toronto, Ont.
Yuzyk, Paul	Fort Garry	Winnipeg, Man.

Principal Officers of the Senate

Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments	Robert Fortier, Q.C., LL.B., B.A.
Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate.....	E. Russell Hopkins, B.A., LL.B.
First Clerk Assistant.....	Alcide Paquette, B.A.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.....	Major Charles R. Lamoureux, D.S.O.
Chief Clerk of Committees and Assistant Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel.....	Robert J. Batt, LL.B., B.A.
Chief of Administration and Personnel	J. Walter Dean
Editor of Debates and Chief of Reporting Branch.....	Graydon Hagen

As originally constituted, the Senate consisted of three divisions (Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces), each of which was represented by 24 Senators. In 1915 a fourth division comprising the Western Provinces, and also represented by 24 Senators, was created. As each new province entered the Union (Manitoba and British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905 and Newfoundland in 1949) it was given representation. At the present time the Senate, consisting of 102 Senators, has the following membership: Newfoundland 6; Prince Edward Island 4; Nova Scotia 10; New Brunswick 10; Quebec 24; Ontario 24; Manitoba 6; Saskatchewan 6; Alberta 6; and British Columbia 6. With the exception of appropriation and tax bills the Senate shares with the House of Commons authority to initiate legislation.

Senators are appointed for life by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. To be eligible for appointment to the Senate a person must (a) be of the full age of thirty years; (b) be either a natural born or a naturalized subject of the Queen; (c) be legally or equitably seised as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in franc-allevu or in roture, within the province for which he is appointed, of the value of four thousand dollars, over and above all rents, dues, debts, charges, mortgages, and incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same; (d) have real and personal property together worth four thousand dollars over and above his debts and liabilities; (e) be a resident in the province for which he is appointed; and, in the case of Quebec, must have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed or be a resident therein. Each Senator must take the oath of allegiance and make a declaration of his property qualification before taking his seat.

A Senator may resign his place in the Senate by a letter of resignation addressed to the Governor General. The place of a Senator becomes vacant if, for two consecutive sessions of the Parliament, he fails to give his attendance in the Senate; if he takes an oath or makes a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign power, or does an act whereby he becomes a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or citizen of a foreign power; if he is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or applies for the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or becomes a public defaulter; if he is attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime; if he ceases to be qualified in respect of property or of residence; provided that he shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of residence by reason only of his residing at the seat of the Government of Canada while holding an office under that government requiring his presence there.

The Speaker of the Senate is appointed by the Governor in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. Under a long standing custom the appointment is made only for the duration of a Parliament and a Speaker of the English language is

succeeded by one of the French language (and vice versa). The same practice governs the election of the Speaker of the House of Commons. Furthermore, the combined practice is that the two Speakers are never of the same language.

The debates and proceedings of the Senate, which may be conducted in either language, are governed by rules and orders.

The following standing Committees have been established by the Senate: Standing Orders; Banking and Commerce; Transport and Communications; Miscellaneous Private Bills; Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts; External Relations; Finance; Tourist Traffic; Debates and Reporting; Divorce; Natural Resources; Immigration and Labour; Canadian Trade Relations; Public Health and Welfare; Civil Service Administration; and Public Buildings and Grounds. There are also joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons, some of which are standing and others are sessional.

The Clerk of the Senate, who is also Clerk of the Parliaments, is the chief officer of the Senate and takes minutes of all the proceedings of the Senate. Under the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended) he has the rank of "deputy head", and, as such, is vested with certain duties with regard to appointments to positions in the Senate. He reads the commission for the appointment of a new Speaker and administers the oaths required by law to new members as one of the commissioners appointed for that purpose. As Clerk of the Parliaments he has custody of all the original acts of Parliament. His seal of office is affixed to copies of all acts delivered to the Registrar General of Canada pursuant to the *Publication of Statutes Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 230) or required to be produced before courts of justice. He also certifies copies of acts, upon application, for individuals who require them.

The duties of the Assistant Clerk consist of reading petitions and other documents, taking minutes of proceedings in the Committee of the Whole and otherwise assisting the Clerk in the business of the House.

The Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate gives legal advice to the Senate, Committees of the Senate and individual Senators on all matters connected with past or present legislation. He is required, among other duties, to: read all public and private bills which come before the Senate and check the accuracy of all references to acts or parts of acts referred to therein; advise solicitors upon any matter which may be dealt with in private bills and check the form of such bills; attend all Committees of the Senate considering legislation, whether public or private, and advise the Chairman and members of the Committee as required; and advise the officers of the Senate on matters of law. He is also required to prepare drafts of public bills for Senators who wish to present such bills to the Senate.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is responsible for supervising the details in regard to the Opening of Parliament, summoning the Speaker and members of the House of Commons to hear the Speech from the Throne or for Royal Assent and prorogation. As regards the Senate, the maintenance of order, security, and such matters as messenger service also come under his supervision.

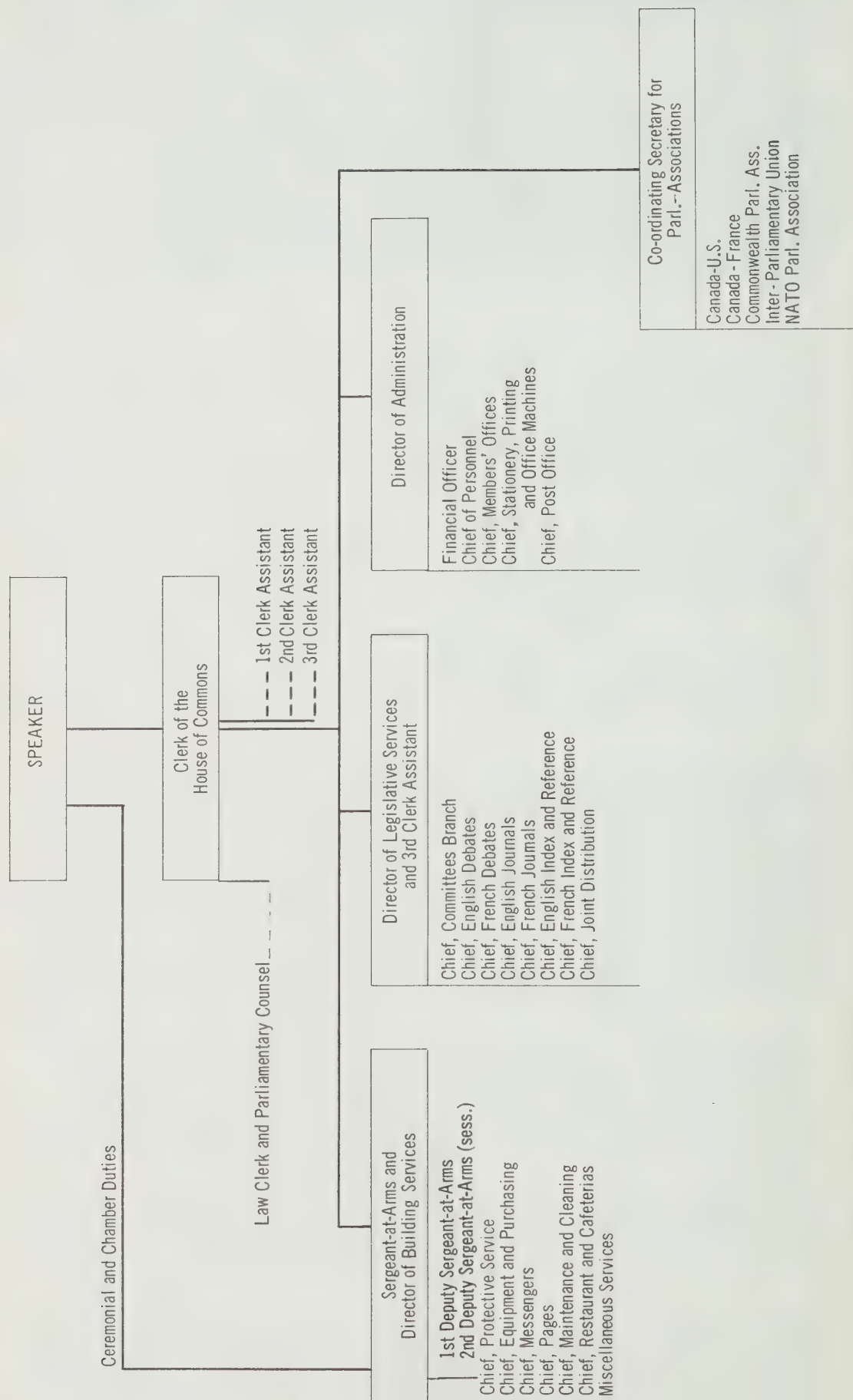
The Committees Branch furnishes secretarial and clerical assistance to the Standing Committees of the Senate, prepares reports of Committees for presentation to the Senate and arranges for the printing and distribution of the proceedings of Senate Committees. This Branch also examines and prepares reports on all petitions to Parliament for private bills.

The Debates and Reporting Branch reports the debates of the Senate. These reports are then edited and prepared for printing. The daily edition of *Debates of the Senate* is distributed the morning after each day's sitting. A revised edition of the *Debates of the Senate* is published in bound form after the end of each session. This Branch also reports the evidence given before, and the proceedings of, Standing and

Special Committees as ordered. The transcript of committee reports is turned over to the Committees Branch for inclusion with Minutes and other papers to be sent to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for printing and distribution.

The Journals Branch is responsible for the preparation and editing, from the scroll of the Clerk of the Senate, of the Minutes of the Proceedings, the Orders of the Day and the Routine Proceedings of the Senate. These reports are published together under the title *Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of Canada*, and are available on the morning after each day's sitting. At the close of each session of Parliament the *Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of Canada* are edited and indexed, and are published in bound form as the *Journals of the Senate of Canada*. The Journals constitute the authoritative record of the proceedings of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Twenty-eight Parliament

Note: Under Party, Lib.—Liberal, P.C.—Progressive Conservative; N.D.P.—New Democratic Party;
R.Cr.—Ralliement Cr  ditiste, Ind.—Ind  pendant.

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	ADDRESS	PARTY
Aiken, Gordon	Parry Sound Muskoka	Gravenhurst, Ont.	P.C.
Alkenbrack, Douglas	Frontenac-Lennox & Addington	Napanee, Ont.	P.C.
Alexander, Lincoln M.	Hamilton West	Hamilton, Ont.	P.C.
Allmand, Warren	Notre-Dame-de-Gr��ce	Montreal W., Que.	Lib.
Andras, Hon. Robert K. Member of the Administration	Port Arthur	Port Arthur, Ont.	Lib.
Anderson, David	Esquimalt-Saanich	Victoria, B.C.	Lib.
Asselin, Hon. Martial	Charlevoix	Malbaie, Que.	P.C.
Badanai, Hubert	Fort William	Fort William, Ont.	Lib.
Baldwin, Gerald W.	Peace River	Peace River, Alta.	P.C.
Barrett, H. Gordon	Lincoln	Thorold, Ont.	Lib.
Basford, Hon. S. Ronald Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs	Vancouver Centre	Vancouver, B.C.	Lib.
Beaudoin, L��onel	Richmond	Bramptonville, Que.	R.Cr.
B��chard, Albert	Bonaventure	Bonaventure Co., Que.	Lib.
Beer, Bruce S.	Peel-Dufferin	Brampton, Ont.	Lib.
Bell, Thomas M.	Saint John-Lancaster	Saint John, N.B.	P.C.
Benjamin, Les	Regina-Lake Centre	Regina, Sask.	NDP
Benson, Hon. Edgar J. Minister of Finance and Receiver General	Kingston and The Islands	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Bigg, Jack	Pembina	Westlock, Alta.	P.C.
Blair, D. Gordon	Grenville-Carleton	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Blouin, Gustave	Manicouagan	Sept-��les, Que.	Lib.
Borrie, Robert	Prince George-Peace River	Prince George, B.C.	Lib.
Boulanger, Prosper	Mercier	Pte-aux-Trembles, Que.	Lib.
Breau, Herbert	Gloucester	Tracadie, N.B.	Lib.
Brewin, F. Andrew	Greenwood	Ottawa, Ont.	NDP
Broadbent, J. Edward	Oshawa-Whitby	Oshawa, Ont.	NDP
Brown, James E.	Brant	Brantford, Ont.	Lib.
Buchanan, Judd	London West	London, Ont.	Lib.
Burton, John	Regina East	Regina, Sask.	NDP
Caccia, Chas. L.	Davenport	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Cadieu, Albert C.	Meadow Lake	Spiritwood, Sask.	P.C.
Cadieux, Hon. L��o Minister of National Defence	Labelle	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Cafik, Norman A.	Ontario	Pickering, Ont.	Lib.
Cantin, Jean-Charles	Louis-H��bert	Quebec, Que.	Lib.
Caouette, R��al	T��miscamingue	Rouyn, Que.	R.Cr.
Carter, Walter C.	St. John's West	St. John's, Nfld.	P.C.
Chappell, Hyl.	Peel South	Cooksville, Ont.	Lib.
Chr��tien, Hon. Jean Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Saint-Maurice	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Clermont, Gaston	Gatineau	Thurso, Que.	Lib.
Coates, Robert C.	Cumberland-Colchester North	Amhurst, N.S.	P.C.
Cobbe, Gerald Richard	Portage	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Lib.
Code, Desmond M.	Leeds	South Falls, Ont.	P.C.
Comeau, Louis-Roland	South Western Nova	Saulnierville, N.S.	P.C.
Comtois, Joseph-Roland	Terrebonne	Repentigny, Que.	Lib.

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	ADDRESS	PARTY
Corbin, Emyard	Madawaska-Victoria	Edmunston, N.B.	Lib.
Côté, Florian	Richelieu	Ste-Brigitte-des-Saults, Que.	Lib.
Côté, Hon. Jean-Pierre Minister of National Revenue	Longueuil	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Crouse, Lloyd R.	South Shore	Lunenburg, N.S.	P.C.
Crossman, Guy	Westmorland-Kent	Buctouche, N.B.	Lib.
Cullen, Jack	Samia	Samia, Ont.	Lib.
Cyr, Alexandre	Gaspé	Chandler, Que.	Lib.
Danforth, Harold W.	Kent-Essex	Blenheim, Ont.	P.C.
Danson, Barney	York-North	Willowdale, Ont.	Lib.
Davis, Hon. Jack Minister of Fisheries	Capilano	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Deakon, Walter	High Park	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Deachman, Grant	Vancouver Quadra	Vancouver, B.C.	Lib.
De Bané, Pierre	Matane	Quebec, Que.	Lib.
Diefenbaker, Rt. Hon. John G.	Prince Albert	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Dinsdale, Hon. Walter	Brandon-Souris	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Dionne, Charles-E.	Kamouraska	Kamouraska, Que.	R.Cr.
Douglas, A.B.	Assiniboia	Weyburn, Sask.	Lib.
Downey, Cliff	Battle River	Castor, Alta.	P.C.
Drury, Hon. Charles M. President of the Treasury Board	Westmount	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Dubé, Hon. Jean-Eudes Minister of Veterans Affairs	Restigouche	Campbellton, N.B.	Lib.
Dumont, Bernard	Frontenac	Bellechasse, Que.	R.Cr.
Duquet, Gérard	Quebec East	Quebec, Que.	Lib.
Durante, Richard J.J.	Comox-Albemi	Port Albemi, B.C.	Lib.
Emard, René	Vaudreuil	Ville Ile Perrot, Que.	Lib.
Ethier, Viateur	Glengarry-Prescott	Glen Robertson, Ont.	Lib.
Fairweather, Gordon	Fundy Royal	Rothestay, N.B.	P.C.
Faulkner, Hugh	Peterborough	Lakefield, Ont.	Lib.
Flemming, Hon. H.J.	Carleton-Charlotte	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Forest, Yves	Missisquoi	Magog, Que.	Lib.
Forget, Victor	Saint-Michel	Ville St-Michel, Que.	Lib.
Forrestall, Mike	Dartmouth-Halifax	Waverley, N.S.	P.C.
Fortin, André	Lotbinière	Victoriaville, Que.	R.Cr.
Foster, Maurice	Algoma	Desbarats, Ont.	Lib.
Francis, Lloyd	Ottawa West	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Gauthier, Charles-Arthur	Roberval	Mistassini, Que.	R.Cr.
Gendron, Rosaire	Témiscouata	Rivière-du-Loup, Que.	Lib.
Gervais, Paul-M.	Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke, Que.	Lib.
Gibson, Colin D.	Hamilton-Wentworth	Ancaster, Ont.	Lib.
Gilbert, John	Broadview	Toronto, Ont.	NDP
Gillespie, Alastair	Etobicoke	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Givens, Philip G.	York West	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Gleave, A.P.	Saskatoon-Biggar	Saskatoon, Sask.	NDP
Godin, Roland	Portneuf	Les Ecureuils, Que.	R.Cr.
Goode, Tom H.	Burnaby-Richmond	North Surrey, B.C.	Lib.
Goyer, Jean-Pierre	Dollard	Saint-Laurent, Que.	Lib.
Gray, Herb	Windsor West	Windsor, Ont.	Lib.
Greene, Hon. J.J. Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources	Niagara Falls	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Grills, Lee	Hastings	Belleville, Ont.	P.C.
Groos, David	Victoria	Victoria, B.C.	Lib.
Guay, Joseph-Philippe	St. Boniface	St. Boniface, Man.	Lib.
Guay, Raynald	Levis	Levis, Que.	Lib.

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	ADDRESS	PARTY
Guilbault, Jacques	Saint-Jacques	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Gundlock, Deane R.	Lethbridge	Lethbridge, Alta.	P.C.
Haidasz, Stanley	Parkdale	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Hales, Alfred Dryden	Wellington	Guelph, Ont.	P.C.
Harding, Randolph	Kootenay West	Silverton, B.C.	NDP
Harkness, Hon. Douglas S.	Calgary Centre	Calgary, Alta.	P.C.
Harries, Hue	Edmonton-Strathcona	Edmonton, Alta.	Lib.
Hees, Hon. George	Prince Edward-Hastings	Cobourg, Ont.	P.C.
Hellyer, Hon. Paul T. Minister of Transport	Trinity	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Hogarth, Douglas A.	New Westminster	New Westminster, B.C.	Lib.
Honey, Russell C.	Northumberland-Durham	Port Hope, Ont.	Lib.
Hopkins, Leonard D.	Renfrew North	Petawawa, Ont.	Lib.
Homer, J.H.	Crowfoot	Pollockville, Alta.	P.C.
Howard, Bruce	Okanagan Boundary	Penticton, B.C.	Lib.
Howard, Frank	Skeena	Terrace, B.C.	NDP
Howe, Marvin	Wellington-Grey	Arthur, Ont.	P.C.
Hymmen, Keith	Kitchener	Kitchener, Ont.	Lib.
Isabelle, Gaston	Hull	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Jamieson, Hon. Donald C. Minister of Defence Production	Burin-Burgeo	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Jerome, J.A.	Sudbury	Sudbury, Ont.	Lib.
Kaplan, Robert P.	Don Valley	Downsview, Ont.	Lib.
Kierans, Hon. Eric W. Postmaster General	Duvernay	Hampstead, Que.	Lib.
Knowles, Stanley H.	Winnipeg North Centre	Ottawa, Ont.	NDP
Knowles, William	Norfolk-Haldimand	Langton, Ont.	P.C.
Korchinski, Stanley James	Mackenzie	Rama, Sask.	P.C.
Lachance, Georges-C.	Lafontaine	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Laflamme, Ovide	Montmorency	Quebec, Que.	Lib.
Laing, Hon. Arthur Minister of Public Works	Vancouver South	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Lambert, Adrien	Bellechasse	Joly, Lotbiniere, Que.	R.Cr.
Lambert, Hon. Marcel	Edmonton West	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Lamoureux, Hon. Lucien	Stormont-Dundas	Ottawa, Ont.	Ind.
Lang, Hon. Otto E. Member of the Administration	Saskatoon-Humbolt	Saskatoon, Sask.	Lib.
Langlois, Paul	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi, Que.	Lib.
Laniel, Gérard	Beauharnois	Valleyfield, Que.	Lib.
Laprise, Gérard	Abitibi	La Sarre, Que.	R.Cr.
Lasalle, Roch	Joliette	Joliette, Que.	P.C.
Latulippe, Henry	Compton	Lac Mégantic, Que.	R.Cr.
Leblanc, Fernand-E.	Laurier	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Leblanc, Guy	Rimouski	Rimouski, Que.	Lib.
Lefebvre, Thomas	Pontiac	Temiskaming, Que.	Lib.
Legault, Carl	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	Lib.
Lessard, H.-Pit	LaSalle	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Lessard, Marcel	Lac-Saint-Jean	Alma, Que.	Lib.
Lewis, David	York South	Toronto, Ont.	NDP
Lind, James	Middlesex	London, Ont.	Lib.
Loiselle, Gérard	Saint-Henri	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Lundrigan, John	Gander-Twillingate	St. John's, Nfld.	P.C.
MacDonald, David	Egmont	Alberton, P.E.I.	P.C.
Macdonald, Hon. Donald S. President of the Privy Council	Rosedale	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	ADDRESS	PARTY
MacEachen, Hon. Allan J. Minister of Manpower and Immigration	Cape Breton Highlands-Canso	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
MacEwan, Russell	Central Nova	New Glasgow, N.S.	P.C.
MacGuigan, Mark	Windsor-Walkerville	Windsor, Ont.	Lib.
MacInnis, Donald	Cape Breton-East-Richmond	Glace Bay, N.S.	P.C.
MacInnis, Grace	Vancouver-Kingsway	Vancouver, B.C.	NDP
Mackasey, Hon. Bryce S. Minister of Labour	Verdun	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
MacLean, Hon. J. Angus	Malpeque	Belle Creek, P.E.I.	P.C.
Macquarrie, Heath N.	Hillsborough	Victoria, P.E.I.	P.C.
MacRae, J. Chester	York-Sunbury	Fredericton, N.B.	P.C.
Mahoney, P.M.	Calgary South	Calgary, Alta.	Lib.
Major, Robert-B.	Argenteuil	St-Sauveur-des-Monts, Que.	Lib.
Marceau, Gilles	Lapointe	Jonquière, Que.	Lib.
Marchand, Hon. Jean Minister of Forestry and Rural Development	Langelier	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Marchand, Leonard Stephen	Kamloops-Cariboo	Kamloops, B.C.	Lib.
Mather, Barry	Surrey	Ladner, B.C.	NDP
Marshal, Jack	Humber-St. George's- St. Barbe	Corner Brook, Nfld.	P.C.
Matte, René	Champlain	St. Casimir, Que.	R.Cr.
Mazankowski, Don	Vegreville	Vegreville, Alta.	P.C.
McBride, Murray	Lanark & Renfrew	Amprior, Ont.	Lib.
McCleave, Robert	Halifax-East Hants	Halifax, N.S.	P.C.
McCutcheon, M.T.	Lampton-Kent	Florence, Ont.	P.C.
McGrath, James A.	St. John's East	St. John's, Nfld.	P.C.
McIlraith, Hon. George J. Solicitor General	Ottawa Centre	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
McIntosh, Jack	Swift Current-Maple Creek	Swift Current, Sask.	P.C.
McKinley, Robert E.	Huron	Zurich, Ont.	P.C.
McNulty, James C.	St. Catharines	St. Catharines, Ont.	Lib.
McQuaid, Melvin J.	Cardigan	Souris, P.E.I.	P.C.
Mongrain, J.-Alfred	Trois-Rivières	Trois-Rivières, Que.	Lib.
Monteith, Hon. J. Waldo	Perth	Stratford, Ont.	P.C.
Moore, Harry A.	Wetaskiwin	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	P.C.
Moores, Frank	Bonavista-Trinity- Conception	Harbour Grace, Nfld.	P.C.
Morison, John	Halton-Wentworth	Dundas, Ont.	Lib.
Muir, George R.	Lisgar	Roland, Man.	P.C.
Muir, Robert	Cape Breton-The Sydneys	Sydney Mines, N.S.	P.C.
Munro, Hon. John C. Minister of Health and Welfare	Hamilton East	Hamilton, Ont.	Lib.
Murphy, C. Terrence	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Lib.
Nesbitt, W.B.	Oxford	Woodstock, Ont.	P.C.
Nielsen, Erik	Yukon	Whitehorse, Yukon	P.C.
Noble, Percy V.	Grey-Simcoe	Shallow Lake, Ont.	P.C.
Noël, Aurélien	Outremont	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Nowlan, J. Patrick	Annapolis Valley	Wolfville, N.S.	P.C.
Nystrom, Lorne	Yorkton-Melville	Yorkton, Sask.	NDP
O'Connell, Martin P.	Scarborough East	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Olson, Hon. H.A. Minister of Agriculture	Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat, Alta.	Lib.
Orange, R.J.	Northwest Terr.	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	Lib.
Orlikow, David	Winnipeg North	Winnipeg, Man.	NDP
Osler, E.B.	Winnipeg South Centre	Winnipeg, Man.	Lib.

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	ADDRESS	PARTY
Otto, Steve	York East	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Ouellet, André	Papineau	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Paproski, Steven E.	Edmonton Centre	Edmonton, Alta.	P.C.
Peddle, Ambrose Hubert	Grand Falls – White Bay – Labrador	Windsor, Nfld.	P.C.
Pelletier, Hon. Gérard Secretary of State	Hochelaga	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Penner, B. Keith	Thunder Bay	Dryden, Ont.	Lib.
Pépin, Hon. Jean-Luc Minister of Industry and of Trade and Commerce	Drummond	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Perrault, Ray	Burnaby-Seymour	North Vancouver, B.C.	Lib.
Peters, Arnold	Timiskaming	New Liskeard, Que.	NDP
Pilon, Bernard	Chambly	Beloeil, Que.	Lib.
Portelance, Arthur	Gamelin	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Pringle, Jerry	Fraser Valley East	Chilliwack, B.C.	Lib.
Prud'homme, Marcel	Saint-Denis	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Reid, John M.	Kenora-Rainy River	Kenora, Ont.	Lib.
Ricard, Hon. J.-H.-Théogène	Saint-Hyacinthe	Saint Hyacinthe, Que.	P.C.
Richard, J.-T.	Ottawa East	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Richardson, Hon. James A. Member of the Administration	Winnipeg South	Winnipeg, Man.	Lib.
Ritchie, Gordon	Dauphin	Dauphin, Man.	P.C.
Roberts, John	York Simcoe	Newmarket, Ont.	Lib.
Robinson, Kenneth	Lakeshore	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Rochon, Jean-L.	Ahuntsic	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Rock, Raymond	Lachine	Lachine, Que.	Lib.
Rodrigue, Romuald	Beauce	St-Georges-de-Beauce, Que.	R.Cr.
Rondeau, Gilbert	Shefford	Granby, Que.	R.Cr.
Rose, Mark	Fraser Valley West	New Westminster, B.C.	NDP
Roy, Jean R.	Timmins	Timmins, Ont.	Lib.
Roy, Marcel	Laval	Laval des Rapides, Que.	Lib.
Ryan, Perry	Spadina	Scarborough, Ont.	Lib.
Rynard, P.B.	Simcoe North	Orillia, Ont.	P.C.
St. Pierre, Paul	Coast Chilcotin	Garibaldi Highlands, B.C.	Lib.
Saltsman, Max	Waterloo	Galt, Ont.	NDP
Schryer, Ed.	Selkirk	Winnipeg, Man.	NDP
Schumacher, Stan	Palliser	Drumheller, Alta.	P.C.
Scott, William C.	Victoria-Haliburton	Kinmount, Ont.	P.C.
Serré, Gaétan J.	Nickel Belt	Chelmsford, Ont.	Lib.
Sharp, Hon. Mitchell Secretary of State for External Affairs	Eglinton	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Simpson, Robert	Churchill	Flin Flon, Man.	P.C.
Skoberg, John L.	Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw, Sask.	NDP
Skoreyko, William	Edmonton East	Edmonton, Alta.	P.C.
Smerchanski, Mark	Provencher	Winnipeg, Man.	Lib.
Smith, G.A. Percy	Northumberland-Miramichi	Newcastle, N.B.	Lib.
Smith, Walter	Saint-Jean	Hemingford, Que.	Lib.
Southam, R.R.	Qu'Appelle-Moose Mountain	Gainsborough, Sask.	P.C.
Stafford, Harold E.	Elgin	St. Thomas, Ont.	Lib.
Stanbury, Robert	York-Scarborough	Willowdale, Ont.	Lib.
Stanfield, Hon. Robert L. Leader of the Opposition	Halifax	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Stewart, Craig	Marquette	Minnedosa, Man.	P.C.
Stewart, Douglas	Okanagan-Kootenay	Kimberley, B.C.	Lib.
Stewart, Ralph W.	Cochrane	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	ADDRESS	PARTY
Sulatycky, Allen B.	Rocky Mountain	Whitecourt, Alta.	Lib.
Sullivan, Gordon	Hamilton Mountain	Hamilton, Ont.	Lib.
Tétrault, Oza	Villeneuve	Val d'Or, Que.	R.Cr.
Thomas, Charles H.	Moncton	Moncton, N.B.	P.C.
Thomas, J.-Antonio	Maisonneuve	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Thomson, Robert N.	Red Deer	Red Deer, Alta.	P.C.
Thomson, Rod	Battleford-Kindersley	Duperow, Sask.	NDP
Tolmie, Donald R.	Welland	Welland, Ont.	Lib.
Trudeau, Right Hon. P.-E. Prime Minister	Mont Royal	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Trudel, Jacques-L.	Bourassa	Montreal North, Que.	Lib.
Turner, Charles	London East	London, Ont.	Lib.
Turner, Hon. John N. Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada	Ottawa-Carleton	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Valade, J.-Georges	Ste-Marie	Montreal, Que.	P.C.
Wahn, Ian	St. Paul's	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Walker, James E.	York Centre	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Watson, Ian	Laprairie	Howick, Que.	Lib.
Weatherhead, David	Scarborough West	Willowdale, Ont.	Lib.
Whelan, Eugene	Essex	Amherstburg, Ont.	Lib.
Whicher, Ross	Bruce	Warton, Ont.	Lib.
Whiting, Rud L.	Halton	Oakville, Ont.	Lib.
Winch, Harold Edward	Vancouver East	Vancouver, B.C.	NDP
Woolliams, Eldon M.	Calgary North	Calgary, Alta.	P.C.
Yanakis, Antonio	Berthier	St.Gabriel du Brandon, Que.	Lib.
Yewchuk, Paul	Athabasca	Lac-la-Biche, Alta.	P.C.

The House of Commons is composed of 265 elected representatives of the people of Canada. These Members of Parliament are elected from 263 electoral districts, or constituencies as they are more generally known. Two electoral districts, Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Queens, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, elect two members each.

The British North America Act, 1867, federally united the then Province of Canada (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), the Province of Nova Scotia and the Province of New Brunswick, and created four provinces to be known as Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It also provided for an elected House of Commons of 181 members of whom 82 would be elected from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 19 from Nova Scotia and 15 from the Province of New Brunswick. Provision was made for increasing the number of members from time to time and for the taking of a census of the population of Canada each tenth year commencing with the year 1871. As new provinces entered Confederation they were granted representation in the House of Commons, and following each decennial census, a *Representation Act* was passed providing for a readjustment of representation in the Commons. Under present legislation, the representation of each province is computed by a mathematical formula applied to the population of each province, but subject to certain exceptions such as that which provides that no province shall have fewer members than it has senators. Following the census of 1951, the subsequent *Representation Act* provided for provincial representation in the House of Commons as follows: Ontario 85, Quebec 75, Nova Scotia 12, New Brunswick 10, Manitoba 14, British Columbia 22, Prince Edward Island 4, Saskatchewan 17, Alberta 17, Newfoundland 7, Yukon Territory 1, Northwest Territories 1—a total of 265.

During the 1963 and 1964-65 Sessions, the *Representation Commissioner Act* (S.C. 1963, Chapter 40) was enacted and Electoral Boundaries Commissions established under the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* (S.C. 1964-65, Chapter 31) to readjust the representation in the House of Commons by provinces.

The *Canada Elections Act* (S.C. 1960, Chapter 39) provides that with certain specified exceptions any qualified elector under this Act, may be a candidate at an election. Among the specified exceptions are government contractors, members of the legislature of any province, certain public officers, persons in the employ of the government, having such capacities at the time of the election and persons found guilty of corrupt or illegal election practices during designated periods following such conviction. To be nominated, a candidate must have the signature of twenty-five qualified electors on his nomination papers and must deposit the sum of \$200.00.

A qualified elector is one who is of the full age of 21 years or will attain such age on or before polling day at such election; is a Canadian citizen or other British subject; and in the case of a British subject other than a Canadian citizen has been ordinarily resident in Canada for the 12 months immediately preceding polling day at such election. However, officials holding certain positions, e.g., the Representation Commissioner, the Chief Electoral Officer, the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, Returning Officers during their term of office, except where there is an equality of votes on the official addition of votes or on a recount, Judges appointed by the Governor in Council, inmates of penal and certain other institutions and other persons disqualified by law, may not vote.

A House of Commons is elected for no longer than five years following each general election, subject to earlier dissolution by the Governor General. In the event of a vacancy occurring, by death of a member or otherwise, during the life of a Parliament, a writ for the holding of a by-election must, as a rule, be issued within six months of the receipt by the Chief Electoral Officer of a warrant for the issuance of such writ. Provision is made in the *British North America Act* for a session of the Parliament of Canada

at least once in every year “so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session”.

Appointment on an annual basis of sixteen Parliamentary Secretaries to Ministers is provided for by the *Parliamentary Secretaries Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 15). Such an appointment does not disqualify a member from sitting and voting in the House of Commons. The House of Commons has a Speaker, a Chairman of Committees (who is also Deputy Speaker of the House) and a Deputy Chairman of Committees.

The presiding officer of the House of Commons is the Speaker, who is chosen from the elected members at the opening of each Parliament following a general election. His term of office is only for the duration of that Parliament. It is the established practice to have a Speaker whose language is English followed by one whose language is French and vice-versa.

This procedure is also followed in the Senate where the Speaker is appointed by the Governor in Council. The practice also provides that the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons are never of the same language.

In the House of Commons, when the language of the Speaker is English, the language of the Chairman of Committees, who also acts as Deputy Speaker, is French. In addition to presiding at all meetings of the House, the Speaker enforces the observance of its rules, maintains its rights and privileges and acts as the official spokesman of the House as occasion may require. He is also responsible to the House for the management of its internal affairs and the operation of its branches and services.

In addition to the Speaker of the House, there are two other officers elected by the House from among its members to assist him. The Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, who also acts as Deputy Speaker, is elected near the beginning of the first session after an election and acts for the full Parliament. It is his duty to preside over the Committee of the Whole, the Committee of Supply, and the Committee of Ways and Means, and also to replace the Speaker in the Chair when required. The Deputy Chairman of Committees is elected at the opening of each session and acts for that session only. He assists the Chairman and presides over the various Committees of the Whole House and at times takes the Chair of the House.

The Standing Orders of the House provide for the following standing committees: Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development; Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts; Crown Corporations; External Affairs; Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs; Fisheries; Health and Welfare; Housing, Urban Development and Public Works; Indian Affairs, Human Rights and Citizenship and Immigration; Industry, Research and Energy Development; Justice and Legal Affairs; Labour and Employment; Miscellaneous Estimates; Miscellaneous Private Bills; National Defence; Northern Affairs and National Resources; Privileges and Elections; Public Accounts; Standing Orders; Transport and Communications; Veterans Affairs. There are also standing joint committees on Printing, on the Parliamentary Restaurant, and on the Library of Parliament composed of members of the House of Commons and the Senate. In addition, special committees are appointed each session as required, some of which are joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons.

Under the *House of Commons Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 143) the financial administration and control of the internal affairs of the House of Commons are vested in a body, known as the Commissioners of Internal Economy, consisting of the Speaker and four Ministers of the Crown appointed by Order in Council.

The Clerk of the House of Commons, who is also a commissioner appointed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to members of the House, holds the rank of Deputy Minister. He is responsible for the safe-keeping of all the papers and records of the House and has the direction and control of all its officers and clerks, subject to such orders as he may, from time to time, receive from the Speaker or

the House. He is the chief recording officer of the House, and his minutes are a summary of the daily proceedings of the House. He records all divisions when votes are taken in the House. He is frequently consulted whenever questions arise with respect to the rules, usages and proceedings of Parliament.

A Staff Board, consisting of the three Directors—the Director of Administration, the Director of Building Services, and the Director of Legislative Services—acts in an advisory capacity to the Clerk of the House on establishment and personnel matters. These Directors are also responsible to the Clerk of the House for the direction of certain services.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, who is also Director of Building Services, attends the Speaker with the Mace (the symbol of the authority of the House) on all required occasions. He is responsible for the safe-keeping of the Mace and the furniture and fittings of the House. At the outset of each session, or as the service of the House from time to time requires, with the approval of the Speaker, he engages such sessional and temporary constables, messengers, pages and labourers as are necessary.

The Clerk Assistant reads the Orders of the Day and acts as reading clerk for any committee reports or other documents or papers required to be read in the House. He also acts as timing clerk for speeches of members made in the House or Committees of the Whole House. All orders of the House for the production of papers or other documents are signed by the Clerk Assistant on behalf of the Clerk. When the House is in committee, the Clerk Assistant acts as clerk of the committee and takes minutes of its proceedings and keeps any other necessary records. He counts but does not record the members when votes are taken in Committees of the House. The Clerk Assistant acts for the Clerk in the latter's absence.

The Second Clerk Assistant is responsible for seeing that all bills, motions and resolutions being processed through the House and any other documents required by the House are on the Table and are available to members. He scans all questions, notices of motions, etc., submitted by members for inclusion in the Orders of the Day, to ascertain if they come within the provisions of the Standing Orders. He also calls the names of the members when a division takes place in the House. When the House is in committee he assists the Clerk Assistant in keeping records and minutes, prepares memoranda or other data as required and acts for the Clerk Assistant in his absence.

Operation of the administrative organization of the House of Commons is delegated to three Directors responsible to the Clerk of the House:

(1) The Director of Administration is responsible for the execution of work in the following administrative services: Financial Services, Personnel, Members' Secretaries, Stationery and Requisitions, Post Office. Work in the fields of personnel and financial control are among his major responsibilities. He is also responsible for pinpointing solutions to administrative, financial and personnel problems in addition to relieving the Clerk of the House of routine signing and approval duties.

(2) The Sergeant-at-Arms and Director of Building Services is responsible for the planning, development, and execution of work by the following services: Protective Staff, Equipment and Purchasing, Messengers, Pages, Maintenance and Cleaning, Restaurant and Cafeterias. In relation to the foregoing duties, he reports to the Clerk of the House; in relation to his historical ceremonial duties, he reports direct to Mr. Speaker.

(3) The Director of Legislative Services and Third Clerk Assistant is responsible for those functions centred on the Chamber, except the work of the Parliamentary Counsel and the two Clerks Assistant, including the direction of the following services:

Committees Branch, English and French Debates, English and French Journals, English and French Index and Reference, and the Distribution Office. As Third Clerk Assistant, he also has some duties at the Table.

The Joint Parliamentary Distribution Office (which provides for the daily distribution of public documents to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials and others) and the Joint Parliamentary Restaurant and Cafeterias form part of the administrative organisation of the House of Commons, although they serve both the Senate and the House of Commons.

The Committees and Private Legislation Branch (West Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa) provides clerical assistance for the meetings of all standing and special committees of the House; advises on procedure in such committees and assists chairmen of committees in the preparation of reports. This branch also handles matters relating to Private Bills.

The Index and Reference Branch prepares periodic cumulative and sessional indexes to the Commons Debates, and the sessional index to the Commons Journals. This branch also provides reference service to members, officials and the public. The branch has both an English and a French section.

The Journals Branch is responsible for the preparation, editing and indexing of the day-to-day minutes and proceedings of the House. This report, known as *Votes and Proceedings*, is issued daily during the session. A copy, signed by the Clerk of the House, is forwarded to the Governor General each day. At the close of each session the daily *Votes and Proceedings* are revised and printed in a bound volume known as the "Journals of the House of Commons of Canada", which is the official record of the proceedings of the House.

The Journals Branch is also responsible for the editing of all notices of questions, motions, resolutions and the like which are received by the Table from members of the House for inclusion in the *Notice Paper* appended to *Votes and Proceedings*. It has charge of the preparation of the *Routine Proceedings and Orders of the Day*, commonly referred to as the "Order Paper", which is the daily agenda of the House of Commons. This branch acts as custodian of all documents tabled from time to time in the House. An information service with respect to all documents tabled is available to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials, news-men and other interested parties. The branch has both an English and a French section and the daily publications and sessional *Journals* appear separately in each language.

The *Hansard* Reporting Service, which has an English and a French section, provides a verbatim reporting service covering the debates which take place in the House. A daily edition of the debates of the House is edited, translated and printed overnight and distributed in both languages to members and others the following morning. A revised edition in bound volumes is published progressively during the course of each session together with a separate index at the end of the session. A similar reporting service in both languages provides coverage for standing and special committees.

A system of sound amplification and simultaneous interpretation from English to French and from French to English is also provided in the Chamber and is being extended to committee rooms. The system is being modernized and extended to provide for House or Committee proceedings to be recorded as well as to be interpreted simultaneously into 5 different languages so as to service future international parliamentary associations or conferences meeting in Canada's national capital.

The Personnel Branch is responsible for the maintenance of all necessary records, files and other documents of the staff of the House. During sessions the staff numbers approximately 1,100 persons.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, as Director of Building Services, maintains various services for the House, including a protective and security service, a uniformed messenger service and during the session, a uniformed page staff which services the members in the Commons Chamber. He is also responsible for the maintenance and care of the interior, including office furniture and fixtures, of that part of the Parliament Building which is under the control of the House of Commons.

Reporting directly to the Clerk of the House of commons is the Law Branch, which is headed by the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, and provides assistance to members of the House of Commons in the drafting of bills, motions, resolutions and the like; prepares memoranda and opinions on legal and constitutional subjects and practices; advises on proposed amendments to bills and, when amendments are adopted, inserts them in the reprinted bills; certifies all bills for printing; prepares parchments of passed bills for transmission to the Senate; prepares the resolutions preceding government money or supply bills and the bills based thereon; and is also responsible for the editing of the annual statutes at the close of each session of Parliament.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Auditor General..... A. M. Henderson, O.B.E., F.C.A.
Assistant Auditor General..... G. R. Long, C.A.

The Office of the Auditor General is provided for in the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended). The office was originally established in 1878, when *An Act to provide for the better Auditing of the Public Accounts* (S.C., 1878, Chapter 7) provided for the appointment of the Auditor General, to examine the public accounts and report annually to the House of Commons.

The Auditor General is appointed by the Governor in Council, by commission under the Great Seal of Canada to hold office during good behaviour until he attains the age of sixty-five years, and is removable only by the Governor General on address of the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor in Council may appoint a person temporarily to perform the duties of the Auditor General during a vacancy in the position.

The function of the Auditor General's Office is to examine the accounts relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and to public property. The Office also audits the accounts of various Crown corporations and other public instrumentalities.

The annual report of the Auditor General calls attention to any unauthorized or uncertified expenditure, any loss through fraud, any special payment by warrant, or any other matter which the Auditor General considers should be brought to the notice of the House of Commons. The annual report is required to be laid before the House by the Minister of Finance on or before the thirty-first day of December or, if Parliament is then not in session, within fifteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session, provided that if the Minister does not, within the time prescribed, present the report, the Auditor General shall transmit the report to the Speaker for tabling in the House.

In addition to providing statutory audit reports with respect to Crown corporations and other public instrumentalities, for tabling in the House of Commons along with the annual reports of the instrumentalities concerned, the Auditor General's Office also provides reports for the information of the corporate managements, boards of directors, etc. These reports cover the results of the audit examinations, outlining the scope of the audit, analysing the financial results in comparison with those of previous years and making available to the managements comments and suggestions regarding internal control, savings that might be achieved and other matters noted during the course of the audit.

Regional supervisors are stationed at Halifax, Montreal (2), Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners

Chairman J.J. Carson
Members Ruth E. Addison

The Civil Service Commission was first established in 1908 under *The Civil Service Amendment Act*, 1908 (S.C., 1907-08, Chapter 15) which introduced the principle of selection by merit as established by competition. However, this Act did not apply to positions outside of Ottawa. *The Civil Service Act of 1918* (S.C., 1918, Chapter 12 now the *Civil Service Act* R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48 as amended) placed the entire service under the Commission. The *Civil Service Act* which came into force in 1962 (S.C., 1960-61, Chapter 57) preserved the independence of the Commission and maintained the fundamental principles of the merit system. The *Public Service Employment Act*, in effect since March, 1967, reaffirms the merit principle and allows the Commission to delegate its authority and power — except for appeals. When the Act came into effect, the Commission's main task became staffing and its former responsibilities in matters of pay, classification, and conditions of employment were transferred to the Treasury Board.

The Public Service Commission, which reports to Parliament, consists of a chairman and two other members, appointed by the Governor in Council. A commissioner holds office during good behaviour for 10 years from the date of appointment and may be removed during that period only by the Governor in Council upon address of the Senate and the House of Commons. When the first or a subsequent term of office ends, a commissioner may be reappointed for a further term not exceeding 10 years. A commissioner may not hold any other office in the public service or engage in any other employment.

The general powers and duties of the Commission are to:

- a) appoint or provide for the appointment of qualified persons to or from within the public service under the provisions and principles of the Act;
- b) operate and assist deputy heads with staff training and development programs;
- c) engage competent persons to assist in the performance of its duties;
- d) establish boards to make recommendation concerning any delegation of the Commission's authority, to make decisions on appeals, to make decisions concerning allegations of political partisanship;
- e) report, as considered desirable, to the Governor in Council on matters about the administration and operations of the Act and regulations; and
- f) perform such other duties and functions concerning the public service as assigned by the Governor in Council.

Within the Commission there are: the Personnel and the Administration divisions, the Staffing, the Appeals, the Public Relations Branches, the Secretariat, the Language Bureau and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services.

The Personnel Division provides centralized personnel administration including training, manpower inventory, and appraisal besides routine personnel services.

The Administration Division gives financial and administrative services including data processing, records management, stenographic services, and other related matters.

The Staffing Branch is responsible for staffing the service through recruitment, selection, placement, transfer, promotion and manpower planning on an occupational basis. Manpower planning includes inventory of resources, planning for future needs, rotation and executive development. Wherever practicable the Commission delegates its staffing authority to deputy heads. It has also decentralized and delegated some of its operations to regional and local levels.

The Appeals Branch hears appeals against appointments, promotions or against demotion or release because of incompetence or incapacity.

The Public Relations Branch is responsible for press relations, general information services, publications and advertising.

The Secretariat is the administrative office of the Commission. It promulgates matters of general or procedural policy and is responsible for proposals of amendments to the Act and regulations. It is also responsible for Parliamentary and general inquiries and for preparation of submissions to the Treasury Board and the Governor in Council.

The Language Bureau provides language training to increase bilingual proficiency in the public service. It operates training schools and plans and does research on curriculum and testing. It is also responsible for a program to develop bilingualism among senior officers.

The Bureau of Management Consulting Services provides advisory services to deputy heads upon request on: data processing, office machinery and equipment, operations and methods, management problems and programs, organization, training and various aspects of the personnel function.

The Commission's regional offices are located in:

Halifax, Nova Scotia
St. John's, Nfld.
Saint John, N.B.
Moncton, N.B.
Quebec, P.Q.
Montreal, P.Q.
Ottawa, Ontario.
Toronto, Ont.

London Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
Edmonton, Alta.
Calgary, Alta.
Regina, Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask.
Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria, B.C.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate

The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons
jointly

Parliamentary Librarian.....	Erik John Spicer
Associate Librarian.....	Guy Sylvestre

The Library of Parliament as such was established by *An Act in relation to the Library of Parliament* (S.C., 1871, Chapter 21—now the *Library of Parliament Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 166, as amended). Prior to 1871, the parliamentary library was administered by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The Library of Parliament keeps all books, paintings, maps and other effects that are in the joint possession of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, for the use of both Houses of Parliament. The Reading Room of the House of Commons is part of the Library of Parliament.

The direction and control of the Library of Parliament is vested in the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, assisted by a joint committee appointed by the two Houses at each session. The Parliamentary Librarian holds the rank of Deputy Minister.

THE JUDICIARY

THE JUDICIARY

Section 101 of the *British North America Act* provides that the Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, provide for the constitution, maintenance and organization of a general court of appeal for Canada and for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada. Under this authority there have been established the Supreme Court of Canada, which is now the final court of appeal for Canada, and the Exchequer Court of Canada.

In connection with the administration of justice in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Parliament has established the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories.

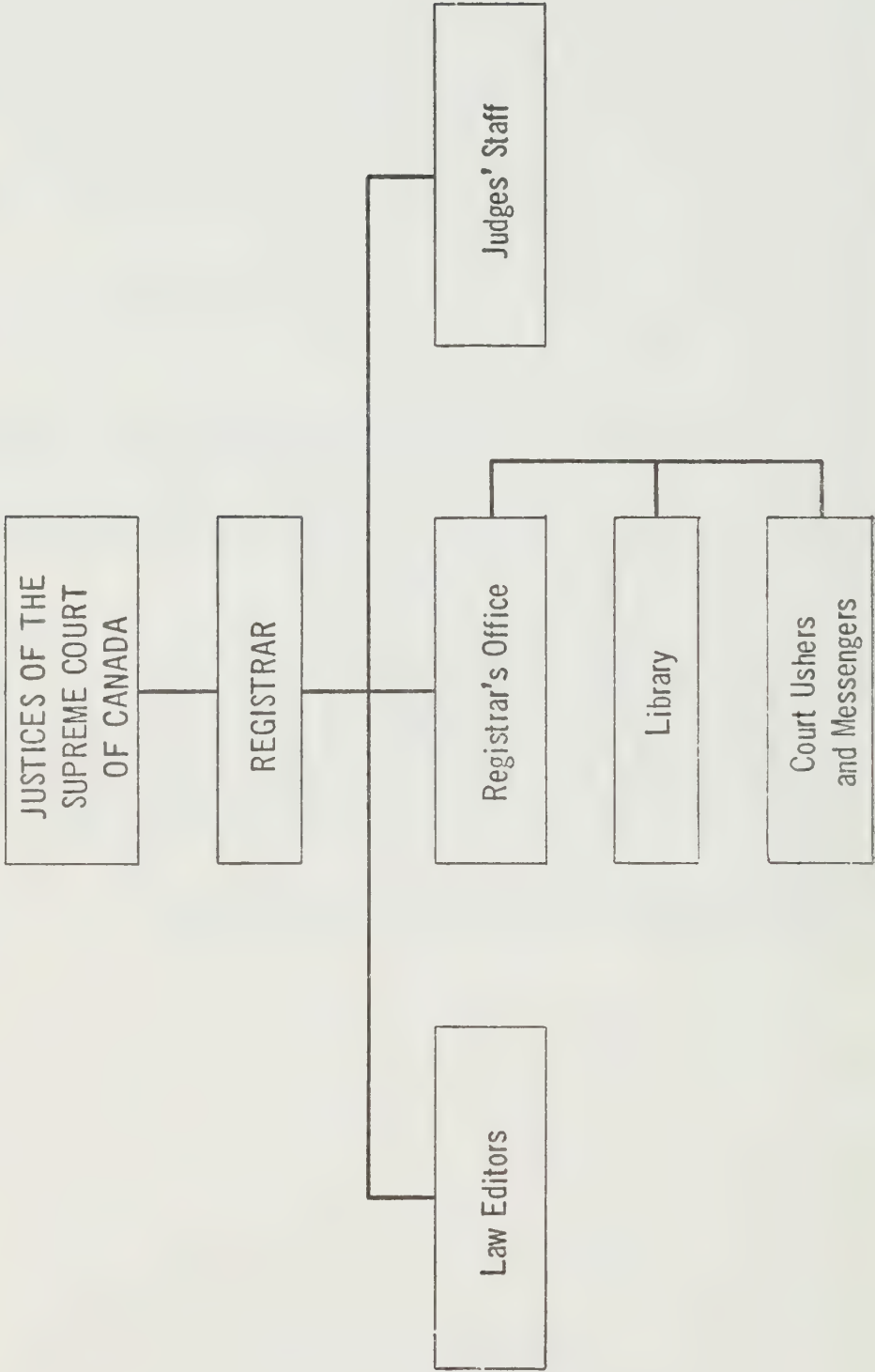
There have also been established several boards that are, by statute, designated as courts of record, e.g. the Tariff Board, the Income Tax Appeal Board and the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

The *British North America Act* provides that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts in each province except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It also provides that the salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges so appointed shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada. This publication does not deal with the constitution and organization of these provincial courts.

By virtue of the provisions of the *Supreme Court Act* and the *Exchequer Court Act*, Judges of those courts hold office during good behaviour up to the age of seventy-five years but are removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Members of the Board of Transport Commissioners and of the Tax Appeal Board, as well as certain officials such as the Auditor General, the Chief Electoral Officer and the Civil Service Commissioners, are removable during their tenure of office only by the Governor General upon address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The provisions concerning salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges are found in the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended).

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA



SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable John Robert Cartwright, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada
The Honourable Mr. Justice Gerald Fauteux
The Honourable Mr. Justice Douglas Charles Abbott, P.C.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Ronald Martland
The Honourable Mr. Justice Wilfred Judson
The Honourable Mr. Justice Roland Almon Ritchie
The Honourable Mr. Justice Emmett Matthew Hall
The Honourable Mr. Justice Wishart Flett Spence
The Honourable Mr. Justice Louis-Philippe Pigeon

Principal Officers

Registrar..... K. J. Matheson, Q.C.
Deputy Registrar..... François des Rivières, Q.C.

The Supreme Court of Canada was established by *The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act* (S.C., 1875, Chapter 11—now the *Supreme Court Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 259, as amended).

The Supreme Court has, holds and exercises exclusive ultimate appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and for Canada, and the judgment of the Court in all cases is final and conclusive. However, an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom may still be made, by leave of that body, in civil actions instituted prior to December 23, 1949.

The Court also has jurisdiction to hear and consider matters referred to it by the Governor in Council, the hearing of applications for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, and other matters under the jurisdiction conferred upon it by the following statutes:

the *Admiralty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 1)
the *Aeronautics Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2, as amended)
the *Bankruptcy Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 14)
the *Criminal Code* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 51, as amended)
the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 87, as amended)
the *Exchequer Court Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98, as amended)
the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 111, as amended)
the *National Defence Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 184, as amended)
the *Railway Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)
the *Winding-up Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 296)

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice, called the Chief Justice of Canada, and eight puisne judges, who are appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge who is, or has

been, a judge of a Superior Court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces. At least three of the judges must be appointed from among the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Superior Court, or the barristers or advocates of the Province of Quebec. The judges cease to hold office upon attaining the age of seventy-five years.

The Registrar of the Court is appointed by the Governor in Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. Subject to the direction of the Minister of Justice, he oversees and directs the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Court. The Registrar also has authority to exercise such of the jurisdiction of a judge sitting in chambers as may be conferred upon him by general rules or orders under the *Supreme Court Act*.

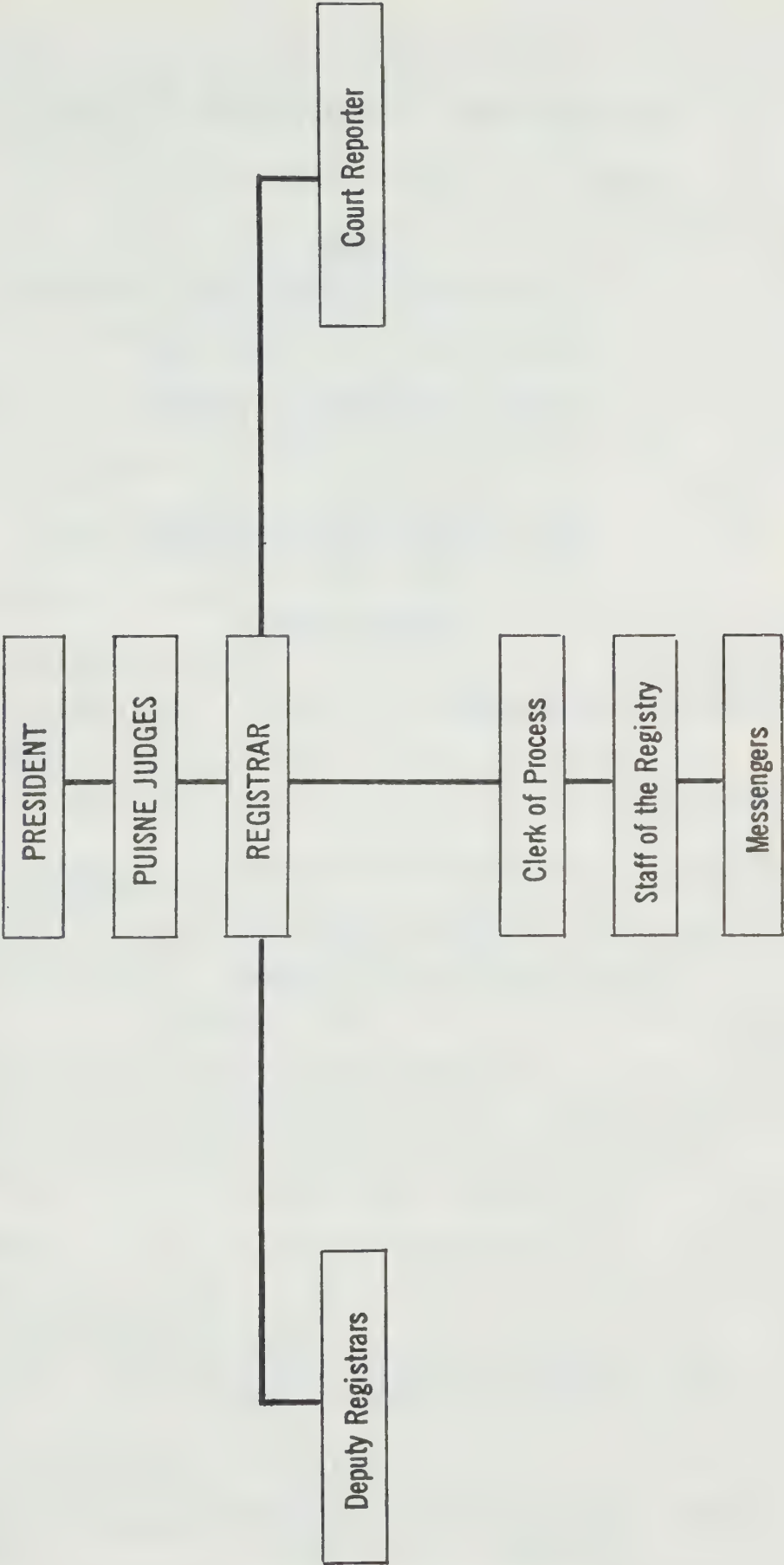
The Deputy Registrar is also appointed by the Governor in Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. He exercises and performs such powers and duties of the Registrar as are assigned to him by the Registrar, and may exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the Registrar if the Registrar is absent or unable to act or the office of the Registrar is vacant.

The Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, as the Minister directs, reports and publishes the judgments of the Court.

The reports of the decisions of the Court are published (together with the reports of the Exchequer Court) as the *Canada Law Reports—Rapports judiciaires du Canada*. These reports are utilized for judicial guidance and are also sold to the legal profession and to the public.

The Supreme Court Library, which deals with both French civil law and English common law, is utilized by the judges and officials of both the Supreme and Exchequer Courts and by members of the legal profession practising before these courts. It is also accessible to, and is largely used by, departmental solicitors and members of the bar generally.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA



EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable Wilbur R. Jackett, President
The Honourable John Doherty Kearney
The Honourable Jacques Dumoulin
The Honourable Arthur L. Thurlow
The Honourable Camilien Noël
The Honourable Angus Alexander Cattanach
The Honourable Hugh F. Gibson
The Honourable Allison A. M. Walsh
The Honourable Roderick Kerr

Principal Officers

Registrar.....	Gabriel Belleau, Q.C.
Deputy Registrars and Law Editors.....	Paul A. Raymond, Q.C. Melville I. Pierce Louis Ladouceur
Clerk of Process.....	J.W.N. Delorme

The Exchequer Court of Canada was established by *The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act* (S.C., 1875, Chapter 11—now the *Exchequer Court Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98 as amended). It was also established on its Admiralty side by *The Admiralty Act, 1891* (S.C., 1891, Chapter 29—now the *Exchequer Court Act*) and was constituted a prize court on its Admiralty side by *The Canada Prize Act, 1945* (S.C., 1945, Chapter 12—now the *Canada Prize Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 28).

The Exchequer Court, functioning under the authority vested in it by Parliament, is a court of first instance and has appellate jurisdiction in certain matters. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to the whole of Canada and in the exercise of that jurisdiction the Court holds sittings in the principal cities throughout the country. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to cases where claims are made by or against the Crown in right of Canada.

Numerous enactments have implemented the jurisdiction vested in the Court. Principal among these are: the *Income Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 148, as amended) providing for appeals from assessments for income tax; the *Dominion Succession Duty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 89, as amended) providing for appeals from assessments for such duty; the *Petition of Right Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 210) providing for claims for relief by the subject against the Crown; the *Expropriation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 106) providing for claims for compensation for land expropriated; the various enactments dealing with patent, copyright and trademark; enactments dealing with customs and excise including appeals from decisions of the Tariff Board. Numerous actions coming under the Court's jurisdiction are brought by the Crown by way of information.

On its Admiralty side jurisdiction is exercised by the Court throughout Canada and the waters thereof in cases of contract and tort and proceedings *in rem* and *in*

personam arising out of or connected with navigation and shipping. Admiralty districts have been established in eight of the ten provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta being the exceptions, and are presided over by local judges in Admiralty. The decisions of these local judges in Admiralty may be appealed to the Exchequer Court or directly to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Under its present constitution the Court is made up of the President and seven puisne judges, who are appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge of the Court who is or has been judge of a superior or county court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces.

The principal officers provided for in the establishment of the Court are the Registrar (who must be a barrister of at least five years' standing) and two Deputy Registrars (who are also Law Editors of the Exchequer Court Reports).

Judges and Officials of Admiralty Courts

British Columbia Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Hon. Thomas Grantham Norris, Vancouver, B.C.
Deputy Judge.....	Hon. Charles William Tysoe, Vancouver, B.C.
Registrar.....	John P. Abel, Vancouver, B.C.
Deputy Registrars.....	Richard A. Briggs, Vancouver, B.C. Bernard J. B. Morahan, Victoria, B.C. T. H. W. Harding, Prince Rupert, B.C.

New Brunswick Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Hon. W. A. I. Anglin, Saint John, N.B.
Registrar.....	Wilfred E. Clarke, Saint John, N.B.

Nova Scotia Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	His Honour Judge Vincent Joseph Pottier, Halifax, N.S.
Deputy Judge.....	Hon. James L. Ilsley, Halifax, N.S.
Registrar.....	Alan J. Turner, Halifax, N.S.
Deputy Registrar.....	A. D. Muggah, Sydney, N.S.

Prince Edward Island Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Gordon R. Holmes, Q.C., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Registrar.....	Albert C. Dinnis, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Quebec Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Hon. Arthur Ives Smith, Montreal, Que.
Deputy Judge.....	John Stairs, Q.C., Montreal, Que.
Registrar.....	Paul-Émile Montreuil, Quebec, Que.
Registrar.....	L. P. Caisse, Montreal, Que.
Deputy Registrar.....	J.-Émile Vezina, Quebec, Que.

Ontario Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Hon. Dalton C. Wells, Toronto, Ont.
Surrogate Judge.....	A. S. Marriott, Q.C., Toronto, Ont.
Registrar.....	J. A. Preston, Toronto, Ont.

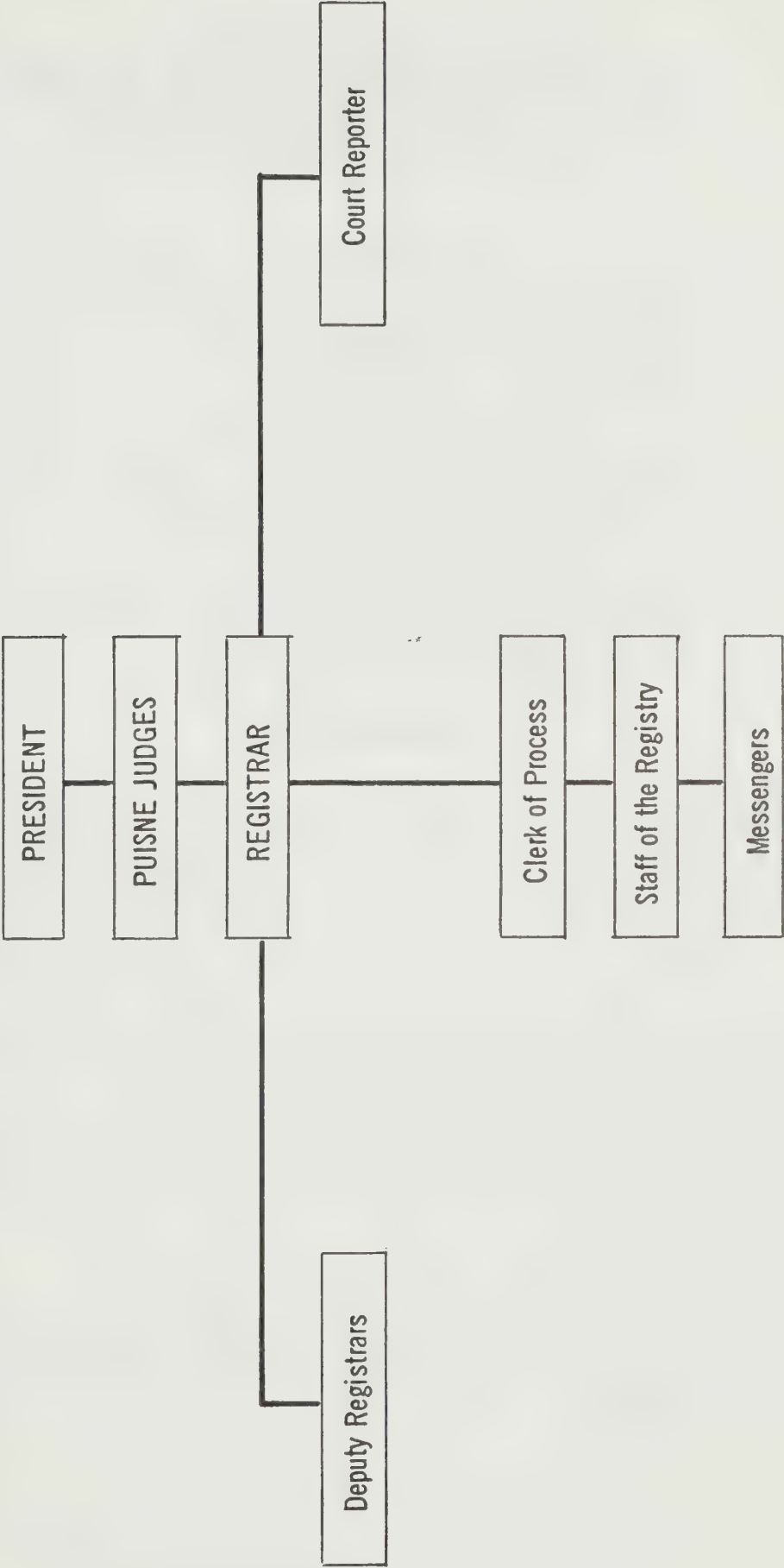
Newfoundland Admiralty District:

District Judges.....	Hon. Robert S. Furlong, St. John's, Nfld.
	Hon. Harold G. Puddeste, St. John's, Nfld.
	Hon. James D. Higgins, St. John's, Nfld.
Registrar.....	R. C. B. Mercer, Q.C., St. John's, Nfld.

Manitoba Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Hon. George Eric Tritschler, Winnipeg, Man.
Registrar.....	Lorne James Carter Elliott, Winnipeg, Man.

COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT



COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street,
Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable Hugh F. Gibson, President
The Honourable Wilbur R. Jackett
The Honourable John Doherty Kearney
The Honourable Jacques Dumoulin
The Honourable Arthur Louis Thurlow
The Honourable Camilien Noël
The Honourable Angus Alexander Cattanach
The Honourable Louis McCoskery Ritchie
The Honourable George Eric Tritschler
The Honourable Thomas Graham Norris
The Honourable Yves Bernier

Principal Officers

Registrar.....	Gabriel Belleau, Q.C.
Deputy Registrars.....	Paul A. Raymond, Q.C. Melville I. Pierce Louis Ladouceur
Clerk of Process.....	F. J. Trowbridge

The Court Martial Appeal Court is a superior Court of record established by an amendment to Section 190 of the *National Defence Act* assented to on March 20, 1959. The Court succeeds the Court Martial Appeal Board.

The Judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court consist of not less than four judges of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction as are appointed by the Governor in Council. The President, one of the Judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court, is designated by the Governor in Council. Three judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court constitute a quorum.

The Court may sit and hear appeals at any place or places.

The Registrar of the Exchequer Court is *ex officio* the Registrar of the Court Martial Appeal Court and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Exchequer Court perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court Martial Appeal Court.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

The Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory

Federal Building, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Judge

The Honourable Mr. Justice John Parker

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff

Jack F. Worsell

The Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories

Public Building, Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Judge

The Honourable Mr. Justice William George Morrow

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff

Alexander Stewart

The Territorial Courts, currently provided for, in the case of the Yukon by the *Yukon Act*, (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 53, as amended), and in the case of the Northwest Territories by the *Northwest Territories Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended) are superior courts of record having civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the respective territories for which they are established. These courts have also an appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, with respect to certain decisions of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

The Courts sit at Whitehorse and Yellowknife respectively, and at such other places in their territory as the judge of the Court directs.

The judges of the Courts are appointed by the Governor in Council, hold office during good behaviour and cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 75 years.

The Clerk of the Court and Sheriff for each Court and Territory is appointed by the Governor in Council.

COURT OF APPEAL

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Judges

The Chief Justice of Alberta, Chief Justice.

The Justices of Appeal of Alberta.

The Judges of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories and the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory.

Officials

The Registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta is the Registrar of the Court of Appeal and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court of Appeal. The Clerk of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories is *ex officio* a deputy registrar of the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal was established by an amendment to the *Northwest Territories Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended by S.C., 1960, Chapter 20).

The Court of Appeal is a superior court of record and has all the powers and jurisdiction in relation to matters arising in the Northwest Territories possessed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta in relation to matters arising in Alberta immediately prior to the first day of January, 1960.

The Court may sit in the Northwest Territories or the Province of Alberta.

COURT OF APPEAL

YUKON TERRITORY

Judges

The Chief Justice of British Columbia, Chief Justice.

The Justices of Appeal of British Columbia.

The Judges of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories.

Officials

The Registrar of the British Columbia Court of Appeal is the Registrar of the Court of Appeal and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the British Columbia Court of Appeal perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court of Appeal. The Clerk of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory is *ex officio* a deputy registrar of the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal was established by an amendment to the *Yukon Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 298, as amended by S.C., 1960, chapter 24).

The Court of Appeal is a superior court of record and has all the powers and jurisdiction in relation to matters arising in the Yukon Territory possessed by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia immediately prior to the 1st day of January, 1960.

The Court may sit in the Yukon Territory or in the Province of British Columbia.

THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

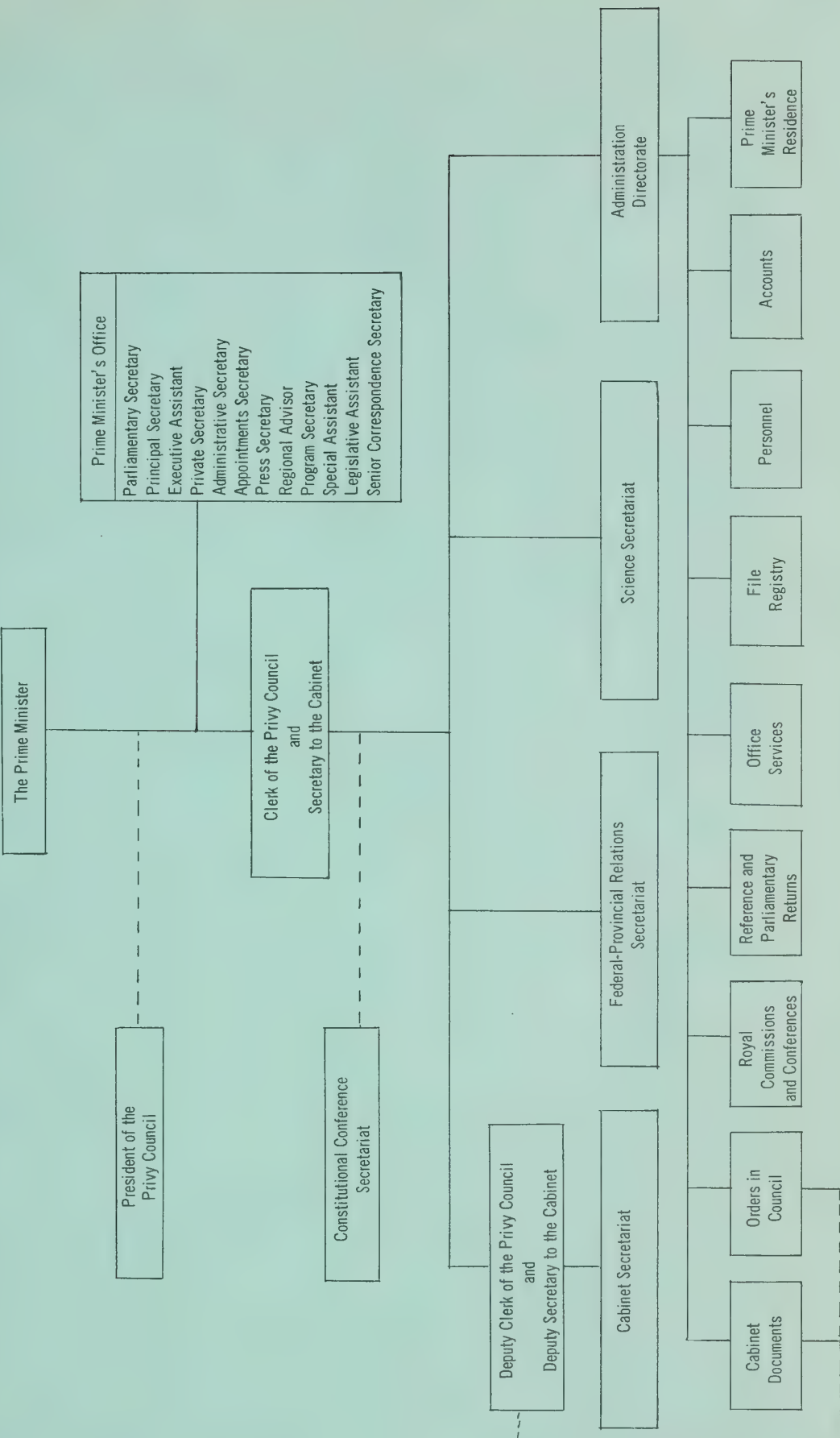
The Canadian Ministry,

(According to Precedence)

1. The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister
2. The Honourable Paul Joseph James Martin, Leader of the Government in The Senate
3. The Honourable Paul Theodore Hellyer, Minister of Transport
4. The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs
5. The Honourable George James McIlraith, Solicitor General of Canada
6. The Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Public Works
7. The Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen, Minister of Manpower and Immigration
8. The Honourable Charles Mills Drury, President of the Treasury Board
9. The Honourable Edgar John Benson, Minister of Finance and Receiver General
10. The Honourable Léo Alphonse Joseph Cadieux, Minister of National Defence
11. The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry and Minister of Trade and Commerce
12. The Honourable Jean Marchand, Minister of Forestry and Rural Development
13. The Honourable John James Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
14. The Honourable Joseph Julien Jean-Pierre Côté, Minister of National Revenue
15. The Honourable John Napier Turner, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
16. The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
17. The Honourable Bryce Stuart Mackasey, Minister of Labour
18. The Honourable Donald Stovel Macdonald, President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada
19. The Honourable John Carr Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare
20. The Honourable Gérard Pelletier, Secretary of State of Canada
21. The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries
22. The Honourable Horace Andrew Olson, Minister of Agriculture
23. The Honourable Jean-Eudes Dubé, Minister of Veterans Affairs
24. The Honourable Stanley Ronald Basford, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.
25. The Honourable Donald Campbell Jamieson, Minister of Defence Production
26. The Honourable Eric William Kierans, Postmaster General
27. The Honourable Robert Knight Andras, Minister without Portfolio
28. The Honourable James Armstrong Richardson, Minister without Portfolio
29. The Honourable Otto Emil Lang, Minister without Portfolio

NOTE: Insert in Organization of the Government of Canada following page 60 as revised January 1968. Other information will be forwarded as it becomes available

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

East Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable P. E. Trudeau, P. C., M. P., Prime Minister

Parliamentary Secretary	James E. Walker
Principal Secretary	Marc Lalonde
Executive Assistant	Gordon Gibson
Private Secretary	Miss C. Viau
Administrative Secretary	Miss Mary E. Macdonald
Appointments Secretary	Mrs. Sheila Cook
Press Secretary	Roméo Leblanc
Regional Adviser	Pierre Levasseur
Program Secretary	Jim Davey
Special Assistant	Timothy Porteous
Legislative Assistant	Ivan Head
Senior Correspondence Secretary	William G. Morris

President of the Privy Council

The Honourable D. S. Macdonald, P. C., M. P.

Executive Assistant	W. McWhinney
Legislative Adviser	J. B. Stewart
Special Assistant	N. Zadra
Private Secretary	Mrs. B. Hunter
Parliamentary Returns	Miss D. Paquette

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Privy Council

and Secretary to the Cabinet

R. G. Robertson

Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council

and Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet

O. G. Stoner

Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet

M. A. Crowe

Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet

P. M. Pitfield

Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet

H. H. Wright

Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet

D. F. Walls

Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet

N. Préfontaine

Assistant Clerk of Privy Council (Orders in Council)

J. L. Cross

Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat

J. S. Hodgson

Science Secretariat, Director

Dr. J. R. Weir

Administration, Director

H. B. Stewart

The Privy Council was established under section 11 of *The British North America Act, 1867*, which constituted a Council to "aid and advise in the government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada". The first members of the Queen's Privy Council were sworn in at Ottawa by the Governor General, Viscount Monck, on Monday, July 1, 1867.

By section 130 of the Act, all officers of the provincial governments charged with duties relating to matters assigned by the Act to the Parliament of Canada were required to continue to discharge those duties until it should be otherwise provided by Parliament. Accordingly, the Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada was sworn Clerk of the Privy Council on July 1, 1867, and carried on, almost without any change, the practices of his previous office in the Province of Canada.

When the Privy Council Office was established its general function was, under the direction of the Clerk of the Privy Council, to assist the President of the Privy Council in Council business. The work was concerned with the recommendations of Ministers of the Crown in fields where action was to be taken by the Governor in Council and with despatches to and from the Colonial Office that required ministerial attention.

Since 1867 several changes in functions have taken place. In 1909 the duties involved in the handling of despatches were transferred to the new Department of External Affairs. In 1940 the Clerk of the Privy Council was also made Secretary to the Cabinet. As Secretary he was charged, under the direction of the Prime Minister, with various duties in connection with meetings of the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees.

For administrative purposes the Privy Council Office is regarded as a department of Government under the Prime Minister and its work is primarily concerned with:

1. secretarial work for the Cabinet and Cabinet committees, including the preparation of agenda, production of Cabinet documents, circulation of agenda and documents to Ministers, recording and circulating decisions;
2. work for interdepartmental committees, including the provision of chairmen; members and secretaries and the preparation of papers for and on behalf of such committees;
3. making special studies as required;
4. preparation of material from time to time for the Prime Minister;
5. liaison with departments and agencies of government on Cabinet matters;
6. the examination of submissions to the Governor in Council to ensure conformity with policy and legal requirements; preparation of draft orders;
7. duties in connection with regulations under the *Regulations Act* including the examining, editing, registering and arranging for publication in Part II of the *Canada Gazette* of federal statutory regulations.

Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat

The Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat was established in 1968 to coordinate the federal government's relations with the provincial governments; to ensure the coordinated and progressive implementation of the governments policy regarding bilingualism in the public service; constitutional review; and to coordinate the federal governments plans for the National Capital.

Science Secretariat

The Science Secretariat was established in April 1964 to assemble and analyse information about the government's scientific programmes and their inter-relation with other scientific activities throughout Canada.

Directorate of Administration

The Director of Administration is responsible for overseeing the Cabinet Documents and Orders in Council Divisions which work closely with the Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council and Assistant Secretaries to the Cabinet. In addition there is the administering of Royal Commissions and Conferences; the administering of the Prime Minister's residence ; and the preparation of answers to parliamentary questions and Orders for Return. Other Divisions such as Reference, Accounts, Personnel and Office Services provide a common service for the Privy Council Office and the Prime Minister's Office.

Prime Minister's Office

The Prime Minister's Office is organized into a Secretariat, with officers responsible for keeping the Prime Minister aware of all significant developments throughout the country; liaison with various party organizations; preparing evaluations and recommendations; the maintenance of appropriate records; and in addition for:

1. the preparation of letters and messages to be sent by the Prime Minister in reply to correspondence and requests received;
2. the arrangement of appointments for individuals and delegations to interview the Prime Minister, privately or with his colleagues;
3. the arrangement for the Prime Minister of public appearances associated with government business;
4. assisting the Prime Minister in his parliamentary duties;
5. releasing to the public, through the press, statements and announcements of the Prime Minister on matters of public interest.

Funds for the following organizations are included in the Privy Council Office estimates:

Economic Council of Canada

Economic Council of Canada Act, S.C. 1963, Chapter 11

Science Council of Canada

Science Council of Canada Act, S.C. 1966, Chapter 19

In addition, the Privy Council Office administers the following Acts:

British North America Act, 1867

Regulations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 235

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

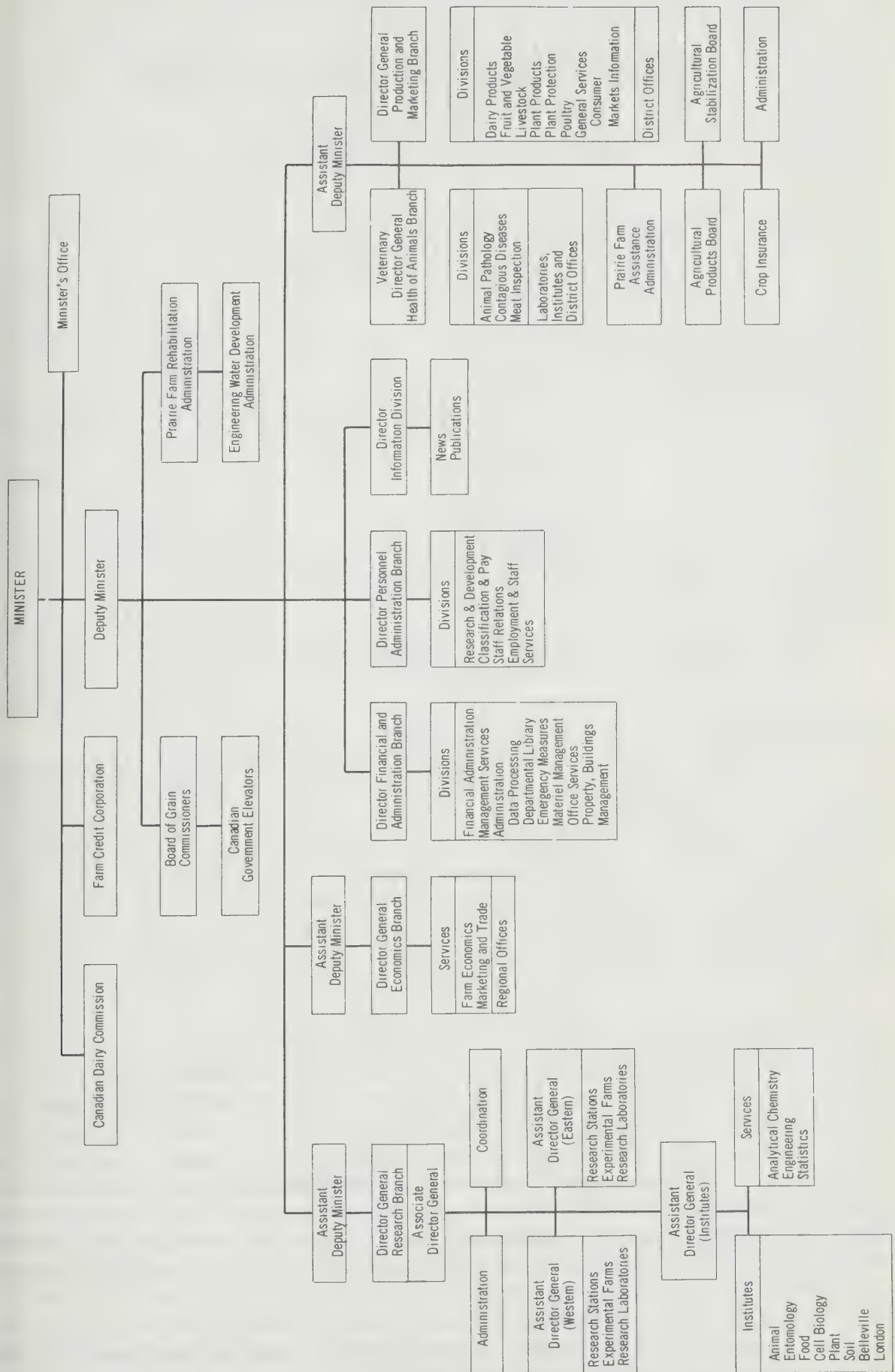
James E. Walker	To Prime Minister
Florian Côté.....	To Minister of Agriculture
Stanley Haidasz.....	To Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Robert J. Orange	To Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
Jean-Pierre Goyer	To Secretary of State for External Affairs
Herbert E. Gray	To Minister of Finance
Eugene F. Whalen	To Minister of Fisheries
Russell C. Honey	To Minister of Forestry and Rural Development
Jean-Charles Cantin	To Minister of Justice
James C. P. McNulty.....	To Minister of Labour
Gerard Loiselle	To Minister of Manpower and Immigration
David W. Groos	To Minister of National Defence
Rosaire Gendron	To Minister of National Health and Welfare
Yves Forest	To President of the Privy Council
Paul Langlois.....	To Minister of Public Works
Robert D. G. Stanbury	To Secretary of State of Canada

(Ref PC 1968 – 1706)

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

John Ross Matheson.....	} To Prime Minister
Pierre Elliot Trudeau.....	
Royce S. Beer	To Minister of Agriculture
Jack Davis.....	To Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
Donald S. Macdonald	To Secretary of State for External Affairs
René-J. Jean Chrétien.....	To Minister of Finance
Richard J. Cashin.....	To Minister of Fisheries
Stanley Haidasz	To Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Royce S. Mackasey	To Minister of Labour
John C. Munro	To Minister of Manpower and Immigration
Margaret Rideout.....	To Minister of National Health and Welfare
James E. Walker	To Minister of National Revenue
John B. Stewart.....	To Minister of Public Works
Albert Bécharde	To Secretary of State
Jean-Charles Cantin.....	To Minister of Trade and Commerce
James A. Byrne.....	To Minister of Transport

**DEPARTMENTS
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS
BOARDS
AND
COMMISSIONS**



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Sir John Carling Building
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable John James Green, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Agriculture

Parliamentary Secretary	B. S. Beer, M. P.
Executive Assistant	D. J. Thomson
Spacial Assistants	J. D. McCormick, W. F. Burt

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	Sydney B. Williams
Assistant Deputy Minister (Research)	Dr. Robert Glen
Assistant Deputy Minister (Production and Marketing)	W. E. Jarvis
Assistant Deputy Minister (Economics)	Dr. Rolland Poirier

The Department of Agriculture (originally the Bureau of Agriculture created by an Act of Legislature of the Province of Canada in 1852) was established by an *Act of the Organization of the Department of Agriculture* (S.C. 1867-68, Chapter 53) now the *Department of Agriculture Act* (R.S.C. 1952. Chapter 66).

The *Research Branch* is the principal research agency of the Department. Formed in 1959 by amalgamation of the Experimental Farms Service and the Science Service, it is responsible for a broad program of basic and applied research on agricultural problems. It comprises an Executive and Administrative Headquarters at Ottawa, and eight Research Institutes, three Research Services, 26 Research Stations, and 14 Experimental Farms spread from coast to coast and north into the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In serving Canada's main agricultural areas, the Research Branch works in co-ordination with other federal agencies such as the National Research Council, and with universities and provincial governments.

The Director-General and Associate Director General are the chief executive officers. The Director-General is chairman of the Research Branch Executive which includes the Associate Director-General and four Assistant Directors-General.

Assistant Directors-General deal respectively with Institutes and Services, establishments in eastern Canada, and establishments in western Canada. The fourth Assistant Director-General is responsible for administration, including the Architectural and Engineering, Personnel, Property and Finance, Ottawa Services, and Scientific Information Sections. A group of 12 Research Co-ordinators, specialists in various scientific disciplines, assist both the executive and research establishments in maintaining liaison, communication, and a co-ordinated program of research in their respective areas.

The Research Institutes deal primarily with problems of national rather than regional application in fields such as soils, plants, animals, and food. The three Research Services provide the Branch with specialized assistance in the fields of statistics, analytical chemistry, and engineering.

Research Stations and associated Experimental Farms are located and organized to deal with the problems of Canada's main agricultural areas. There are four Research Stations in the Atlantic Provinces, three in Quebec, four in Ontario, 10 in the prairie provinces, and five in British Columbia. Most of the stations have areas of specialization in addition to their regional responsibilities. Thus Fredericton is the main center for potato research, Winnipeg for wheat research, and Saskatoon for forage crops. All research in progress at the Institutes, Services, Stations and Farms is co-ordinated to provide a total research program serving the needs of Canadian agriculture.

The *Health of Animals Branch* administers the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, the Meat Inspection Act, and the Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act, and operates laboratories for animal disease research, investigation and diagnosis. The Branch comprises three Divisions: Contagious Diseases, Meat Inspection, and Animal Pathology, which report to a Veterinary Director-General. The Animal Contagious Diseases Act is designed to protect the Canadian livestock industry against destructive animal diseases of a contagious nature. The purpose of the Meat Inspection Act is to ensure an adequate supply of wholesale meat and meat products from healthy animals slaughtered in establishments operating under departmental supervision. Research and investigation are carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Branch into the cause and control of diseases and parasites infesting farm animals, poultry, fur-bearing animals, and wildlife. This Division also manufactures tuberculin and other diagnostic reagents and biological products and provides analytical and diagnostic services.

The *Production and Marketing Branch* brings under unified direction all departmental activities in the fields of agricultural production and marketing. The Branch comprises seven Divisions, responsible to a Director-General, which administer legislation and policies in the fields of agricultural production, marketing, and plant disease control.

Performance testing programs and the grading and inspection of meats, poultry, and eggs are included in the responsibilities of the Livestock and Poultry Divisions. The former also is charged with the supervision of race track betting.

The Dairy Products Division carries on grading and inspection of dairy products, and the Fruit and Vegetables Division does similar work for fruits, vegetables, apple products, and honey. Legislation respecting seeds, feeds, fertilizers, and pesticides is administered by the Plant Products Division; while the Plant Protection Division administers regulations respecting plant disease control, and the certification of seed potatoes and flower bulbs. The General Services Division carries out retail inspection and other work to complement that of the commodity divisions.

The Production and Marketing Branch also includes two sections: the Consumers Section, which provides information on agricultural products and interprets grading and inspection regulations for consumers, and the Markets Information Section, which publishes crop and markets information on a weekly, monthly and annual basis.

The *Personnel Administration Branch* develops, administers and controls personnel policy and programs for approximately 11,000 employees of the Department including scientific and professional groups and other supporting staff at various locations across Canada. The Branch provides advice to the Deputy Minister and other senior officials on personnel policies and practices. The functions of the Branch are assigned to four Divisions: Employment and Staff Services; Classification and Pay; Research and Development, and Staff Relations.

The *Financial and Administration Branch* is organized into three Divisions. The Financial Administration Division is concerned with financial functions, with emphasis being placed on operational and financial planning. The broad objective of Management Services is to assist branches and units of the Department in achieving and maintaining efficient administration and operations. The Administrative Division deals with the many details involved in servicing the operations of a large and complex organization. Reporting through this Division are: Material Management; Office Services; Property and Buildings Management; Data Processing; Departmental Library, and Emergency Measures Planning.

The *Economics Branch* comprises the Farm Economic Services Division and the Marketing and Trade Services Division. It has three regional offices: one in British Columbia, one serving the prairie provinces and one serving the Atlantic provinces. The Branch is responsible for research and advisory services on economic matters affecting agriculture. Working in close co-operation with other branches and agencies of the Department, it carries out economic surveys, and collects, analyzes, and interprets economic information to assist in formulating and administering departmental policies and programs. The Economics Branch is closely associated with the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The *Information Division* is the principal departmental agency concerned with collecting and disseminating information on the work of the Department. The division edits and publishes departmental publications, releases information in news story form to the press, radio, and television, carries on a visual program involving motion pictures for screening and television use, produces displays for exhibitions, and records and distributes radio tapes to radio stations.

Associated agencies:

The *Agricultural Stabilization Board* administers the Agricultural Stabilization Act (S.C. 1957-58, Chapter 22), which provides for a guaranteed yearly price for any agricultural product for which, in the opinion of the Board, it may be necessary. The legislation aims at assuring stability of income to farmers by protecting them against a sudden and drastic decline in prices.

The *Agricultural Products Board* was established under authority of the Emergency Powers Act in 1951 to administer food contracts and other commodity operations as required from time to time. It was re-established under the Agricultural Products Board Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 4).

The *Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada* was established by the Canada Grain Act, (S.C. 1925, Chapter 33 -- now the Canada Grain Act; R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 25, as amended). The Board is responsible for the administration of the Act, including the inspection, weighing, storage, and transportation of grain, the fixing of certain tariffs, the establishment of certain standards, and the operation of the Canadian Government Elevators.

Special Acts Administration:

The *Crop Insurance Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 42) was passed to assist the provinces in making crop insurance available to Canadian farmers. The Act provides that the Federal Government may enter into an agreement with any province to contribute 50 per cent of the administrative costs and 25 per cent of the premiums necessary for operating a provincial crop insurance program. The Act also provides for loans to the provinces in years when indemnities exceed premiums and reserves or, as an alternative to such loans, for reinsurance of a portion of the provincial liability under policies in effect.

The *Prairie Farm Assistance Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 213 as amended) provides, through the Prairie Farm Assistance Administration, for benefit payments to farmers of the prairie provinces in townships having low crop yields because of drought, insect damage and other causes.

The *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 214) deals with the rehabilitation of drought and soil drifting areas in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The policies and projects vary widely in nature and scope, but each has as its objective either the better utilization of land to minimize problems of drought or the conservation of water for farm use. Projects are undertaken by special arrangements with the provinces concerned.

The P.F.R.A. program is carried out by three operational services, from an administrative headquarters in Regina, Sask.

The Water Development Service is responsible for the investigation and construction of farm and community water storage and irrigation projects; for the operation of a tree nursery at Indian Head, Sask., for irrigation works in southwestern Saskatchewan, and for the management of the Bow River Irrigation Project in Alberta. The Land Use Service is responsible for the development, construction, and management of 86 community pastures involving nearly 2,500,000 acres carrying over 150,000 head of cattle.

The Engineering Service is responsible for design, soil mechanics, hydrology and air photo analysis and engineering geology studies, as well as legal and engineering surveys required in the planning of P.F.R.A. projects. It also is responsible for the construction of major works such as the South Saskatchewan and St. Mary River projects. Field engineering projects are carried out by three regional offices at Regina, Calgary, and Winnipeg.

The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for administering the following statutes:

- Department of Agriculture Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 66
- Destructive Insect and Pest Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 81
- Prairie Farm Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 213
- Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 214
- Agricultural Products Board Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 4
- Agricultural Products Co-Operative Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 5
- Agricultural Products Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 6
- Animal Contagious Diseases Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 9
- Canada Dairy Products Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 22
- Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 47
- Cold Storage Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 52
- Experimental Farm Stations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 101
- Fertilizers Act, S.C. 1957, Chapter 57
- Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 126
- Hay and Straw Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 141
- Inspection and Sales Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 155
- Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 167
- Live Stock Pedigree Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 168
- Maple Products Industry Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 172
- Milk Test Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 180
- Pest Control Products Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 209

Seeds Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 35

Wheat Co-Operative Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 294

Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 27

Meat Inspection Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 36

Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 44

Agricultural Stabilization Act, S.C. 1957-58, Chapter 22

Crop Insurance Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 42

Farm Credit Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 43 as amended

Feeds Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 14

Farm Machinery Syndicates Credit Act, S.C. 1964-65, Chapter 29

Canadian Dairy Commission Act, S.C. 1966-67, Chapter 34

In addition to the Department of Agriculture, the Minister reports to Parliament for the following agencies:

Agricultural Products Board

Agricultural Stabilization Board

Board of Grain Commissioners

Farm Credit Corporation

Canadian Dairy Commission

AIR CANADA

Place Ville Marie, Montreal
A wholly owned affiliate of the Canadian National Railways

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Paul Hellyer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board of Directors

D.A. Anderson	Renault St-Laurent, Q.C.
Walter C. Koerner	J.G. Simpson
N.J. MacMillan, Q.C.	Bernard Tailleur
G.R. McGregor	Welland D. Woodruff
R.H. McIsaac	

Principal Officers

President	G.R. McGregor
Executive Vice President	H.W. Seagrim
Senior Vice President – Sales.....	W.G. Wood
Senior Vice President – Finance.....	W.S. Harvey
Vice President – Operations	D.C. Tennant
Vice President – Administrative Services	S.W. Sadler
Vice President – Public Relations	R.C. MacInnes
General Counsel	Lionel Côté, Q.C.
	I.E. McPherson
Secretary of the Company.....	R.T. Vaughan
General Manager, Purchases & Stores	K.E. Olson

Formerly Trans-Canada Air Lines, Air Canada was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1937 to provide a publicly owned air transportation service, with powers to carry on its business throughout Canada and outside of Canada. Air Canada now maintains passenger, mail and commodity traffic services over nation-wide routes and also services to the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, West Germany, Austria, Denmark, U.S.S.R., Bermuda, the Bahamas, Antigua, Barbados and Trinidad.

AIR TRANSPORT BOARD

Queensway Towers, 200 Isabella Street, Ottawa 1

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chairman.....	J. L. G. Morisset
Vice-Chairman.....	J. R. Belcher
Members.....	G. R. Boucher, J. F. Clark

The Air Transport Board was established by a new Part II added to the *Aeronautics Act* by Chapter 28, S.C., 1944-45 (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2).

Its functions extend to the licensing of persons to operate commercial air services; the regulation of air carriers; making investigations and surveys as required by the Minister of Transport on the operation and development of commercial air services in Canada; advising the Minister in the exercise of his duties and powers under the *Aeronautics Act* in all matters relating to civil aviation.

The Executive Director is the senior staff member and advises the Board on policy matters, e.g. regulations, air agreements and intra-departmental arrangements. He also carries out liaison with the International Civil Organization, the International Air Transport Association, the Air Transport Association of Canada and with foreign governments. He is also Chairman of the Board's Senior Staff Committee.

The Board consists of five Branches: Legal, Operations, Economics and accounting, International Relations, and the Secretariat.

The Legal Branch is under the direction of the Board Counsel and Examiner who advises the Board on legal matters, conducts public or other hearing on behalf of the Board, prepares findings and makes recommendations thereon.

The operations Branch includes the Traffic Division, the Operations Analyst, the Licensing and Inspection Division.

The Traffic Division analyzes tariffs; studies and reviews applications upon fare and rate structures; makes special studies on tariffs and rates; handles complaints; reviews assessed charges, invoices and free transportation returns; and maintains liaison with air carriers and other agencies in connection with tariffs.

The Licensing and Inspection Division handles applications for licenses to operate domestic and international commercial air services, prepares and issues statistical reports on air carriers and maintains the Commercial Air Services Directory. It also maintains close liaison with the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport and with industry on licensing matters. This division also conducts field investigations concerning the adherence by air carriers to licences, regulations, orders and directives of the Board and prepares reports and recommendations on these investigations.

The Operations Analyst provides technical advice to the Board on airline operations and advises the Board on operating problems on the effect of proposed regulation on airline operations.

The Economics and Accounting Branch consists of the Economics Division, the Financial Analyst and the Audit Division. This Branch is responsible for advising the Board on the economic implications of present and proposed policies and regulations.

The International Relations Branch is responsible for the preparation, organization and administration of matters relating to Board policy on International Air Service.

The Secretariat includes the Personnel Services and Library, Financial, and Office Services divisions. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary deal with all official correspondence of the Board, general administration and supervision of the divisions comprising the Branch and liaison with the public, industry and government departments.

ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

396 Cooper Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

Minister of National Health and Welfare

Members

Ian MacKeigan, Q.C., Chairman	Halifax, N.S.
Albert Martin, Vice-Chairman	Comer Brook, Nfld.
Stephen Dolhanty	Florence, N.S.
C. Arnold Patterson	Dartmouth, N.S.
Robert C. Eddy	Bathurst, N.B.
Simon L. Bujold	Moncton, N.B.
Carl F. Burke	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Neil R. MacLeod	Summerside, P.E.I.
Capt. Maxwell Burry	Glovertown, Nfld.
Joseph A. Likely	Saint John, N.B.
Calvert C. Pratt	St. John's, Nfld.

Principal Officers

Executive Director	Dr. E. P. Weeks
Secretary	C. P. Russell

The Atlantic Development Board was established in December 1962 under the *Atlantic Development Board Act* (S.C. 1962-63, Chapter 10, amended by S.C. 1963, Chapter 5, and S.C. 1966, Chapter 31).

The objects of the Board are to inquire into and report to the Minister upon programs and projects for fostering the economic growth and development of the Atlantic region of Canada, and to consider, report and make recommendations to the Minister concerning programs and projects not involving the use of the Fund; and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Board may, in furtherance of its objects,

a) prepare, in consultation with the Economic Council of Canada, an overall co-ordinated plan for the promotion of the economic growth of the Atlantic region;

b) keep under constant review appropriate methods of furthering the sound economic development of the Atlantic region, whether such methods involve new programs and projects or the removal or migration of existing factors that may be considered to inhibit such development;

c) with respect to particular programs or projects that may be referred to it by the Minister or that the Board may on its own initiative investigate, inquire into, assess and report to the Minister upon the feasibility of such programs or

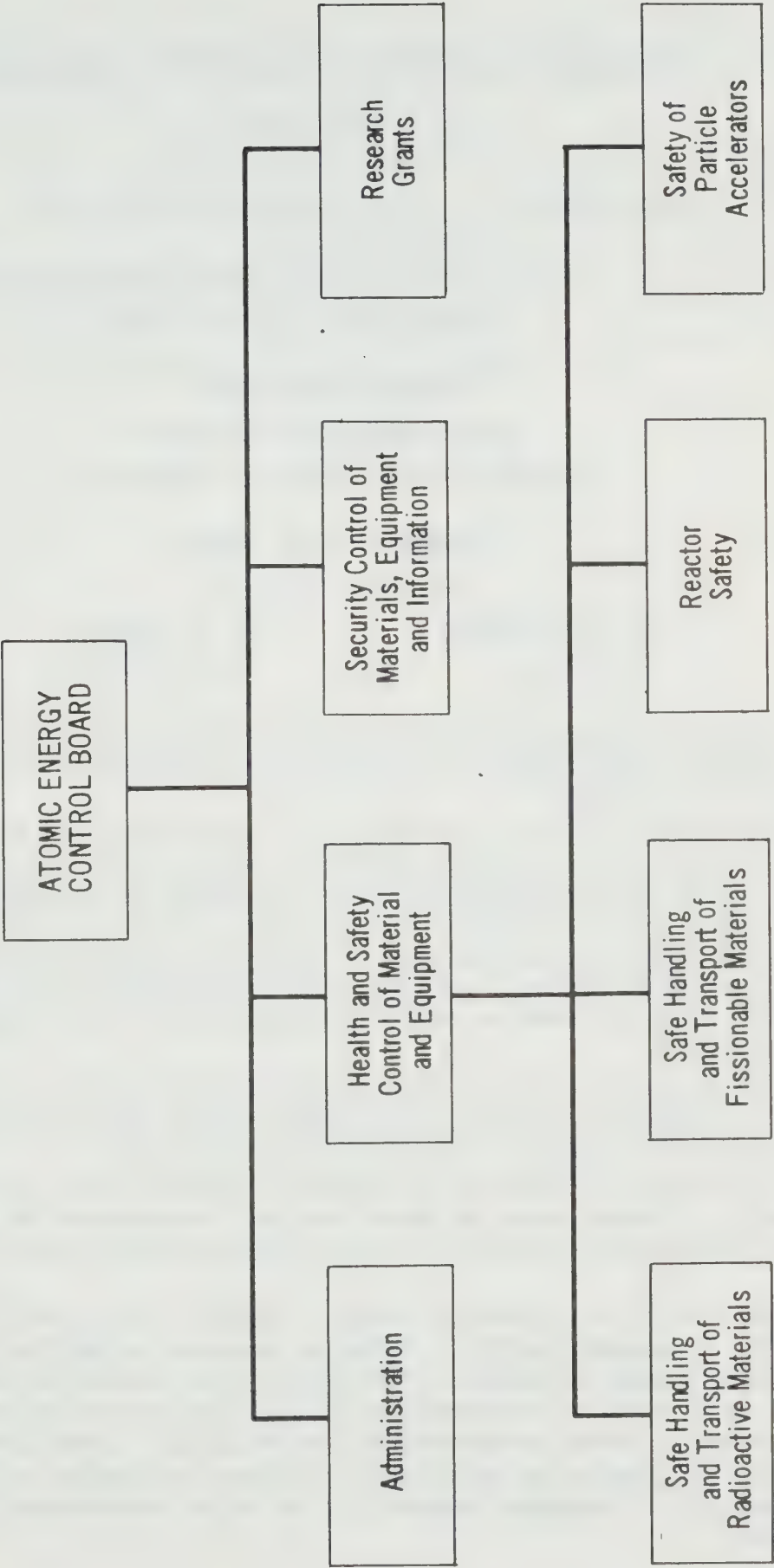
projects and the effect thereof in relation to the economy of the Atlantic region, and make recommendations to the Minister with respect to any such programs or projects that, in the opinion of the Board, will contribute to the growth and development of the economy of the Atlantic region; and

d) enter into agreements with the government of any province comprised in the Atlantic region or the appropriate agency thereof, subject to approval thereof by the Governor in Council, or enter into agreements with any other person, providing for

- (i) the undertaking by the Board of any programs or projects that, in the opinion of the Board, will contribute to the growth and development of the economy of the Atlantic region and for which satisfactory financing arrangements are not otherwise available,
- (ii) the joint undertaking by the Board and the province or agency thereof or person of programs or projects described in subparagraph (i), or
- (iii) the payment by the Board to the province or agency thereof or person of contributions in respect of the cost of programs or projects described in subparagraph (i).

The Board shall, to the greatest possible extent consistent with the performance of its duties under this Act, consult and co-operate with the Economic Council of Canada and all departments, branches and other agencies of the Government of Canada having duties related to, or having aims or objects related to those of the Board.

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD



ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD

107 Sparks Street,
P.O. Box 1046, Ottawa

Other Offices—c/o Atomic Energy of Canada Limited,
Chalk River, Ontario
c/o Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station,
Ontario Hydro, Tiverton, Ontario.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Members of the Board

Dr. G. C. Laurence

Dr. H. Gaudefroy

W. M. Gilchrist

J. L. Gray

Dr. B. G. Ballard

The Atomic Energy Control Board was established by *The Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946* (S.C., 1946, Chapter 37—now the *Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 11, as amended*).

The primary function of the Board is to make provision for the control and supervision of the development, application and use of atomic energy, and to enable Canada to participate effectively in measures of international control of atomic energy that may hereafter be agreed upon. The Act, accordingly, provides for control by the Board of materials, equipment and information related to atomic energy and for the making of regulations for these purposes. The Act also authorizes the Board to establish scholarships and grants in aid relating to atomic energy research.

Controls are exercised over strategic materials (e.g. uranium, plutonium, heavy water) and equipment through a permit system operated with the co-operation of the Departments of Trade and Commerce and National Revenue.

Controls are exercised over all radioactive materials in the interests of health and safety. In health matters the Board acts upon the advice of the Department of National Health and Welfare and, through it, the appropriate provincial health department.

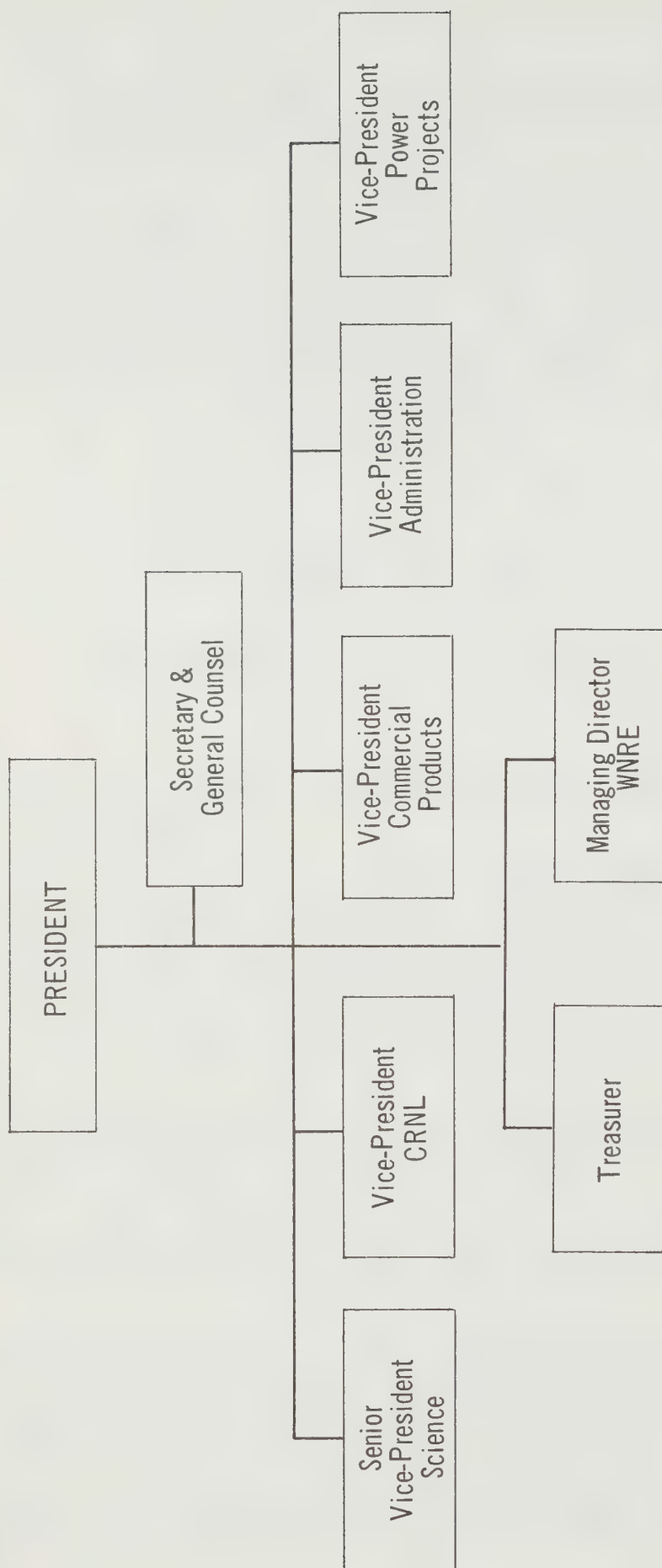
Controls are also exercised through a licensing system over all appreciable quantities of enriched uranium or plutonium processed or used by industries other than Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to prevent the accidental reaction of critical masses. Applications are considered by criticality specialists on the Board's staff and, where necessary, further advice is sought from the AECL Criticality Panel.

Advice is provided to transportation regulatory authorities and to shippers on the suitability of containers proposed for use in the transportation of radioactive materials.

The construction and operation of non-government nuclear reactors are also controlled by a licensing system with advice being provided by the Board's Reactor Safety Advisory Committee. The members of this Committee include reactor specialists and health and safety experts from the Board, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Department of National Health and Welfare, National Research Council, Defence Research Board, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and representatives of provincial and municipal governments concerned in particular projects.

Grants to Canadian universities for atomic energy research and for the provision of special atomic energy equipment are administered with the assistance of the National Research Council. The Board's Advisory Committee on the Safety of Particle Accelerators reviews the health and safety aspects of particle accelerators supported by Board funds. The members of the Committee include specialists from the Board, the National Research Council, the Department of National Health and Welfare and outside scientific organizations plus a representative of the department of health of the province in which the project under review is located.

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED



ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

396 Cooper Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Paul T. Hellyer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members

an MacKeigan, Q.C., Chairman	Halifax, N.S.
Albert Martin, Vice-Chairman	Corner Brook, Nfld.
Stephen Dolhanty	Florence, N.S.
C. Arnold Patterson	Dartmouth, N.S.
Robert C. Eddy	Bathurst, N.B.
Simon L. Bujold	Moncton, N.B.
Carl F. Burke	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Neil R. MacLeod	Summerside, P.E.I.
Capt. Maxwell Burry	Glovertown, Nfld.
Joseph A. Likely	Saint John, N.B.
Calvert C. Pratt	St. John's, Nfld.

Principal Officers

Executive Director	Dr. E. P. Weeks
Secretary	C. P. Russell

The Atlantic Development Board was established in December 1962 under the *Atlantic Development Board Act* (S.C. 1962-63, Chapter 10, amended by S.C. 1963, Chapter 5, and S.C. 1966, Chapter 31).

The objects of the Board are to inquire into and report to the Minister upon programs and projects for fostering the economic growth and development of the Atlantic region of Canada, and to consider, report and make recommendations to the Minister concerning programs and projects not involving the use of the Fund; and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Board may, in furtherance of its objects,

a) prepare, in consultation with the Economic Council of Canada, an overall co-ordinated plan for the promotion of the economic growth of the Atlantic region;

b) keep under constant review appropriate methods of furthering the sound economic development of the Atlantic region, whether such methods involve new programs and projects or the removal or migration of existing factors that may be considered to inhibit such development;

c) with respect to particular programs or projects that may be referred to it by the Minister or that the Board may on its own initiative investigate, inquire into, assess and report to the Minister upon the feasibility of such programs or

projects and the effect thereof in relation to the economy of the Atlantic region, and make recommendations to the Minister with respect to any such programs or projects that, in the opinion of the Board, will contribute to the growth and development of the economy of the Atlantic region; and

d) enter into agreements with the government of any province comprised in the Atlantic region or the appropriate agency thereof, subject to approval thereof by the Governor in Council, or enter into agreements with any other person, providing for

- (i) the undertaking by the Board of any programs or projects that, in the opinion of the Board, will contribute to the growth and development of the economy of the Atlantic region and for which satisfactory financing arrangements are not otherwise available,
- (ii) the joint undertaking by the Board and the province or agency thereof or person of programs or projects described in subparagraph (i), or
- (iii) the payment by the Board to the province or agency thereof or person of contributions in respect of the cost of programs or projects described in subparagraph (i).

The Board shall, to the greatest possible extent consistent with the performance of its duties under this Act, consult and co-operate with the Economic Council of Canada and all departments, branches and other agencies of the Government of Canada having duties related to, or having aims or objects related to those of the Board.

The Bank of Canada has six departments: Secretariat, Foreign Exchange, Research, Securities, Chief Accountant's and Audit.

Agencies of the Bank of Canada are maintained at Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Montreal, P.Q., Ottawa and Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask. Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

Information concerning the organization of the Industrial Development Bank (a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada) will be found on page 195 of this publication.

CANADIAN RADIO TELEVISION COMMISSION

Transportation Building: 48 Rideau Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State for Canada

Full-time Members

Mr. Pierre Juneau,.....	Chairman
Mr. Harry J. Boyle,	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Pat Pearce,	Commissioner
Mr. Harold Dorman,.....	Commissioner
Mr. Réal Therrien,.....	Commissioner

Part-time Members

Mr. Colomb Cliche	— Ste-Foy, Quebec
Mr. Armand Cormier	— Moncton, N.B.
Mr. Northrop Frye	— Toronto, Ontario
Mr. Gordon Hughes	— Windsor, N.S.
Miss Helen James	— Toronto, Ontario
Mrs. Gertrude Laing	— Calgary, Alberta
Mr. George McKeen	— Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. John Shanski	— Winnipeg, Manitoba
Dr. Gordon Thomas	— St. Anthony, Nfld.

The Canadian Radio-Television Commission came into being on April 1, 1968, the date the *Broadcasting Act*, (S.C. 1967/68, Chapter 25), was brought into effect by proclamation.

The Commission is authorized to regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian Broadcasting System with a view to implementing the broadcasting policy enunciated in Section 2 of the Broadcasting Act subject to the limitations given in the Act.

The Commission is the licensing authority and applications for licences, amendments to licences are filed with the Secretary, Canadian Radio-Television Commission, Ottawa.

Section 16 of the Broadcasting Act states the Commission's powers to make regulations.

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Victoria Building, Wellington St., Ottawa

Minister through whom The Canada Council reports to Parliament

The Honourable Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State

Members

Chairman, Jean Martineau, Q.C.,
Montreal, Que.

Vice-Chairman, J. F. Leddy,
Windsor, Ont.

Chairman, Jean Martineau,	Montreal, Que.
Vice-Chairman, J.F. Leddy	Windsor, Ont.
Murray Adaskin	Saskatoon, Sask.
Rev. Jean Adrien Arsenault	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Alex Colville	Sackville, N.B.
J.A. Corry	Kingston, Ont.
Mrs. W.J. Dorrance	Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. Stan. J. Dowhan	Canmore, Alta.
W.P. Gregory	Stratford, Ont.
Henry D. Hicks	Halifax, N.S.
Stuart Keate	Vancouver, B.C.
Mme Annette Lasalle-Leduc	Montreal, Que.
Napoléon LeBlanc	Quebec, Que.
Douglas V. LePan	Toronto, Ont.
C.J. Mackenzie	Ottawa, Ont.
Trevor F. Moore	Toronto, Ont.
Gilles Pelletier	Montreal, Que.
Miss Kathleen Richardson	Winnipeg, Man.
Claude Robillard	Montreal, Que.
I.A. Rumboldt	St. John's, Nfld.
Samuel Steinberg	Montreal, Que.

Executive Officers

Director	Jean Boucher
Associate Director	Peter M. Dwyer

Investment Committee Members

Chairman	J.G. Hungerford
Arnold Hart	Jean Martineau
Louis Hébert	Trevor F. Moore

The Canada Council was established on March 28, 1957, under the *Canada Council Act* (S.C. 1957, Chapter 3), to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences.

The Council supports Canadian participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization through its sponsorship of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.

The Council consists of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who are appointed by the Governor in Council for a period of five years, and nineteen members appointed for a period of three years. It consists also of a Director and an Associate Director who are appointed by the Governor in Council on a full-time basis. The Council meets at least three times a year.

An Investment Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Council, a member designated by the Council and three other persons appointed by the Governor in Council, is appointed to aid and advise the Council in making, managing and disposing of investments. The Council is deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada, and is not an agent of Her Majesty.

CANADIAN ARSENALS LIMITED

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C.M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Defence Production

Board of Directors

J. R. Brisson

Maj.-Gen. D. A. G. Waldock

C. L. Muir

D. B. Mundy

Maj.-Gen. H.L. Meuser

Maj. Gen. R. P. Rothschild,

G. W. Hunter

Principal Officers

President and General Manager.....	J. R. Brisson
Vice-President.....	G. W. Hunter
Secretary.....	K. J. Price

Operating Divisions

Small Arms, Long Branch, Ontario.....
Filling, St. Paul l'Ermite, Quebec.....

Canadian Arsenals Limited was established as a Crown Company in September, 1945, under Part I of *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952*, Chapter 53) as a result of government acceptance of the recommendations of the Joint Arsenals Planning Board.

The Company acquired the best of each type of wartime munitions plant and retained sufficient skilled personnel, techniques, equipment and tools, not only to supply normal peacetime requirements of munitions which civilian industry could not ordinarily be called upon to produce, but also to form the base from which production capacity could be expanded in the event of war.

The duties of the Company include the production of stores and equipment to the order of the Department of Defence Production, the development of new military equipment carried out to the requirements of the Services, the development and planning of manufacturing processes, the conservation of production records, and the maintenance of the special skills related to the above functions which are not normally retained in industry.

In addition to its Head Office in Ottawa, the Company has two operating Divisions, as follows:

Small Arms, Long Branch, Ontario (manufacture of small arms);

Filling, St. Paul l'Ermite, Quebec (filling and assembly of artillery ammunition, mines, bombs, grenades, rockets and other specialities up to torpedo warheads).

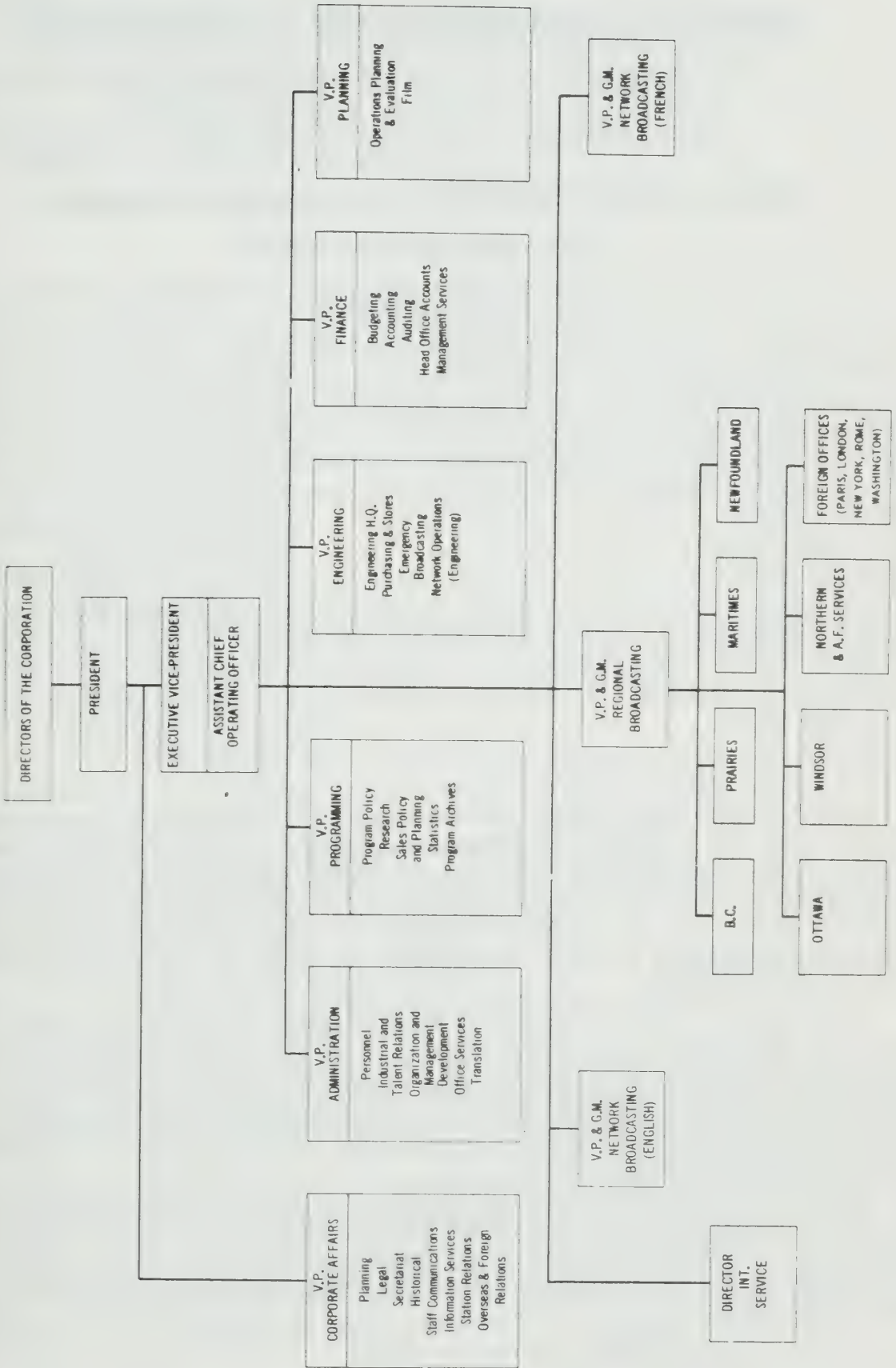
In addition to its Head Office in Ottawa, the Company has three operating Divisions, as follows:

Dominion Arsenal, Quebec City and Val Rose, Quebec (manufacture of artillery, cartridge cases and small arms ammunition);

Small Arms, Long Branch, Ontario (manufacture of small arms);

Filling, St. Paul l'Ermite, Quebec (filling and assembly of artillery ammunition, mines, bombs, grenades, rockets and other specialities up to torpedo warheads).

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION



CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

P. O. Box 478,
Terminal "A"
Ottawa 2, Ontario

1500 Bronson Ave.,
Ottawa 2, Ontario
Phone: 733-3111

Minister through whom CBC is Accountable to Parliament

The Secretary of State of Canada

Board of Directors

George F. Davidson, President.

Jacques Archambault	Quebec, Que.
Jean-Claude Delorme.....	Beaconsfield, Que.
Gordon Denning	St. Thomas, Ont.
Mrs. Una M. Evans.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Mrs. Beatrice R. Hayes.....	Montreal, Que.
James S. Hinds.....	Sudbury, Ont.
Mrs. Denise Lacroix	Trois-Rivieres, Que.
Michael Lypka	Hamilton, Ontario.
N. L. McCowan.....	Hay River, N.W.T.
Yves J. Menard.....	Montreal, Que.
Irving C. Pink.....	Yarmouth, N.S.
Rolland A. Pinsonneault.....	Gravelbourg, Sask.
Mrs. Olga Riisna	Toronto, Ontario.
R. B. Wilson.....	Victoria, B.C.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was established by the *Canadian Broadcasting Act* of 1936. The Corporation replaced the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, which had been created in 1932, and took over its broadcasting and regulatory functions. The Broadcasting Act of 1958 assigned the regulatory functions of the CBC to a separate authority, the Board of Broadcast Governors; the Broadcasting Act of 1968 reconstituted the BBG as the Canadian Radio-Television Commission.

The CBC is a Crown Corporation, financed mainly by public funds voted annually by Parliament. Supplementary revenue is obtained from commercial advertising on CBC networks and stations. The accounts and financial statements of the Corporation are examined annually by the Auditor General of Canada. Through the Minister designated in the Broadcasting Act, the Corporation submits to Parliament an annual report of its operations.

The Corporation consists of a President and fourteen other directors appointed by the Governor in Council. The President is the chief executive officer. The Executive Vice-President is the chief operating officer. He is appointed by the Corporation on the recommendation of the President and with the approval of the Governor in Council.

Executive Vice-President: Laurent A. Picard

Other senior management positions are as follows:

Assistant Chief Operating Officer
Vice-President, Corporate Affairs
Vice-President, Planning

Vice-President, Programming
Vice-President, Engineering
Vice-President, Finance
Vice-President, Administration
Vice-President and General Manager, Network Broadcasting (English)
– located in Toronto.
Vice-President and General Manager, Network Broadcasting (French)
– located in Montreal.
Vice-President and General Manager, Regional Broadcasting
Director of the International Service
– located in Montreal.

CBC Operations

Under the Broadcasting Act, 1968, the Corporation is “established for the purpose of providing the national broadcasting service”. The Act provides that this service should: (i) be a balanced service of different ages, interests and tastes covering the whole range of programming in fair proportion; (ii) be extended to all parts of Canada, as public funds become available; (iii) be in English and French, serving the special needs of geographic regions, and actively contributing to the flow and exchange of cultural and regional information and entertainment; and (iv) contribute to the development of national unity and provide for a continuing expression of Canadian identity.

Domestic services

The CBC operates six major domestic services: two AM radio networks, English and French; two television networks, English and French; an FM radio network in English serving five major cities; and a multilingual Northern Service (English, French, Indian and Eskimo languages) providing network, community and shortwave radio service to the Canadian North.

The head office of the CBC is in Ottawa. The main production centre for English networks is in Toronto, and for French networks in Montreal. Regional and local production centres, serving their own areas and also contributing to national programming, are located at various points across the country.

In radio, there are some 315 outlets for the national service; 38 CBC-owned originating stations, 187 CBC-owned low power relay transmitters, and 90 privately-owned affiliated stations.

In television, national service outlets total 271: 15 CBC-owned originating stations, 64 CBC-owned network relay and rebroadcasting stations, and 46 privately-owned affiliates with their 146 rebroadcasting stations.

CBC radio is within reach of 98.7% of the Canadian population, and CBC television is within reach of 96.9%. Further extensions of coverage are made each year by means of relay transmitters and rebroadcasting stations, and CBC has also experimented with the use of FM frequencies to carry AM programs where no suitable AM frequencies are available. To bring television to isolated communities in the Canadian North, the CBC has experimented successfully with “Frontier Coverage Packages”, small transmitters broadcasting a selection of programs supplied on videotape. The first of these was installed at Yellowknife, N.W.T., in 1967. A space satellite system could eventually provide a means of reaching the ideal 100% coverage in both radio and television, and the CBC continues to keep abreast of developments in this field.

External Services

The CBC International Service, established in 1945, broadcasts by shortwave in 11 languages to eastern and western Europe, Africa, Australia, Latin America,

the Caribbean and North America. It also distributes programs to foreign broadcasters by means of music and spoken-word transcriptions, special relay circuits, and television films. Program material includes Canadian and world news, news commentary, actualities, special features and interviews, sports events, information about Canada, and music and entertainment. From the large International Service library of Canadian music transcriptions, some recordings have also been made available for public sale, in collaboration with a commercial recording company. The studios and offices of the International Service are located in Montreal and its transmitters are in Sackville, New Brunswick. The International Service keeps in close touch with departments of the government in Ottawa.

The CBC Armed Forces Service, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence, provides broadcast services for Canadian servicemen and their dependents in Europe, Africa, Asia, northern Canada, and at sea. Recorded programs, and short-wave news and sports reports are supplied to broadcasting stations of the Canadian Forces in West Germany whose managers and program directors are CBC personnel on loan to the Department of National Defence. Canadian Forces ships at sea are provided with tape recordings of CBC programs, and a weekly package of television programs is provided for distribution among Canadian Forces bases in northern Canada and abroad. CBC concert parties are provided to entertain Canadian forces at military bases in Canada and abroad.

The CBC is a member of various international broadcasting organizations, and co-operates with many other broadcasters in the production and exchange of programs. The CBC is also active in program sales to other countries, and participates regularly and successfully in international program competitions. In co-operation with External Aid and other agencies, the CBC provides broadcasting training for visiting students from other countries, and has assisted a number of Commonwealth countries with the development of their broadcasting systems.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

Macdonald Building, 123 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry

President

A. D. Belyea

Directors

W. H. HUCK
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Defence Production

D. B. MUNDY
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Defence Production

R. M. KEITH
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Defence Production

A. G. BLAND
President
Defence Construction (1951) Ltd.

H. T. AITKEN
President
Exports Credits Insurance Corp.

R. M. TRITES
Director, Project Management B
Branch
Department of Defence Production

Canadian Commercial Corporation was established on May 1, 1946, by the Canadian Commercial Corporation Act as a Crown Corporation, wholly owned by the Government of Canada. The Corporation is responsible to the Minister of Industry.

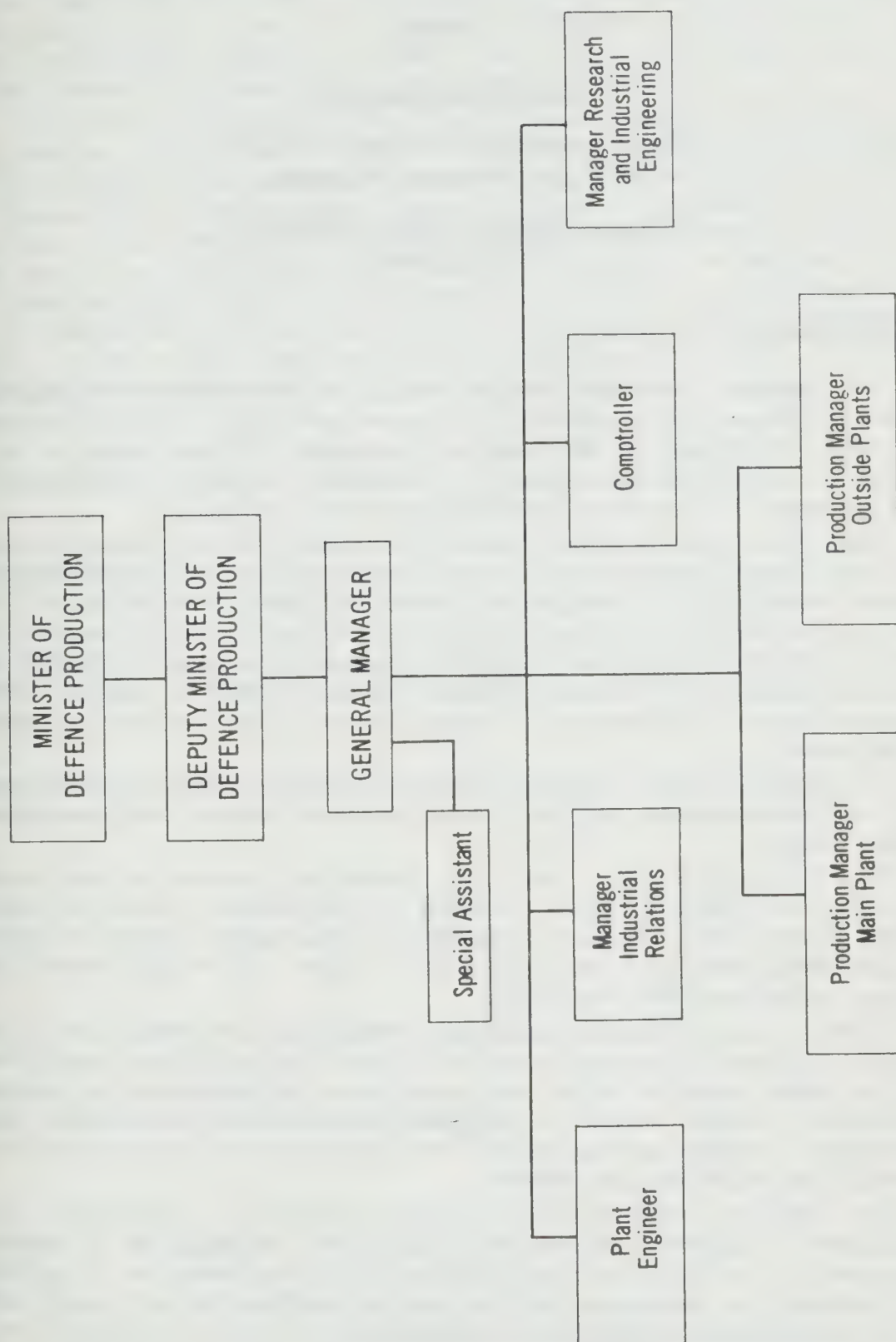
Its main purpose is to assist in the development of trade between Canada and other nations by acting on behalf of the Canadian government as the contracting agency when other countries wish to purchase defence or other supplies and services from Canada on a government-to-government basis.

Management and staff for the Corporation are provided by the Department of Defence Production which procures defence supplies and services for the Canadian Armed Forces. Thus, procurement on behalf of foreign governments, undertaken by the Corporation, is carried out by the same officers in accordance with the same high standards required by the Canadian Armed Forces. While the Corporation retains its corporate identity, complete integration with the Department of Defence Production has provided it with the use of the entire facilities of the Department.

The Corporation is prepared to quote price and availability on a wide range of Canadian defence products and to provide full contract management services on any procurement made in Canada by another country. Canadian government contract management ensures that the country procuring defence supplies in Canada receives the same standards of price, quality and delivery as a Canadian government department would in comparable circumstances. While the services of the Corporation are available without charge there is however no requirement that this procurement

channel be used exclusively. Foreign countries do on occasion buy directly from Canadian manufacturers and under these circumstances, the Corporation provides advice and assistance upon request.

Another important function of the Corporation is the procurement of Canadian goods, equipment and facilities which the Government of Canada contributes to other nations under the Colombo Plan and other aid programs.



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Defence Production

Deputy Minister, Defence Production,
G. W. Hunter

General Manager..... C. B. Watt

The Canadian Government Printing Bureau was transferred to the Department of Defence Production by authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 1963-1254 of August 21, 1963. The function of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau is the execution of certain printing required by Parliament, government departments and other agencies. The main plant and offices are located in Hull, P.Q.

The various functions of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau are grouped under the General Manager who is directly responsible to the Deputy Minister of Defence Production for the management, control and operation of the Bureau. These functions are divided as follows: Industrial Relations, Financial Services, Engineering Services, Research and Industrial Engineering Services, Production Services (Main Plant), and Production Services (Outside Plants). In addition, there is a Special Assistant who assists the General Manager in his executive and administrative duties.

The functions of the Industrial Relations Services include personnel management, staff establishments and their control, industrial relations, manpower planning and development.

The Financial Services, under the Comptroller, perform all the financial functions of the Printing Bureau, including the preparation of yearly and monthly Balance Sheets, Profit and Loss Statements, annual budget; analysis of the cost of operations; compilation and invoicing of charges for printing; internal audit; systems, methods and data processing.

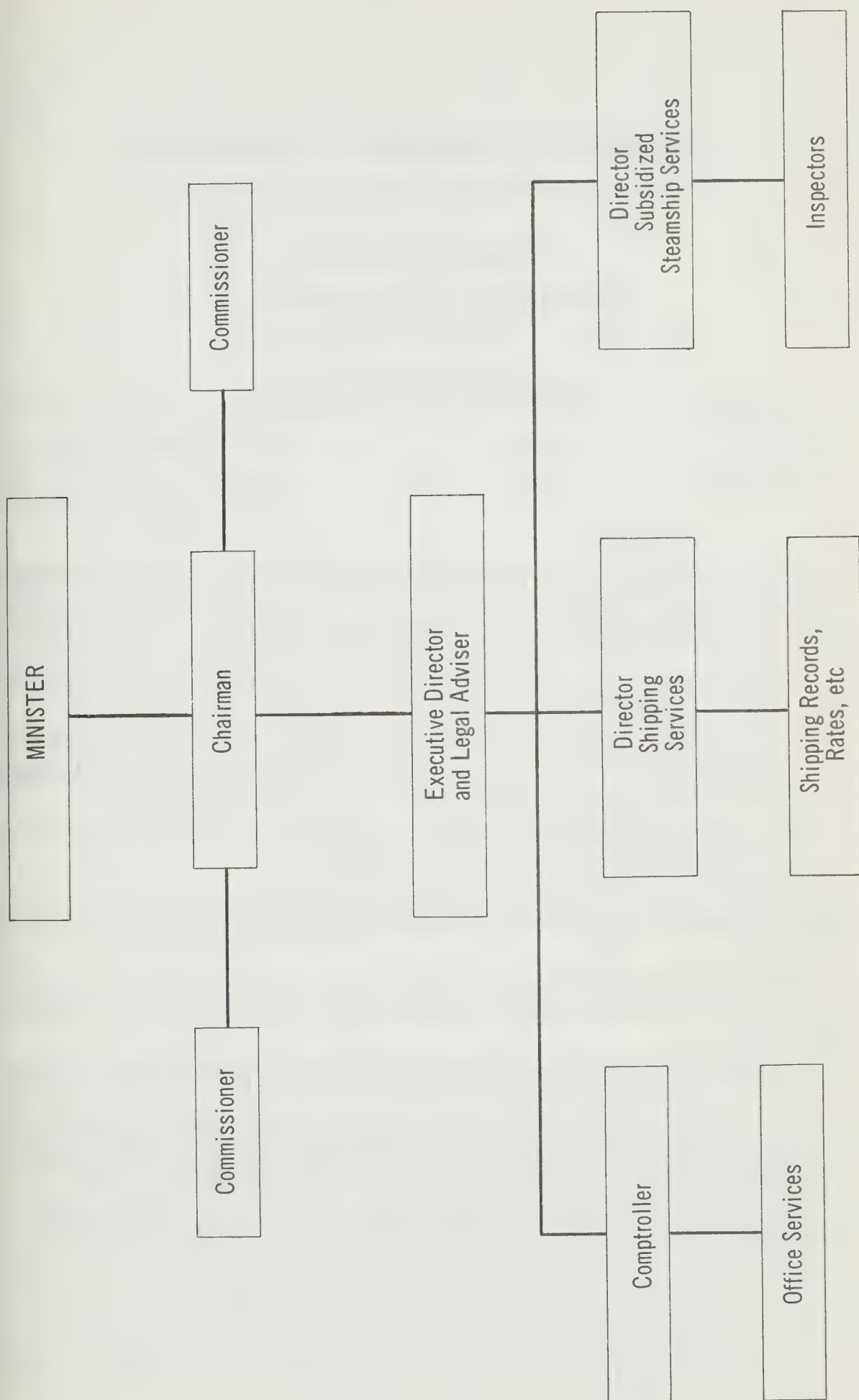
Under the Plant Engineer, Engineering Services are responsible for the maintenance of all printing equipment used in the Main Plant and in the Outside Plants, and for various projects dealing with plant layout and mechanical and electrical installation. Detailed records of equipment specifications, performance reports and service contracts are maintained. The Division is also responsible for forecasting future engineering requirements.

The Research and Industrial Engineering Services are responsible for the development of improved methods and measured time standards for all production operations in the Main Plant and Outside Plants; the evaluation of applicable new equipment and processes; and the material specifications and quality control on all materials used in production. Additionally, the Division undertakes research projects in various segments of printing technology.

The Production Services (Main Plant) are responsible for printing requisitioned by Parliament and government departments and produced at the Main Plant in Hull. A most important aspect of the Divisions work involves the production of printed

matter for both Houses of Parliament, including such important publications as *Hansard* (the daily record of Parliamentary Debates), the *Statutes of Canada* and various parliamentary papers. In addition to parliamentary work, the Services also produce printed matter for government departments and agencies. Some well known publications printed in the Main Plant include the *Canada Gazette*, the *Labour Gazette*, *Public Accounts* and the *Annual Estimates*.

The Production Services (Outside Plants) supervise and co-ordinate all printing operations in plants located outside the Main Plant, including the responsibility for the operations of the printing plant located in the Bureau of Statistics building at Ottawa, which produces printed matter required by the Bureau of Statistics. In addition, there are printing plants and sub printing plants located in the Ottawa area and in the main cities across Canada. These plants are designed to meet the local printing requirements of customer departments in work involving the use of the photo-offset process. The type of work requested covers such matters as précis, syllabi, forms, directives, notices, pamphlets, posters, etc., requiring a fast and economical service.



CANADIAN MARITIME COMMISSION

124 O'Connor Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Commission

Chairman.....	H. J. Darling
Commissioners.....	Vacant J. C. Rutledge

The Canadian Maritime Commission was established by *The Canadian Maritime Commission Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 52—now the *Canadian Maritime Commission Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 38) to “consider and recommend to the Minister from time to time such policies and measures as it considers necessary for the operation, maintenance, manning and development of a merchant marine and a shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry commensurate with Canadian maritime needs”. By the terms of its Act, the Canadian Maritime Commission is an autonomous corporation responsible to, subject to the direction of and reporting to the Minister of Transport.

Among its statutory responsibilities the Commission is directed to:

“Administer in accordance with the Regulations of the Governor in Council any steamship subventions voted by Parliament.”

Subventions are paid annually for the maintenance of a number of essential coastal steamship services. These subventions are administered under contracts with the various operators.

Additional duties and responsibilities of the Canadian Maritime Commission are set out in the act incorporating the Commission. Other functions are summarized hereunder:

(a) Act as co-adviser of the administration of section 673 of the *Canada Shipping Act*.

(b) Act in conjunction with the Department of National Defence, Canadian Commercial Corporation and shippinglines in arranging terms of carriage and other details in connection with the overseas movement of military cargo and personnel.

The general activities of the Commission are handled by: Executive Director, Shipping Services and Shipping Records, Comptroller, Steamship Subsidies.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

System Headquarters—935 Lagauchetière St. W., Montreal

Minister Responsible

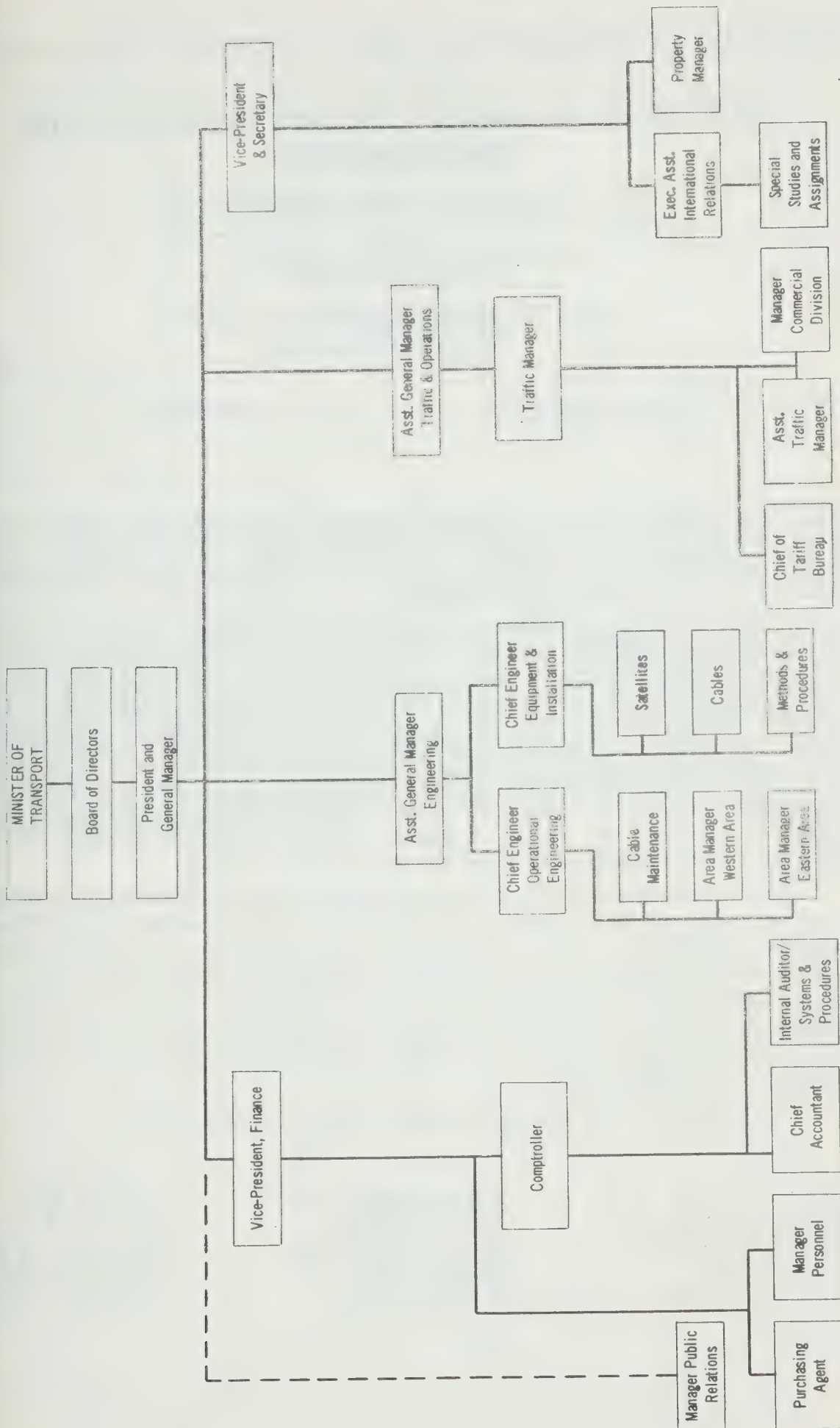
The Honourable Paul T. Hellyer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Principal Officers

Chairman and President.....	N. J. MacMillan, Q.C.
System Vice-President.....	W. C. Bowra
Vice-President and Secretary ..	R. T. Vaughan
Vice-Presidents	W. T. Wilson
	R. H. Tarr
	J. L. Toole
	A. H. Hart
	F. A. Gaffney
	M. Archer
	J. H. Richer
	E. T. Hurley
	Lionel Cote, Q.C.
Regional Vice-Presidents.....	E. J. Cooke, Moncton, N.B.
	J. A. McDonald, Montreal, Que.
	D. V. Gonder, Toronto, Ont.
	E. P. Stephenson, Winnipeg, Man.
	G. R. Graham, Edmonton, Alta.

The Canadian National Railway Company was incorporated by Chapter 13 of the *Statutes of Canada*, 1919, and was brought into existence by Order in Council of October 4, 1922. By 1923, the Canadian National Railway comprised The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (amalgamated with the Canadian National Railway Company in 1923) and The Canadian Northern Railway and The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies (amalgamated with the Canadian National Railway Company in 1956). Also by Order in Council of January 20, 1923, the old Intercolonial Railway and various other railway lines (all embraced in the Canadian Government Railways) were turned over to the Canadian National Railway Company for management and operation. In other years The Hudson Bay Railway, which was constructed by the Canadian Government, and the Newfoundland Railway were also entrusted to the Canadian National Railway Company for management and operation. Today the average miles of road operated by the Canadian National System is 24,613.

The direction and control of the Canadian National Railway Company and its undertaking are vested in a Board of Directors responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Transport. The members of the Board of Directors are: N. J. MacMillan, Q.C., Chairman; D. A. Anderson; C. A. Curtis; N. P. Dryden; J. R. Griffith; H. T. Huston; W. C. Koerner; G. E. Lapalme, Q.C., H. C. Pinder, C. A. Pippy; Renault St-Laurent, Q.C., Bernard Tailleux.



CANADIAN OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION

625 Belmont Street, Montreal 3

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Paul Hellyer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

President and General Manager..... D.F. Bowie

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation was established by *The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act* (S.C., 1949 (Second Session) Chapter 10—now the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 42, as amended).

It was created for the following purposes: (a) to establish, maintain and operate in Canada and elsewhere external telecommunication services for the conduct of public communications; (b) to carry on the business of public communications by cable, radiotelegraph, radiotelephone or any other means of telecommunication between Canada and any other place and between Newfoundland and any other part of Canada; (c) to make use of all developments in cable and radio transmission or reception for external telecommunication services; (d) to conduct investigations and researches with the object of improving the efficiency of telecommunication services generally; and (e) to coordinate Canada's external telecommunication services with the telecommunication services of other Nations.

To carry out the above objectives, the Corporation took over the overseas wireless communication services of the Canadian Marconi Company and the assets in Canada of Cable and Wireless Limited, a company wholly-owned by the United Kingdom Government and operating in Canada under the name of Pacific Cable Board. The acquisition by the Corporation of these assets is in keeping with the Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreement, signed on May 11, 1948. This Agreement was designed to bring about the consolidation and strengthening of the radio and cable communication system of the Commonwealth.

The Corporation also maintains offices at the following locations:

St. John's, Nfld.
Deer Lake, Nfld.
Corner Brook, Nfld.
Halifax, N.S.
Mill Village, N.S.

Drummondville, Que.
Yamachiche, Que.
Grosses Roches, Que
Toronto, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.

Ladner, B.C.
Langley, B.C.
Port Alberni, B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.
Keawaula, Hawaii

CANADIAN PATENTS AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

National Research Council of Canada, Montreal Road, Ottawa 7, Canada

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council on
Scientific and Industrial Research

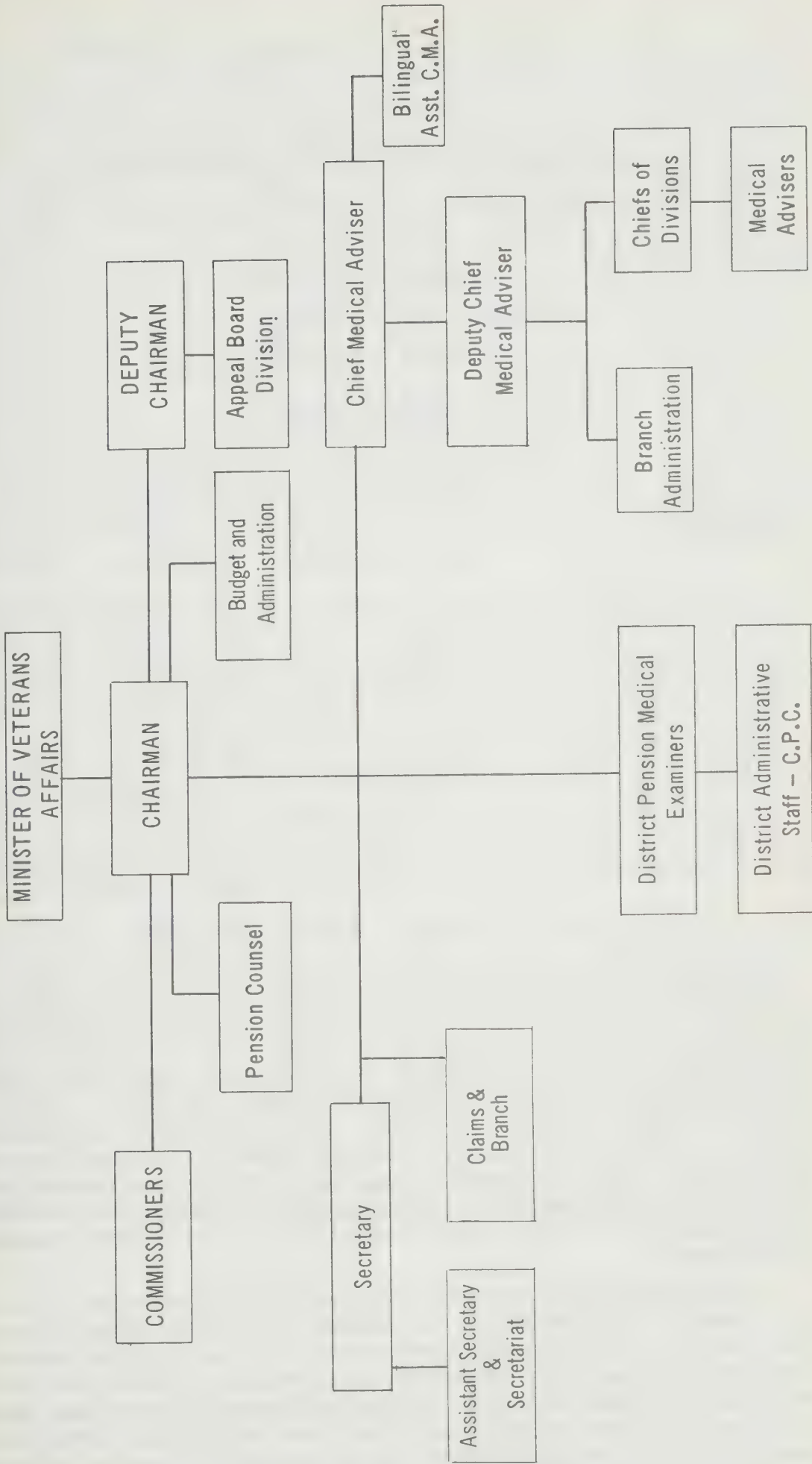
Principal Officers

President.....	Dr. B.G. Ballard
Vice-President	F. L. W. McKim
General Manager.....	C. L. Annis
Secretary-Treasurer	F. R. Charles

Canadian Patents and Development Limited is a Crown company, wholly subsidiary to the National Research Council of Canada. It was incorporated in 1947 under Part I of the *Companies Act*, 1934 (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33 – now the *Canada Corporations Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53, as amended).

The company was set up for the purpose of obtaining patents on the inventions of scientific workers in the laboratories of the National Research Council of Canada and for promoting the use of those inventions by industry through licensing arrangements. The operations of the Company have since been broadened to include inventions from Canadian universities and provincial research organizations, and the administration and control of inventions under the *Public Servants Inventions Act*.

The Board of Directors is composed of representatives from industry, universities and the National Research Council.



CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Roger Teillet, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Veterans Affairs

Commissioners

Chairman.....	T. D. Anderson
Deputy Chairman.....	J. M. Forman,
Commissioners.....	J. R. Painchaud, S. G. Mooney, Dr. U. Blier, D. G. Decker, W. T. Nixon, W. D. Flatt, W. P. Power, W. A. Gilmour, J. M. Cameron, Dr. J.G. Fyfe Dr. J.L. Thompson Dr. L.W. Brown R. Jutras J.G. Bisson

The Board of Pension Commissioners (forerunner of the Canadian Pension Commission), originally established in 1916, was the first organization created to deal solely with war pensions, the work of paying and administering pensions for war service in the Canadian armed forces previously having been performed by the Pensions and Claims Board, Department of National Defence. *The Pension Act* (S.C., 1919, Chapter 43—now the *Pension Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 207, as amended) made statutory provision for a Board of Pension Commissioners to consist of three members, one of whom was to be designated as Chairman, to be appointed by the Governor in Council. This Board was vested with exclusive power and authority to adjudicate upon pension claims and to award pensions for disability or death resulting from military service.

An amendment to the Act in 1933 abolished the Board of Pension Commissioners and created the Canadian Pension Commission, which was to consist of from eight to twelve members to be appointed, together with a Chairman from their number, by the Governor in Council. This Commission was given similar powers and functions to those which had been exercised by the Board of Pension Commissioners. Subsequent amendments provided for an increase in the Commission's establishment of not more than five *ad hoc* Commissioners for periods not in excess of one year and for the appointment of one of the Commissioners as Deputy Chairman.

The Commission has full unrestricted power and authority and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all questions relating to the award, increase, decrease, suspension or cancellation of any pension under the *Pension Act* with respect to disability or death incurred on or attributable to military service with the Canadian forces since the commencement of World War I, and to the recovering of any overpayment which may have been made. In addition it considers, under special authority contained in the *Pension Act*, applications for the supplementing to Canadian rates of pensions awarded Canadians who, legally residing in Canada at the outbreak of World War I, or World War II, served with the Imperial or allied forces during World War I, or World War II, as a consequence of which they were awarded pensions by the governments of those countries; and also considers applications for pension under the terms of the *Pension Act* at Canadian rates from such Canadians whose claims have been rejected by the Government of the country in whose forces they served.

The Commission's functions have not changed since 1933, but its duties have been enlarged. In addition to administering the *Pension Act*, it also administers Parts I to X of the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 51, as amended) which makes provision for a number of groups who were specially engaged during World War II, including merchant seamen, auxiliary services personnel, fire-fighters who served in the United Kingdom, special constables with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, overseas welfare workers and the like.

Further duties with which the Commission has been charged include: the authorization and payment of monetary grants accompanying certain gallantry awards granted members of the Armed Forces of Canada; adjudication upon claims for pension for injury or disease made by certain members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; expressions of opinion under the *Defence Services Pension Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 63, as amended); claims under the *Special Operators War Service Benefits Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 256), and the supplementing of pensions paid under the *Women's Royal Naval Services and the South African Military Nursing Service (Benefits) Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 297); claims made under the Civilian Government Employees (War) Compensation Order; regulations made under the Flying Accidents Compensation Order; and the administration of certain trust funds donated to the Commission for relief of urgent cases of emergency and distress.

In addition to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, there are three main branches at head office: a Secretariat, a Claims Branch and a Medical Advisory Branch which report directly to the Chairman. Appeal Boards of the Commission, each consisting of three Commissioners, travel throughout Canada holding sittings at various centres.

The Commission has district offices in principal cities across Canada with a Senior Pension Medical Examiner in charge. These offices deal directly with a pension applicant or pensioner; carry out pension medical examinations, make tentative assessments of disabilities and forward same to head office for approval; deal with matters pertaining to dependants' pensions and submit reports with recommendations to head office for consideration; and handle new claims and pension matters generally.

District Offices are maintained at the following addresses:

Veterans Pavilion, General Hospital, St. John's, Newfoundland

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

Dominion Building, Queen and Richmond Sts., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Lancaster Hospital, St. John, N.B.

Ste. Foy Hospital, 2705 Blvd. Laurier, Ste. Foy, Quebec 10, Que.

4545 Queen Mary Road, Montreal 26, Que.

Room M-129, National Defence Medical Centre, Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa, Ont.

New Federal Building, Clarence Street, Kingston, Ont.

Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto 12, Ont.

Federal Building, Ferguson and Worthington Sts., North Bay, Ont.

The National Revenue Building, Main and Caroline Sts., Hamilton, Ont.

"A" Wing, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Motherwell Building, Rose St. and Victoria Avenue, Regina, Sask.

507 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta

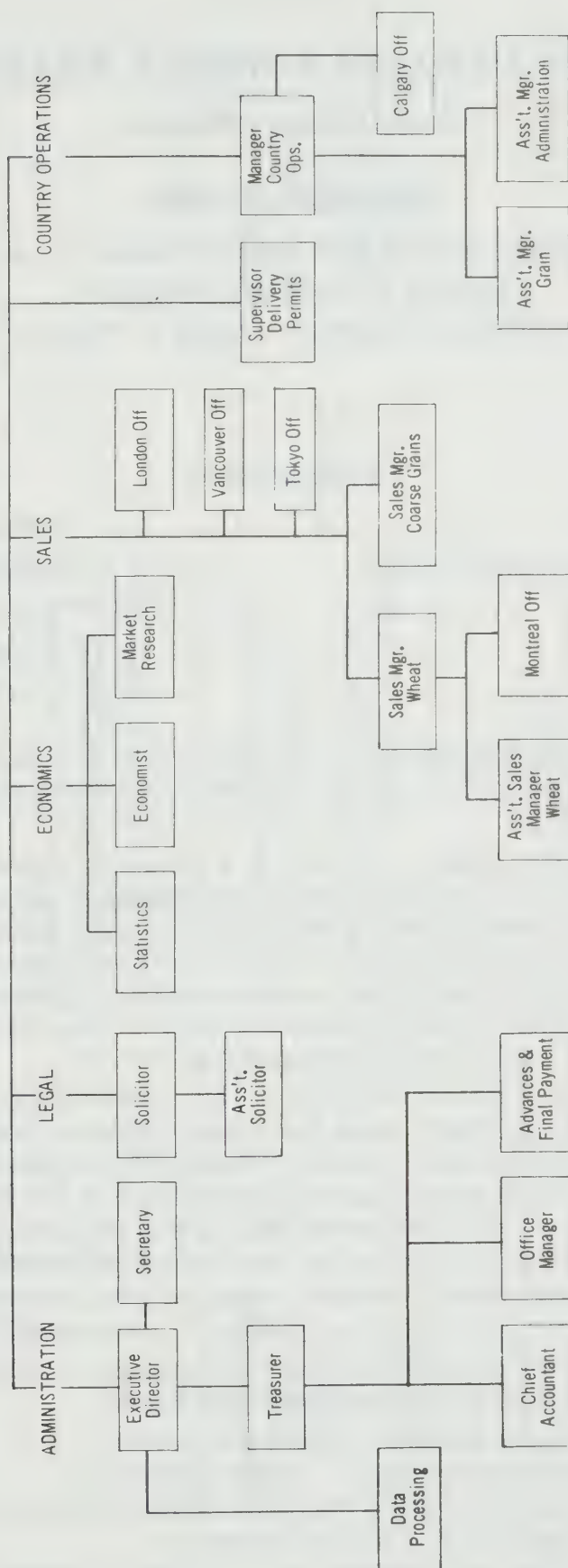
Colonel Mewburn Pavilion, University of Alberta Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.

Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver 9, B.C.

Belmont Building, Victoria, B.C.

MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD



THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

423 Main Street, Winnipeg

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Robert Henry Winters, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce
Parliamentary Secretary — Bruce S. Beer, M.P.

Commissioners

Chief Commissioner.....	W. C. McNamara
Assistant Chief Commissioner.....	J. B. Lawrie
Commissioner.....	G. N. Vogel
Commissioner.....	D. H. Treleaven
Commissioner.....	R. L. Kristjanson

The Canadian Wheat Board was established by The *Canadian Wheat Board Act*, 1935 (S.C., 1935, Chapter 53—now the *Canadian Wheat Board Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 44, as amended).

The original Act established the Board as a marketing organization to purchase wheat from producers on a voluntary basis and to engage in the necessary marketing activities to dispose of wheat delivered to it. However, since September 27, 1943, the Board has been the sole marketing agency for Western Canadian wheat under authorization of a Regulation approved by the Governor in Council. Similarly, since August 1, 1949, the Board has been the sole marketing agency for oats and barley as well as wheat produced in Western Canada for commercial markets.

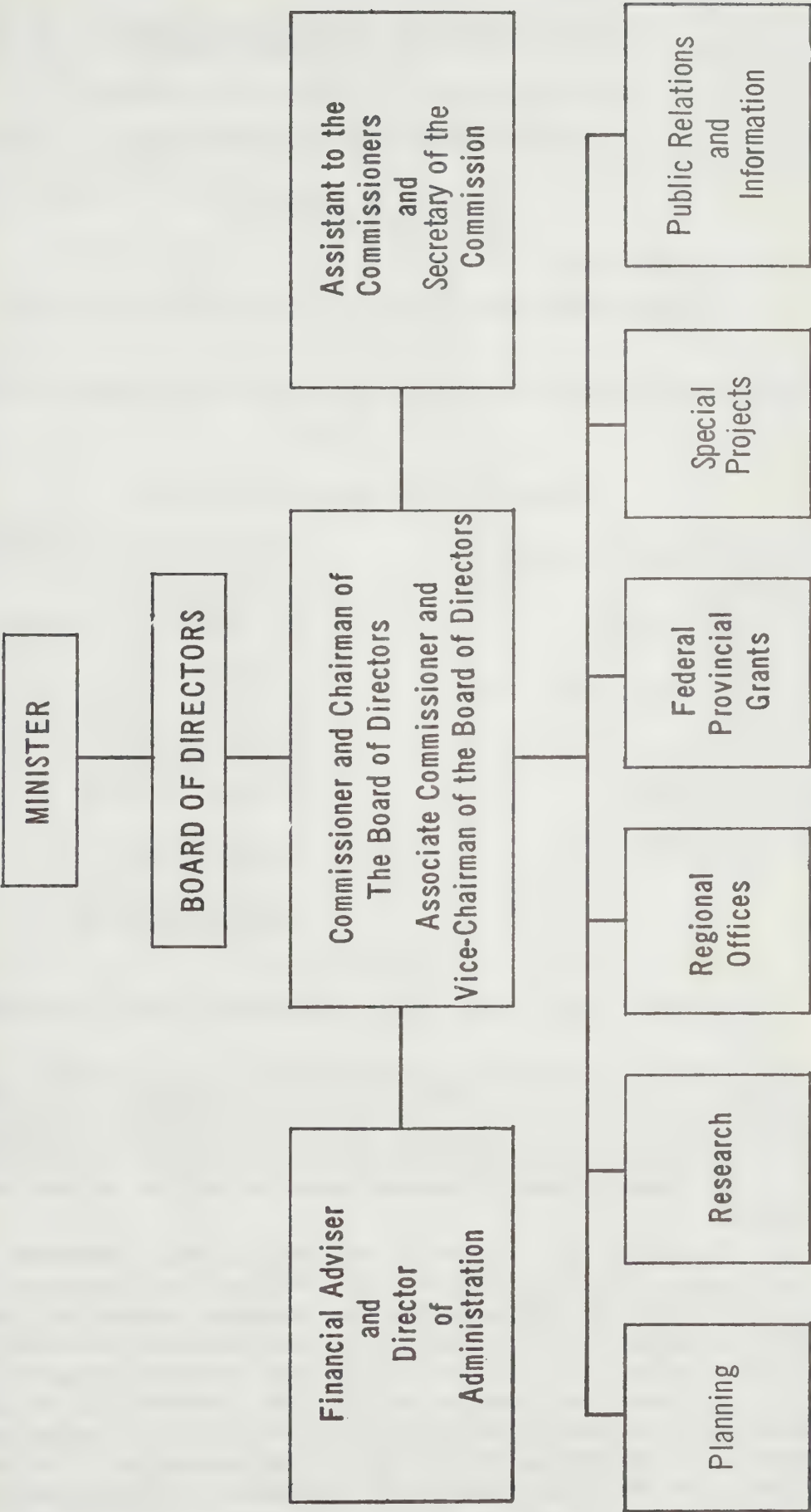
The Board's powers include authority to buy, take delivery of, store, transfer, sell, ship or otherwise dispose of grain. Only grain produced in the designated area, which includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the eastern part of British Columbia, and the western edge of Ontario, is purchased by the Board which controls the delivery of grain into elevators and railway cars in that area as well as the inter-provincial movement and export of wheat, oats and barley generally.

The Canadian Wheat Board maintains a branch office in Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver; an office is also maintained in each of London and Tokyo.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce is responsible for the administration of the following laws relating to the Canadian Wheat Board:

Canadian Wheat Board Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 44
Temporary Wheat Reserves Act, S.C. 1965, Chapter 2
Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, S.C. 1957–58, Chapter 2
Prairie Grain Loans Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 1
Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 2

CENTENNIAL COMMISSION



CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Canadian Building, 219 Laurier West, Ottawa

Postal Address: P.O. Box 1967, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Hon. Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State

Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of Directors

John W. Fisher

Associate Commissioner and Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors

Gilles Bergeron

Members of the Board of Directors

Philip T. Davis,
2nd Vice-chairman of the Board,
Ottawa, Ontario

Ernest A. Côté, M.B.E.,
Ottawa, Ontario

Dr. John S. Hodgson, Ph.D., O.B.E.,
Ottawa, Ontario

Hugh O. Mills, M.B.E.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia

George G.C. Metcalf,
Toronto, Ontario

The Hon. N.A.M. MacKenzie, C.M.G.,
M.M. & Bar, Q.C., LL.D.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. Marianne E. Linnell, LRSM,
Vancouver, B.C.

Douglas C. Hunt, Q.C.,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Fred G. McGuinness,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Lorenzo Paré,
Quebec, Quebec

A.R. Micay, Q.C.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Claude Gauthier,

Assistant to the Commissioners and Secretary of the Commission

The Centennial Commission was established by the *Centennial of Canadian Confederation Act*, Part I (S.C. 1961, Chapter 60, as amended by S.C. 1963, C. 36) to promote interest in, and to plan and implement programmes and projects relating to, the Centennial of Confederation in Canada in order that the Centennial may be observed throughout Canada in a manner in keeping with its national and historical significance.

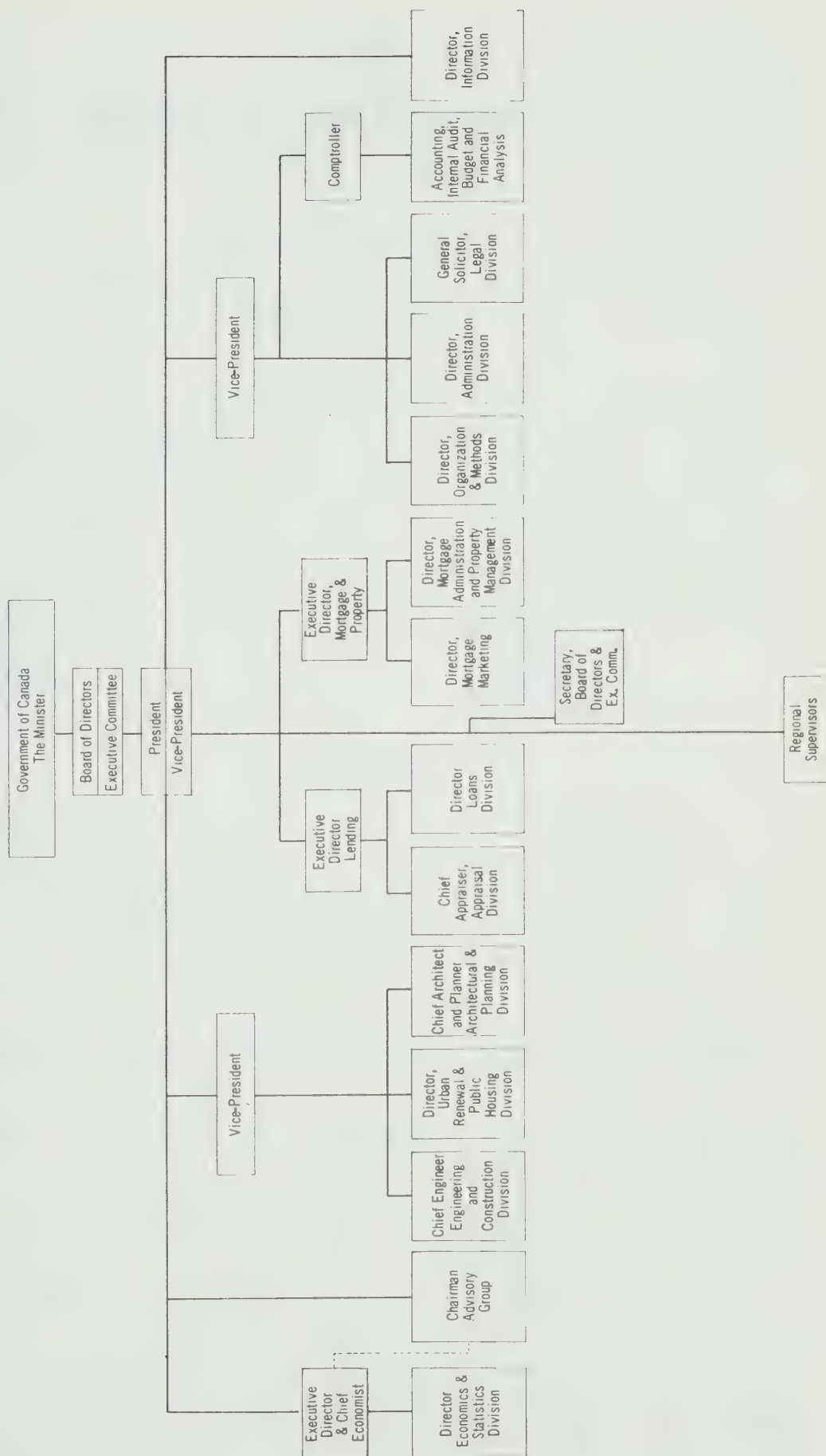
The Commission may acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise any real or personal property, including securities, and own, hold, sell, manage or deal therewith or, therein as the Administration may determine, expend any moneys appropriated by Parliament for the work of the Commission or received by the Commission through the conduct of its operations or by gift, donation, bequest or otherwise undertake programmes and projects relating to the observance of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada; and engage in joint projects with, or make grants to, any province or any organization the objects of which are similar to the objects of the Commission for the observance of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada.

It consists of a Commissioner, an Associate Commissioner and not more than twelve directors.

National Conference on the Centennial of Confederation

The National Conference on the Centennial of Confederation has been established by the *Centennial of Canadian Confederation Act*, Part II (S.C. 1961, Chapter 60, as amended by S.C. 1963, C. 36), for the consideration and discussion of plans and programmes relating to the Centennial of Confederation in Canada.

It consists of the Secretary of State, as chairman, and sixty members, including at least two recommended by each of the ten provincial governments. The Vice-chairman is the Hon. John R. Nicholson, Minister of Labour.



CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

Montreal Road, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable John R. Nicholson, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour

Board of Directors

I. W. Hignett, M.B.E., President.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Jean Lupien, Vice-President.....	Ottawa, Ont.
A. B. Bryce.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Louis de G. Giguère.....	Montreal, Que.
Dr. A. F. Laidlaw.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Donald A. S. Lanskill.....	West Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. J. D. Newman.....	Toronto, Ont.
J. F. Parkinson.....	Ottawa, Ont.
R. G. Robertson.....	Ottawa, Ont.
N. M. Zunic.....	St. Boniface, Man.

Executive Officers

Vice-Presidents.....	H. C. Linkletter I. R. MacLennan
Executive Directors (Chief Economist).....	R. T. Adamson
(Lending Operations).....	A. D. Wilson
(Mortgage and Property).....	H. Saint-Pierre
Comptroller.....	R. W. Desbarats

The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was established on January 1, 1946, by *The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* (S.C., 1945, Chapter 15—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 46).

The major function of the Corporation is to administer the *National Housing Act, 1954* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 23, as amended). Under this Act, the Corporation is authorized to insure mortgage loans made by approved lenders for new and existing home-owner housing, new rental housing, existing home-owner and rental housing in designated urban renewal areas, farm housing and dwellings built by co-operative associations. Where loans are not available from approved lenders the Corporation may make loans on its own account. It may also make loans to: (a) provinces, municipalities and public housing agencies for public housing and land assembly projects to be used for such developments; (b) non-profit corporations for housing accommodation for families of low income and elderly persons; (c) provinces and municipalities for sewage treatment projects to assist in the control of water and soil pollution; and (d) provinces, municipalities, universities, colleges, school boards, hospitals, co-operative associations and charitable corporations for the provision of residential

accommodation for single and married students.

In the lending field the Corporation is also authorized to guarantee up to 5% of the aggregate principal amount of home improvement loans made by banks and approved instalment credit agencies.

The Corporation may purchase and sell insured mortgage loans, administer insured loans, make loans to approved lenders on the security of mortgages and purchase the debentures of lending institutions.

The *National Housing Act, 1954*, also empowers the Corporation to assist in the improvement of housing in Canada through: (a) participation with provincial governments in the development of serviced land for residential purposes, the construction of new housing projects and the acquisition of existing buildings and their improvement or conversion for public housing; (b) contributions to provinces and municipalities for studies to identify blighted and substandard areas and for the development of urban renewal schemes as well as assistance, through contributions and loans, for implementing urban renewal programmes; (c) construction and management of housing projects on its own account and on behalf of Federal Government departments and agencies; and (d) research into housing conditions, community planning and other activities for the betterment of residential construction, and the experimental production of materials required for either improved construction or reduction in cost of construction. The Corporation makes a careful examination and investigation into any practical proposal for increasing the volume of housing in Canada, for improving housing conditions, and for producing housing of the required standards at lower cost.

The organizational divisions of the Corporation are: (a) the Loans Division, which carries out insurance and lending functions; (b) the Mortgage and Property Division, which handles the administration of mortgages, sales agreements and guarantees, and supervises property management; (c) the Urban Renewal and Public Housing Division, which handles the Corporation's responsibilities in these fields; (d) the Engineering and Construction Division, which is responsible for the administration of the construction programmes of the Corporation, which are at present mainly concerned with construction for the Department of National Defence and public housing built under the Federal-Provincial provision of the Act; (e) the Architectural and Planning Division which carries out the designing and planning of projects for which the Corporation is responsible; (f) the Information Division, which handles Corporation publications and information services; (g) the Economics and Statistics Division, which is responsible for all data, surveys and reports of a statistical nature prepared by the Corporation, (h) the Appraisals Division, which is responsible for advising the Corporation on real estate values; (i) the Organization and Methods Division who examine all aspects of the Corporation's organization, methods and procedures, and administration research; and (j) the Administration Division which is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Corporation.

In addition, an Advisory Group studies and advises on such aspects of housing as design, construction techniques, materials, community planning and land uses, and undertakes housing research.

The administrative units are Accounting, Budget, Internal Audit, Legal, Office Services and Personnel.

Five regional offices, located in the following cities, supervise the activities within the areas indicated: Halifax—the Atlantic Provinces; Montreal—the Province of Québec; Toronto—the Province of Ontario; Winnipeg—the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and that part of the territories north of these provinces; and Vancouver—the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Local offices are established in cities and towns where the operation of the *National Housing Act, 1954*, requires an administration centre.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER OF
CANADA

39 McArthur Road, Eastview

Chief Electoral Officer
Jean-Marc Hamel. M. Sc. Com., M.P.A.

Assistant Chief Electoral Officer..... E.A. Anglin, Q.C.

The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada as such was established by the *Dominion Elections Act* (S.C. 1920, Chapter 46—now the *Canada Elections Act*, S.C. 1960, Chapter 39). Prior to that time *The Dominion Elections Act, 1874* (S.C., 1874, Chapter 9) assigned to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery certain of the duties now carried out by the Chief Electoral Officer.

The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by resolution of the House of Commons. He has the rank of a deputy head of a department under the terms of the *Canada Elections Act*. He is responsible to and acts under the direction and supervision of the Representation Commissioner and communicates with the Governor in Council through the Secretary of State of Canada.

In the event of the death of the Chief Electoral Officer while Parliament is not sitting, or of his inability or neglect to perform the duties of his office, a substitute shall, upon the application of the Secretary of State, be appointed by the Chief Justice of Canada, or in his absence by the senior judge of the Supreme Court of Canada then present in Ottawa.

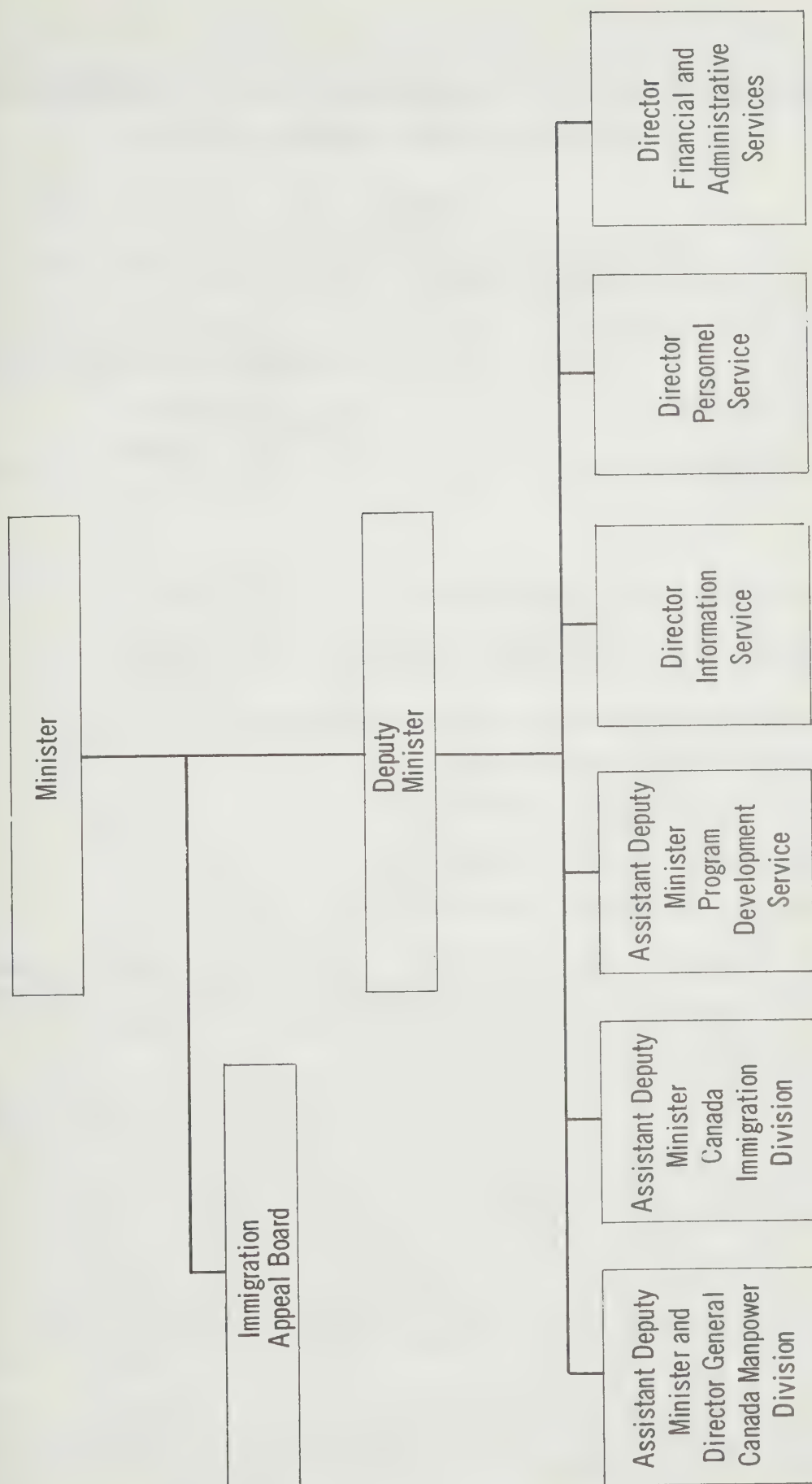
Upon his appointment such substitute shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer in his place and stead until fifteen days after the commencement of the next following session of Parliament unless the Chief Justice of Canada, or the judge by whom the order appointing him was made, sooner directs that such order be rescinded.

In the absence of both the Chief Justice of Canada and of the judge of the Supreme Court of Canada by whom a substitute for the Chief Electoral Officer has been appointed the order appointing such substitute may be rescinded by any other judge of the said court.

The Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to exercising the powers and performing the duties with respect to elections which were formerly those of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, exercises general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of federal elections and, after an election, reports to the Representation Commissioner on any matters arising out of the course of the election about which, in his judgment, an account ought to be submitted to the House of Commons. In addition, throughout every election, he directs all returning officers. He is also responsible for any vote taken under the *Canada Temperance Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 30) and for the election of members of the Council of the Northwest Territories and the Council of the Yukon Territory.

The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible to the House of Commons for the administration of the following statutes:

Canada Temperance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 30
Canada Elections Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 39



DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

E.A. Bourque Memorial Building, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Jean Marchand, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Manpower and Immigration

Parliamentary Secretary	John C. Munro, M.P.
Private Secretary	Miss C. Carrière
Executive Assistant	B. Dufresne
Special Assistant	P. M. Kilburn
Deputy Minister	Tom Kent

Assistant Deputy Minister (Immigration)	R.B. Curry
Assistant Deputy Minister (Manpower)	G.G. Duclos
Assistant Deputy Minister (Program Development)	W.R. Dymond

Regional Offices are maintained at the following centres:

- Director, Atlantic Region, Halifax N.S.
- Director, Quebec Region, Montreal, P.Q.
- Director, Ontario Region, Toronto, Ont.
- Director, Prairie Region, Winnipeg, Man.
- Director, Pacific Region, Vancouver, B.C.

This Department was constituted in January 1966, under the Government Organization Act, 1966, and came into existence on October 1, 1966, under the Minister of Manpower and Immigration. The Department is composed of two operational divisions and four support services.

The Canada Immigration Division administers the Immigration Act and Regulations and is responsible for the selection and examination of immigrants abroad, their movement to Canada, and for the exclusion or deportation of undesirables. The department's Manpower Division is responsible for the recruitment, training and placement of workers to meet both the workers' and industry's requirements and to make fullest possible use of the nation's manpower potential. It is also responsible for the community adjustment of immigrants and migrants. Among the many facets of these tasks are occupational and job classifications and description, selection techniques, testing methods, occupational training, rehabilitation of the vocationally handicapped, municipal winter works incentive program, winter employment campaigns, and manpower mobility program.

The Department is also responsible for research, development and evaluation of manpower programs, the operation of pilot projects in training and other areas, legislation and legal services, and emergency manpower planning at the national level.

Other support services are Financial and Management; Personnel; and Information.

The Canada Immigration Division, until October 1966, was part of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. The majority of the other components of the Department, including the sections which now comprise Canada Manpower Divisions, were prior to January 1, 1966, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labour.

The following statutes are administered by the Department of Manpower and Immigration:

Immigration Act (R.S., c. 325)

Immigration Aid Societies Act (R.S., c. 146)

Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act (1960-61, c. 6)

Section 21 and Part II of the Unemployment Insurance Act (1955, c. 50)

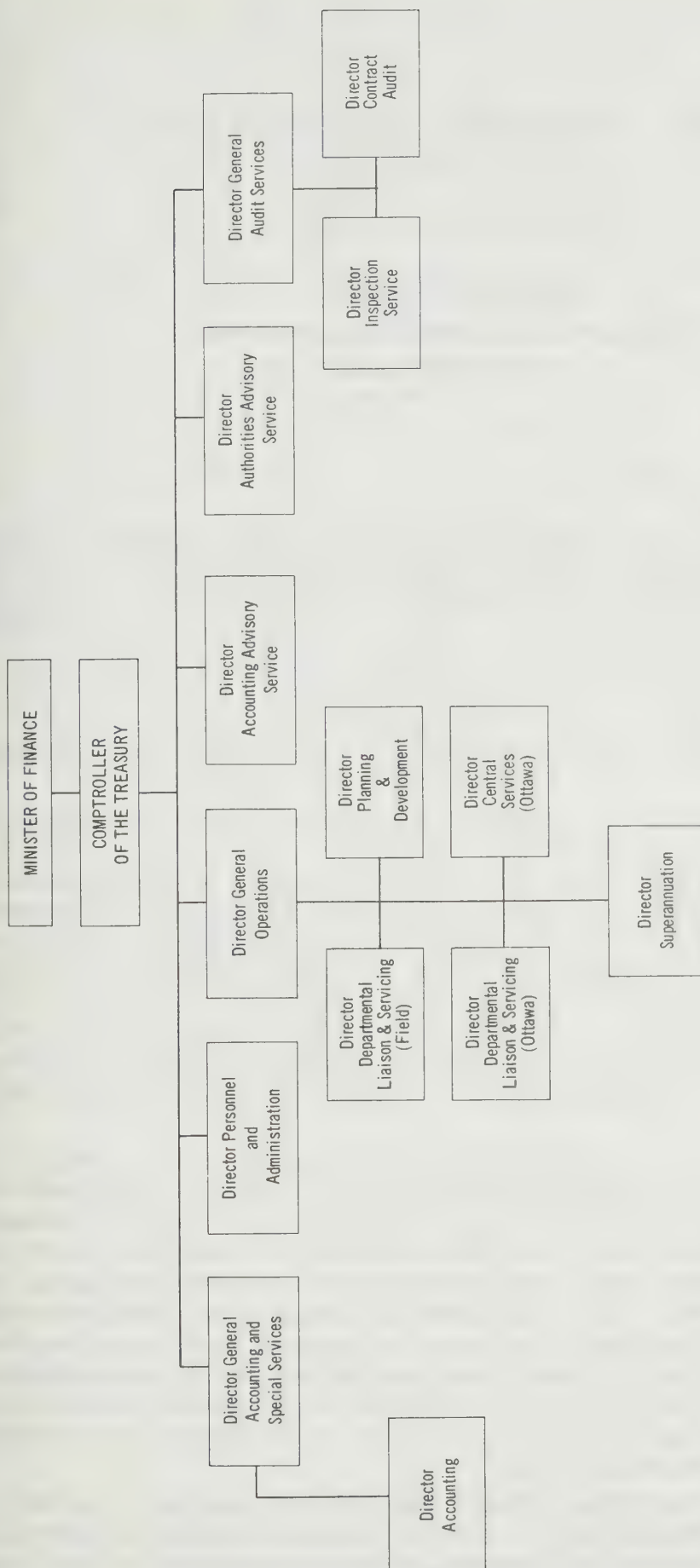
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (1960-61, c. 26)

Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act (R.S., c. 236)

Immigration Appeal Board

Chairman J.C.A. Campbell

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

Concord Building, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Comptroller of the Treasury..... H. R. Balls

The Comptroller of the Treasury is an officer of the Department of Finance appointed by the Governor in Council. Under the authority of the *Financial Administration Act* he has the statutory responsibility of ensuring that no payment is made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for a purpose not authorized by or in excess of an amount appropriated by parliament and that all relevant executive regulations are observed. For this purpose, he conducts a pre-audit of all payments except those under the Travel Regulations. He also provides a cheque issue and accounting service for all departments and is responsible for the preparation of the Public Accounts and other financial statements of the government.

The Director General of Accounting and Special Services is responsible for the services provided for the Minister of Finance. He provides advice on the formulation of accounting policy, the accounting aspects of legislation and the development of accounting practices and procedures; he maintains the government fiscal accounts relating to revenue, appropriations, expenditures and assets and liabilities of Canada; he prepares the Public Accounts of Canada and the Government Accounts Section of the budget papers; he manages the Receiver General Cash Balances; he prepares forecasts of cash requirements of the government; he reimburses the banks for paid Receiver General cheques and effects reconciliation with cheque issues, and maintains custody of securities deposited with the Minister of Finance.

The Director General of Operations is responsible for the cheque issue, accounting, financial reporting and related services provided to government departments by all Treasury units in Ottawa, in other cities in Canada and abroad. He develops and implements plans to achieve uniformity in procedures, methods and systems among Treasury units, new techniques and electronic processing, where feasible and economical, to serve departmental managerial and other requirements; he implements training and staff development programmes; he plans and implements the integration of offices or related functions; he directs the decentralization of work to Regional Treasury Offices in accordance with departmental requirements; he maintains working contacts at the senior level in departments, and administers the Public Service Superannuation Act.

The Director of Accounting Advisory Service is responsible for advisory services to government departments in matters of accounting policy, accounting systems and financial reporting, and provides advice to departments in the designing of accounting systems which will provide financial, budgetary and reporting control.

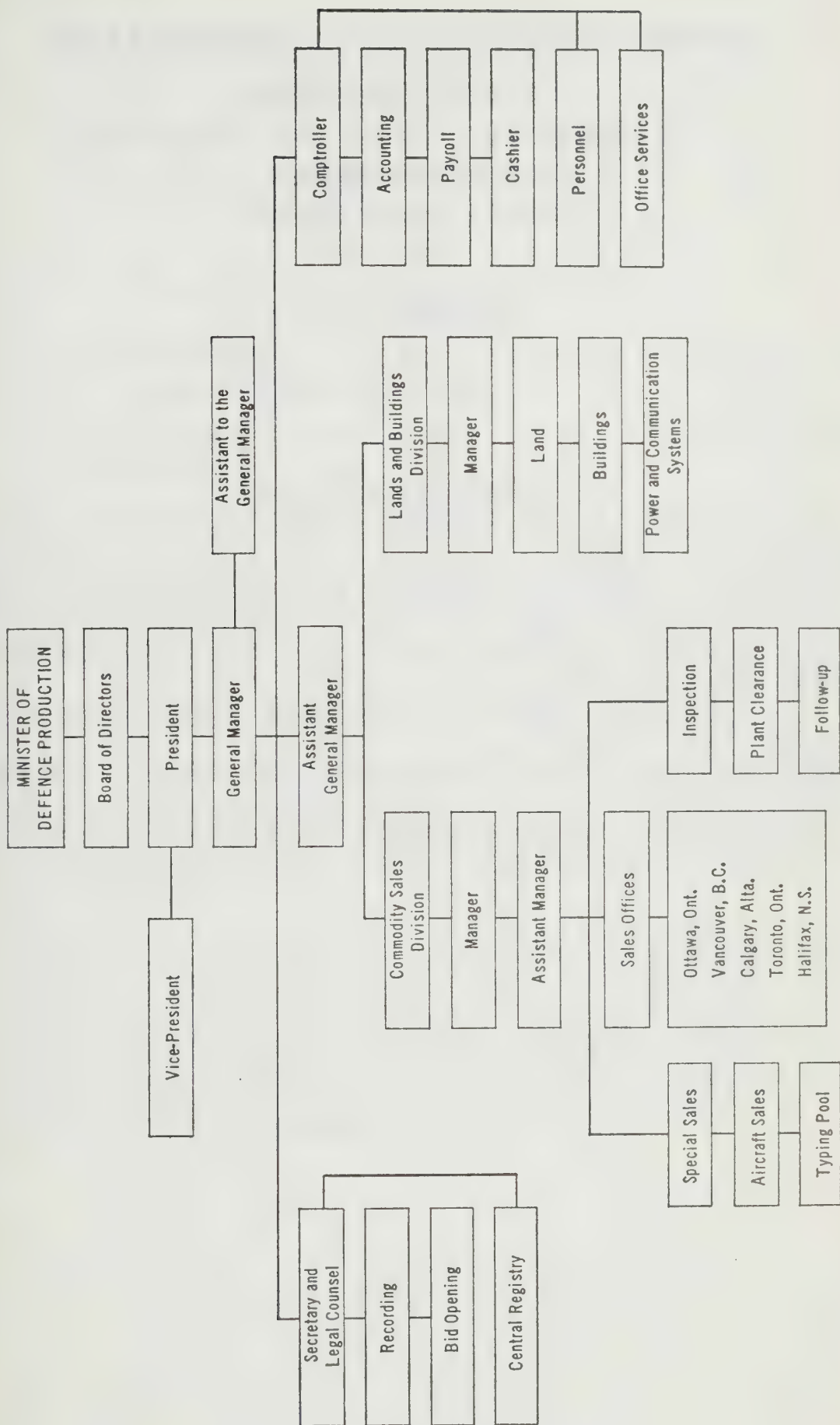
The Director of Authorities Advisory Service is responsible for advisory services for government departments and Treasury offices in matters of authority and interpretation of government financial management policy promulgated by the Treasury Board on legal questions regarding administration of appropriations, and legislation, regulations, Treasury Board minutes and directives. He maintains the Treasury Manual of Financial Authorities and Procedures.

The Director General of Audit Services is responsible for audit services provided by the Comptroller of the Treasury. His staff audits the administration and cost of government contracts and cost-sharing agreements undertaken by the Federal government; conducts a management audit of operational Treasury offices and, when requested, departmental internal management audits.

The Director of Personnel and Administration is responsible for staff requirements, personnel services and office services. He maintains working contacts with the Treasury Board in matters of organization and establishment and with the Public Service Commission in matters of position classifications; he formulates and administers personnel policy relating to Treasury employees; prepares programme budgets and estimates for the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; arranges office accommodation; procures equipment, stationery and supplies, and co-ordinates and provides typing and transcribing services throughout the organization.

Departmental Treasury Offices are attached to all departments of the Federal Government.

CROWN ASSETS DISPOSAL CORPORATION



CROWN ASSETS DISPOSAL CORPORATION

219 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Defence Production

Principal Officers

President	Jean Miquelon
Vice-President	G. W. Hunter
General Manager	Roger LaPlante
Secretary	Rolland LaPrairie

The Crown Assets Disposal Corporation (originally established as War Assets Corporation) was created by *The Surplus Crown Assets Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 21, as amended—now the *Surplus Crown Assets Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 260) primarily for the disposal of Crown assets becoming surplus owing to the termination of the war. The Corporation is now charged with the disposal of assets which are surplus to the requirements of Government departments and consists of the divisions of Commodity Sales and Lands and Buildings.

The Commodity Sales Division deals with surplus goods and materials reported to the Corporation for sales action.

Under an agency agreement, the Corporation sells surplus U.S. military goods located on Canadian soil.

The Corporation maintains branch offices in Halifax, N.S., Toronto, Ont., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., in addition to its head office in Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY

219 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa

Custodian

The Honourable John Turner, P.C., M.P.,
Registrar General of Canada

Deputy Custodian

Jean Miquelon,

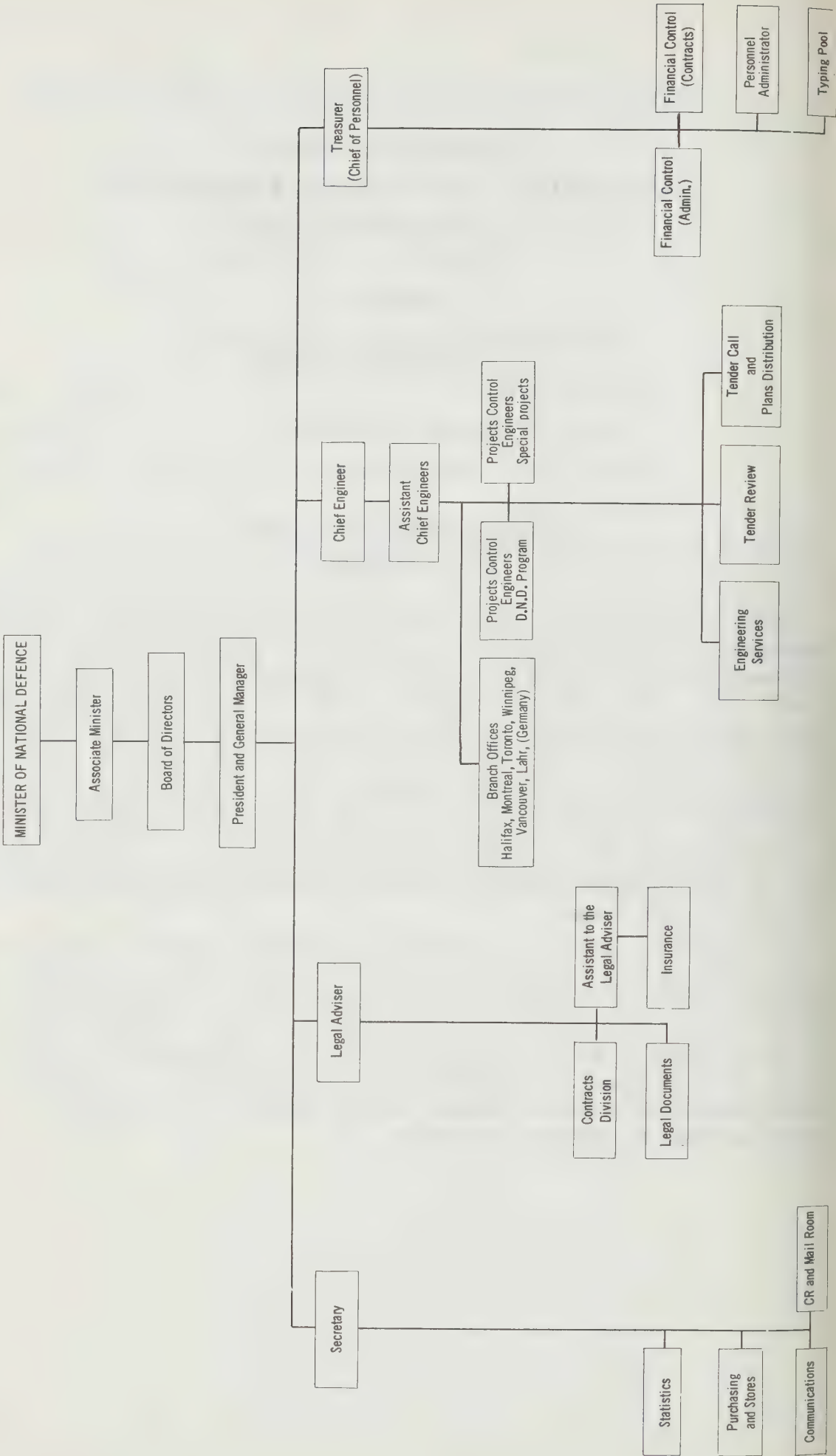
Assistant Deputy Custodian

Maurice Robitaille

Order in Council P.C. 755 of April 14, 1920, made under The Treaties of Peace Act, 1919 (chapter 30 S.C. 1919, Second Session), designated the Secretary of State of Canada to succeed the Minister of Finance as Custodian of Enemy Property. The current pertinent legislation is The Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Powers) Act (chapter 24 S.C. 1947), a schedule to which contains the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943), as amended by that statute and as they continue in force now. These Regulations with respect to World War II were originally established by order in council P.C. 2512 of September 5, 1939, made under the War Measures Act (now chapter 288 R.S.C. 1952). Pursuant to the provisions of the Government Organization Act, 1966, 14-15 Elizabeth II, Chap. 25, The Registrar General of Canada succeeded the Secretary of State as Custodian of Enemy Property.

The Registrar General is appointed Custodian to receive, hold, manage, release, dispose of and otherwise deal with all property that is reported to him, received or controlled by him or vested in him by virtue of the Regulations. After the war, enemy assets vested in the Custodian are either confiscated, liquidated and the proceeds of their liquidation used to pay compensation to Canadians in respect of war claims, or released to their former owners, in accordance with postwar statutes and orders in council adopted, partly at least, pursuant to peace treaties and other international agreements.

DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION (1951) LIMITED



DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION (1951) LIMITED

Kenson Building, 225 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Léo Cadieux, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Defence

Board of Directors

A. G. Bland—Chairman	P. Mathieu
Dr J.C. Arnell	Maj. Gen. H.L. Meuser
W. H. Huck	Brig E.W. Henselwood

President and General Manager..... A. G. Bland

Defence Construction Limited began its operations in November 1950 as a Crown agency responsible for awarding and supervising defence construction projects. On July 12, 1951, under authority of the *Defence Production Act*, the present Company was established under the name of Defence Construction (1951) Limited and took over the responsibilities of the former agency. At inception the Company reported to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, until April 1, 1951, from which time the Company reported to the Minister of Defence Production until the Minister of Industry was given the powers of the Minister of Defence Production on July 22, 1963. On April 22, 1965, the control and supervision of the Company was transferred to the Minister of National Defence.

As its name implies, the Company's prime responsibility is the construction of defence projects. This includes not only the calling and review of all tenders and subsequent contract awards but also the supervision of actual construction work in the field and the administration of all projects. More specifically, however, the Company's operations cover four distinct spheres: (I) defence projects in Canada for the Department of National Defence; (II) all defence projects in Europe for the Department of National Defence under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreement; (III) defence construction for the U.S. Government in Canada; and (IV) advice and assistance in construction aspects of certain projects such as the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition.

The Company's functions are carried out by the following four interlocking branches:

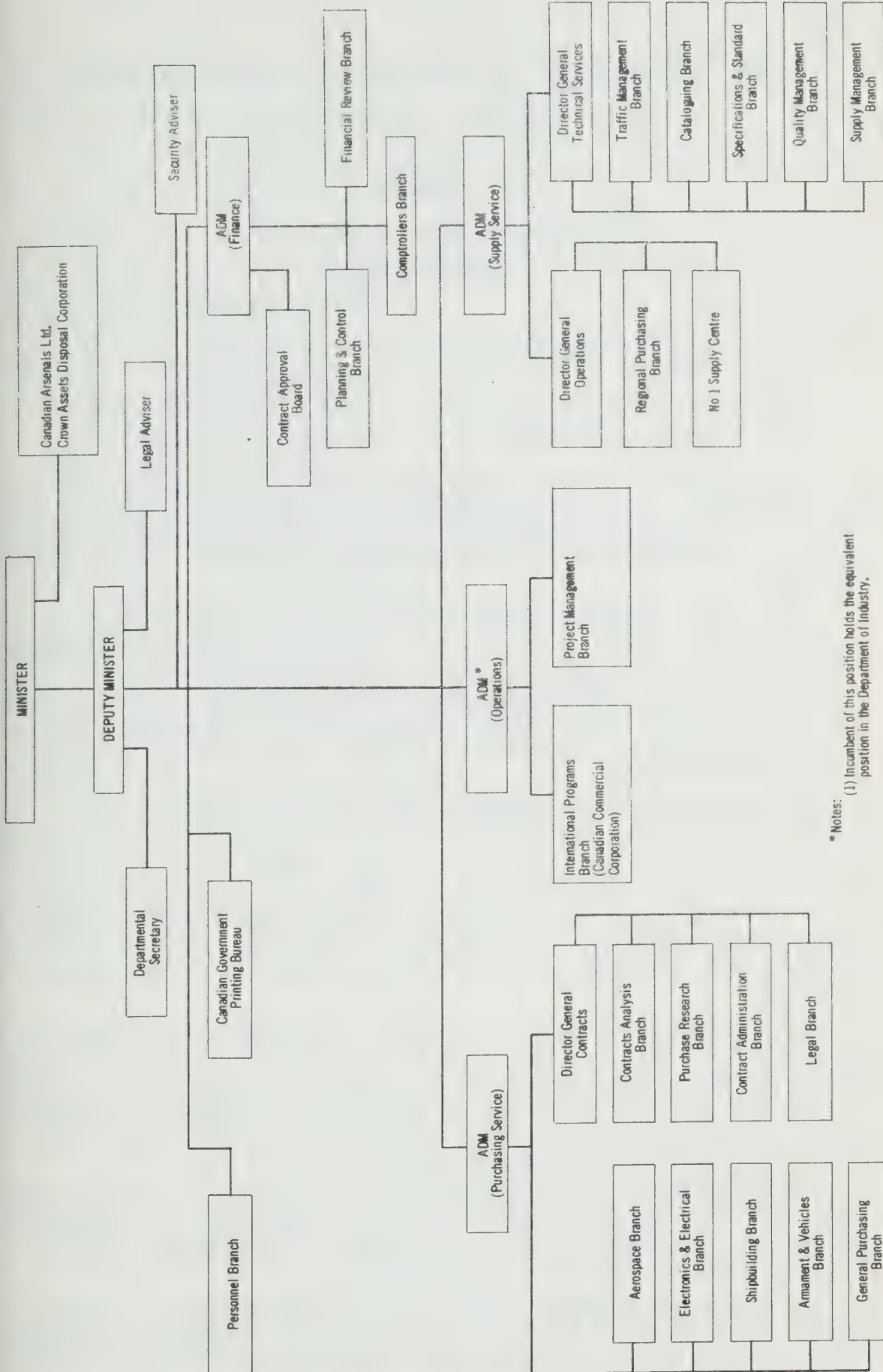
The Engineering Branch is responsible for the administration of all contracts which includes the calling of tenders, the award of the contract and the supervision of the work.

The Treasurer's Branch deals with: (a) the preparation of annual estimates and the control of all expenditures against such estimates; (b) liaison with the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury with respect to payments under defence construction projects and the audit of the various construction projects; (c) the handling and control of all security deposits submitted by contractors bidding on defence projects; and (d) the personnel activities of the Company which include advising on staff relations and the administration of personnel including recruiting, selection, classification, training, promotion and employee benefits.

The Secretary's Branch is responsible for the control and regulation of all administrative procedures and operations. All statistics issued by the Company emanate from this Branch which also has under its jurisdiction stores and purchasing, communications, and all filing, records and mail facilities.

The Legal Adviser's Branch, as the name denotes, is responsible for advising the Company on all legal matters. In addition this Branch also supervises the compilation and award of all contracts covering defence projects including various types of consultant contracts.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited maintains its Head Office in Ottawa and subsidiary offices at Halifax, N.S.; Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Vancouver, B.C. In addition, an overseas office is maintained in Lahr, Germany



* Notes:

(1) Incumbent of this position holds the equivalent position in the Department of Industry.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION

MacDonald Building—123 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable C.M. Drury, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	G.W. Hunter
Asst. Deputy Minister (Supply)	W.H. Huck
Asst. Deputy Minister (Finance)	R.M. Keith
Asst. Deputy Minister (Operations)	D.B. Mundy
Asst. Deputy Minister (Purchasing)	J.S. Glassford

The Department of Defence Production (DDP) is the exclusive authority for the procurement of goods and services required by the Department of National Defence. DDP also has the responsibility for ensuring that necessary production capacity and materials are available in Canada to support the defence production program.

During 1966, the organization of the Department was changed to implement certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization. The Department is being restructured to act as the procurement agency on behalf of all civilian departments and agencies other than the commercially-oriented Crown corporations. To meet this new responsibility, a new Canadian Government Purchasing Service and a Canadian Government Supply Service have been established within the Department.

An integral part of the Supply Service is the Specifications and Standards Branch. It was formally established in early June 1965 for the purpose of development and issuing standards and specifications needed in the operation of the Canadian Government Supply Service. This Branch also serves as the Secretariat of the Canadian Government Specifications Board, a board which undertakes the preparation of specifications and standards in commodity fields and for materials, processes and equipment in which government departments and agencies are interested.

The Department of Defence Production is responsible in Canada for the co-ordination and administration of the Canada-United States Defence Production Sharing Agreement. This program, which began in 1959, has as its aim the co-ordination of the defence development and production programs of Canada with those of the United States in order to make the best use of the defence industrial resources of both countries for common defence.

The Department, with the assistance of the Departments of External Affairs, Trade and Commerce and National Defence, is responsible for planning and implementing co-operative Research, Development and Production Programs with our NATO allies and other overseas countries.

The Department maintains attachés at the Canadian Diplomatic Missions in London, Paris, Bonn and Rome, as well as at NATO Headquarters in Brussels. In other overseas countries the Department is represented by the resident Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

The Department also procures from Canadian manufacturers defence equipment and other materials for allied and other friendly governments. For these purposes, the Canadian Commercial Corporation acts primarily as the Canadian Government contracting and procurement agency on behalf of foreign countries desirous of purchasing defence or other supplies and services from Canada on a government-to-government basis.

Emergency supply planning is the responsibility of the Emergency Supply Planning Group. It involves the planning and organization necessary to bring the War Supply Agency into existence in the event of nuclear war.

In March 1964, the Canadian Government Printing Bureau was formed to be responsible for certain printing functions of the former Department of Public Printing and Stationery. The General Manager of the Bureau is responsible to the Deputy Minister of Defence Production.

The Minister, in his capacity as Minister of Defence Production, is responsible for the following Department, Crown Corporations and agencies:

Department of Defence Production

Defence Production Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 62

Canadian Arsenals Limited

Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53

Canadian Commercial Corporation

Canadian Commercial Corporation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 35

Crown Assets Disposal Corporation

Surplus Crown Assets Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 260

Polymer Corporation Limited

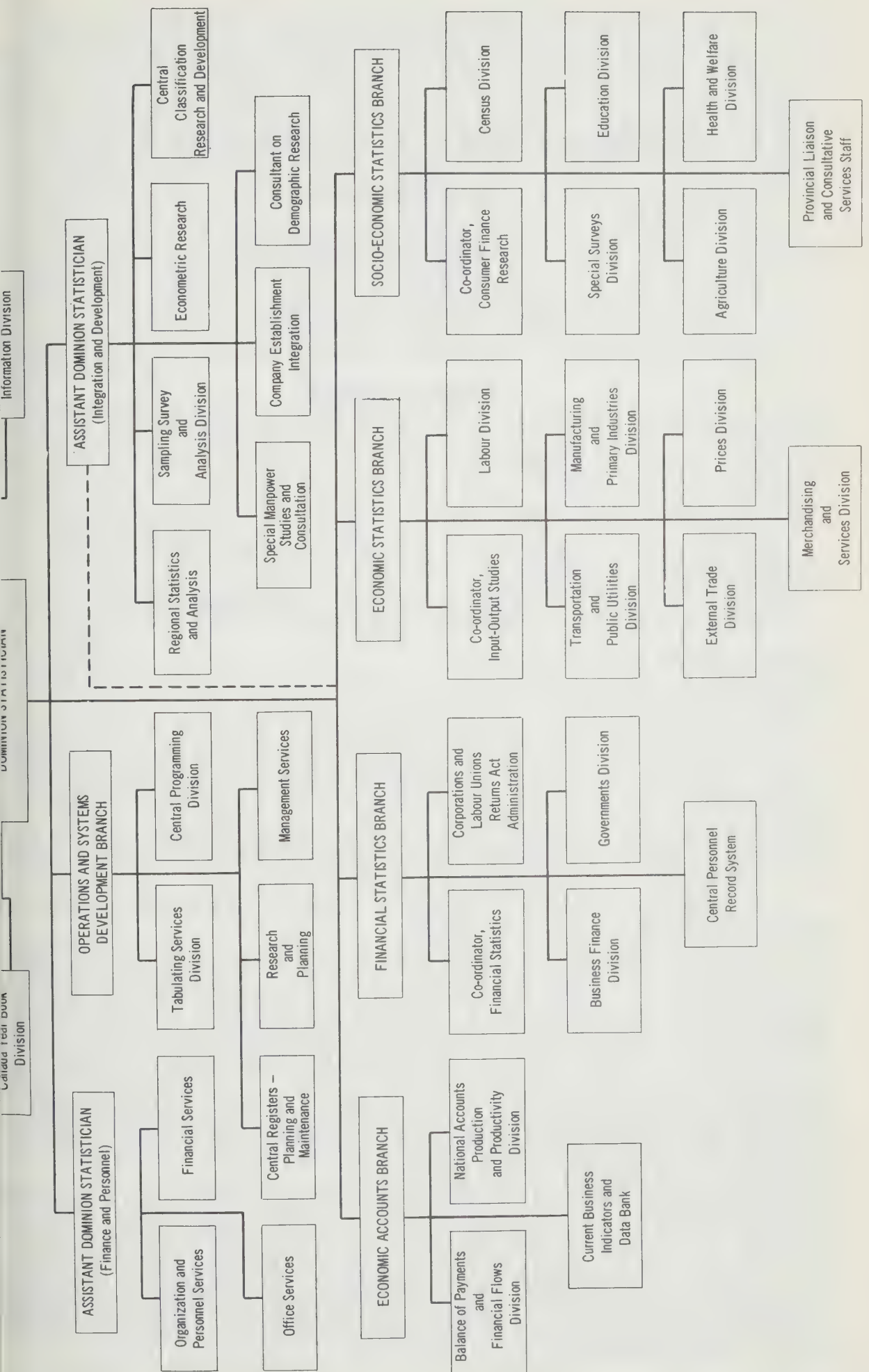
Companies Act (Part 1) R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53

Department of Munitions and Supplies Act, S.C. 1939, Chapter 3

Canadian Government Printing Bureau

Canada Emergency Measures Organization

P.C. 1959-656 of May 28, 1959, and P.C. 1963-993 of June 27, 1963.



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Robert Henry Winters, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

Dominion Statistician.....	Walter E. Duffett
Assistant Dominion Statistician (Finance and Personnel)	H. L. Allen
Assistant Dominion Statistician (Integration and Development)	S. A. Goldberg
Assistant Dominion Statistician (Socio-Economic Statistics)	L. E. Rowebottom
Director General Economic Accounts	
Director General Economic Statistics	
Director General Financial Statistics	
Director General Operations and Systems Development	

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established by the *Statistics Act* (S.C., 1918, Chapter 43 replaced by the *Statistics Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 257, as amended) to act as the central statistical agency for Canada. The function of the Bureau is to compile, analyse and publish statistical information of facts on the economic and social life of Canada and to conduct a census of population, housing, merchandising and agriculture of Canada at periodic intervals.

The Bureau is headed by the Dominion Statistician who is responsible for the policy and general direction of the Bureau.

In addition, the Dominion Statistician has been charged with the responsibility of administering the Corporation and Labour Unions Returns Act (P.C. 1962-1837) which came into force on January 1, 1963. The purpose of this Act is to provide for the reporting of financial and other statistics relating to the affairs of corporations and labour unions carrying on activities in Canada in order to obtain a better understanding of the extent and effect of foreign ownership and affiliation on Canadian industry and labour unions. There are three Assistant Dominion Statisticians and four Directors General, each responsible for a group of subject-matter or functional divisions which are further divided into sections.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician (Finance and Personnel) is responsible for the departmental administration internally and the external relations which it involves; the development and application of co-ordinated systems for financial and manpower reporting required by management and control agencies; development and co-ordination of training and career planning programs for DBS personnel; assisting in the development of general policy, particularly in budgetary and manpower resource deployment.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician (*Integration and Development*) is responsible for the integration of the whole range of economics and social statistics in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and is assisted by the following specialist staffs: — *Regional Statistics and Analysis; Sampling Survey and Analysis Division; Econometric Research; Central Classification Research and Development; Special Manpower Studies and Consultation; Company-Establishment Integration; and the Consultant on Demographic Research.* He is also responsible in the light of users' requirements, for the overall improvement and development of the statistical information covering the wide range of subjects encompassed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Bureau-wide programs of research and analytical studies; the development of sampling and up-to-date statistical methodology and promoting their application throughout DBS; co-ordination of inter-branch statistical programs; guiding the co-ordination of interdivisional statistical activities and their integration with programs of other government departments; and assisting the Dominion Statistician in the formulation of policy.

The *Socio-Economic Statistics Branch* is composed of five divisions of the Bureau as well as the Provincial Liaison and Consultative Services Staff, and the Co-ordinator of Consumer Finance Research. The divisions are:

- the *Agriculture Division* which develops and co-ordinates agriculture statistics, maintains close liaison with the Canada Department of Agriculture and the provincial departments of Agriculture;
- the *Census Division* which is responsible for the decennial and quinquennial censuses of population and agriculture, in addition to conducting studies on social analysis and processing applications for verification of age from early records;
- the *Education Division's* primary task is to report on all levels of education in Canada and on libraries and museums by co-ordinating provincial data from the ten provinces;
- the *Health and Welfare Division* is concerned with statistics on the health of the Canadian people, vital statistics and the enforcement of the law and the administration of justice;
- the *Special Surveys Division* which maintains all field operations of DBS, including the labour force survey, through its eight Regional Offices situated at St. John's (Newfoundland), Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

The *Economic Accounts Branch* is responsible for the assembly and analysis of statistics within an overall national accounting framework and is comprised of the following divisions: —

- the *Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division* which compiles statistics of the Canadian balance of international payments, the international indebtedness and international travel;
- the *National Accounts, Production and Productivity Division* is concerned with indexes of real domestic product by industry, including the Index of Industrial Production; aggregate and detailed industry productivity statistics;
- the *Current Business Indicators and Data Bank* is responsible for publishing the Canadian Statistical Review; developing a Bureau-wide program of seasonal adjustment; and for the establishment and maintenance of data banks of economic time series.

The *Economic Statistics Branch* is comprised of the following six divisions in addition to the Co-ordinator of the Input-Output Studies: —

- the *External Trade Division* which compiles statistics on export and import commodity trade between Canada and other countries;

- the *Labour Division* which is concerned primarily with pensions, industrial payroll statistics, operational statistics of the Unemployment Insurance Commission as well as compiling statistics for the Department of Manpower and Immigration;
- the *Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division* compiles statistics on logging, fishing, mining, manufacturing, energy and emergency supply planning;
- the *Merchandising and Services Division* is responsible for statistics on retailing, wholesaling and the services trades;
- the function of the *Prices Division* is to assemble statistics on prices and on urban consumer expenditures, in addition to comparative studies on international prices as well as prices in isolated Canadian communities on behalf of other departments of the Federal Government;
- the *Transportation and Public Utilities Division* compiles statistics on the performance and financial condition of rail, road, water and air transport as well as the various communication media.

The *Financial Statistics Branch* is responsible for planning, developing and implementing statistical programs required by the following divisions and by the Coordinator of Financial Statistics: —

- the *Business Finance Division* collects and analyses the financial statistics of business establishments, construction, housing, investments, corporation assets and liabilities, research activities, cheques cleared and commercial failures;
- the *Central Personnel Record System of the Public Service of Canada* which is a service agency with the primary purpose of providing management data for the use of central agencies and departments of the Federal Public Service;
- the *Corporation and Labour Unions Returns Act Division* compiles financial and other information on corporations doing business in Canada and on labour unions in Canada in order to determine on the one hand the extent and effects of non-resident ownership and control of corporations in Canada, and on the other hand, the extent and effects of the association of Canadians with international labour unions;
- the *Government Division* is responsible for statistical information relating to the financial structure of the three levels of government and government business enterprises in Canada.

The *Operations and Systems Development Branch* is responsible for the utilization of resources in developing and maintaining programs for efficient data processing and operational methods throughout the Bureau; synchronizing of computer and other processing facilities with divisional operations; long-term planning of computer and related requirements including data storage and retrieval. The *Central Programming Division* and the *Tabulating Services Division* are integral parts of this Branch, as are Central Registers Section, Management Services Section and a Research and Planning Section.

The *Canada Year Book Division* is responsible for publishing annually the two official compendia of information on the Canadian economy — the *Canada Year Book* and the illustrated handbook, *Canada*. In addition, it maintains the DBS Library, which services not only the Bureau but its facilities are available to the statistical and economic community as a whole.

The *Information Division* of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is the focal point for the release and dissemination of the published information of the Department to the public, the press, radio and television. The last two divisions mentioned are under the direction of the Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION COAL BOARD

140 Wellington St., Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

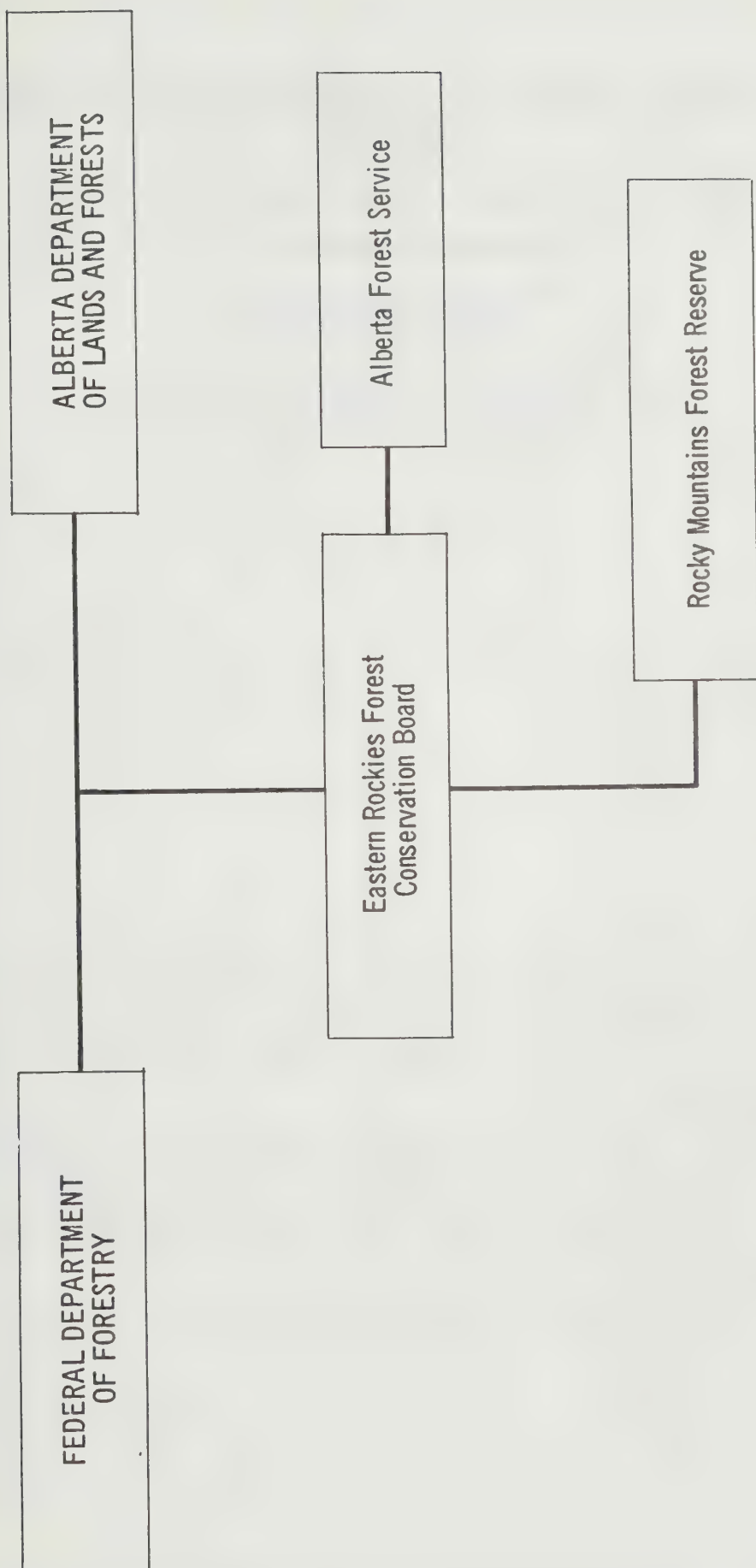
Members of the Board

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.....	C. L. O'Brien
William C. Whittaker.....	Calgary, Alta.
Alan M. MacLaren.....	Toronto, Ont.
Major-General E. J. Renaud, C.B.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Percival Streeter.....	Saint John, N.B.
Vincent E. Mackinnon.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.
J. Malcolm Brodie.....	Vancouver, B.C.

The Dominion Fuel Board (forerunner of the Dominion Coal Board) was established by Order in Council in 1922, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Mines, and was composed of officials representing departments of the government already engaged in the study of fuels and fuel problems. While this Board came into existence to assure the supply of fuel, its principal function soon became that of administering subventions for the purpose of assisting the Canadian producer to find markets for the coal that was produced. Following the outbreak of World War II, the functions of the Board were taken over by the Coal Administrator and later by the Coal Controller. The Emergency Coal Production Board was also established during this period. With the abolition of coal control in 1947, the Dominion Fuel Board was again reconstituted and continued to function until the proclamation of the *Dominion Coal Board Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 57—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 86).

The functions of the Board are to study, review and recommend to the Minister from time to time such policies and measures as it considers necessary respecting the production, importation, distribution and use of coal in Canada. Further to this, the Board is authorized to undertake or cause to be undertaken any matter, including such researches and investigations as may be necessary and the co-ordination of the activities of government departments relating to coal, which the Minister may request or as the Board may deem necessary for carrying out any of the provisions or purposes of the Act. In addition, the Board administers any subventions or subsidies relating to coal voted by Parliament, and acts as the agent of the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys in handling applications for loans under the *Coal Production Assistance Act*, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 173, as amended) and administering the loans granted thereunder.

The Dominion Coal Board consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor in Council, who hold office during pleasure. One of the members (who is appointed by the Governor in Council to be Chairman) is the chief executive officer of the Board, and has supervision over and direction of the work of the Board and of the officers, clerks and employees appointed to carry on its business.



EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

Office of the Chairman—11723, 84th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
Office of the Secretary—514-11th Avenue Southwest, Calgary

Ministers Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Sauvé, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Forestry, and Rural Development, Canada
The Honourable Henry A. Ruste, Minister of Lands and
Forests, Province of Alberta

Members of the Board

Dominion Member.....	Dr. J. D. B. Harrison, Ottawa, Ontario
Alberta Member.....	A. T. Baker, Calgary, Alta.
Alberta Member and Chairman.....	J. R. H. Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was incorporated by *The Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 59, as amended) which authorized an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Province of Alberta on the protection and conservation of the forests of the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserves (approximate area 9,000 square miles) which forms part of the watershed of the Saskatchewan River.

The purpose and function of the Board is to plan, advise, direct and supervise on (a) the construction, operation and maintenance of facilities for the efficient operation of the area (b) its protection from fire, insects, diseases and other damage and (c) the management of the forests with a view to obtaining the greatest flow of water in the Saskatchewan River and its tributaries.

The Province, under the direction of the Board undertakes to carry out the policies and work programmes prescribed by the Board.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA

Head Office—116 Albert St., P.O. Box 527, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliot Trudeau
Prime Minister

Members of the Council

Chairman.....	Arthur J.R. Smith
Director.....	D.L. McQueen

Other Members

R.R. Atkinson	Saskatoon, Sask.
W.J. Bennett.....	Montreal, Quebec.
François E. Cleyn.....	Huntingdon, Quebec.
Robert M. Fowler.....	Montreal, Quebec.
Arthur R. Gibbons.....	Ottawa, Ontario.
David L. Kirk.....	Ottawa, Ontario.
Walter C. Koerner	Vancouver, B.C.
William Ladyman.....	Toronto, Ontario.
Stanley A. Little.....	Ottawa, Ontario.
Ian M. MacKeigan	Halifax, N.S.
Maxwell W. Mackenzie	Como, Quebec.
William Mahoney	Toronto, Ontario.
Hugh A. Martin.....	Vancouver, B.C.
J.R. Murray.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Marcel Pepin	Montreal, Quebec.
Charles Perrault	St Hyacinthe, Quebec.
Mrs. A.F.W. Plumptre	West Hill, Ontario.
André Raynauld.....	Montreal, Quebec.
Alfred Rouleau.....	Lévis, Quebec.
Gabriel Saab.....	Montreal, Quebec
William Y. Smith	Fredericton, N.B.
Graham Ford Towers.....	Rockcliffe Park Village.
William O. Twaits.....	Toronto, Ontario.
Francis G. Winspear.....	Edmonton, Alta.

The Economic Council of Canada was established under the *Economic Council Act* (S.C. 1963, chapter 11).

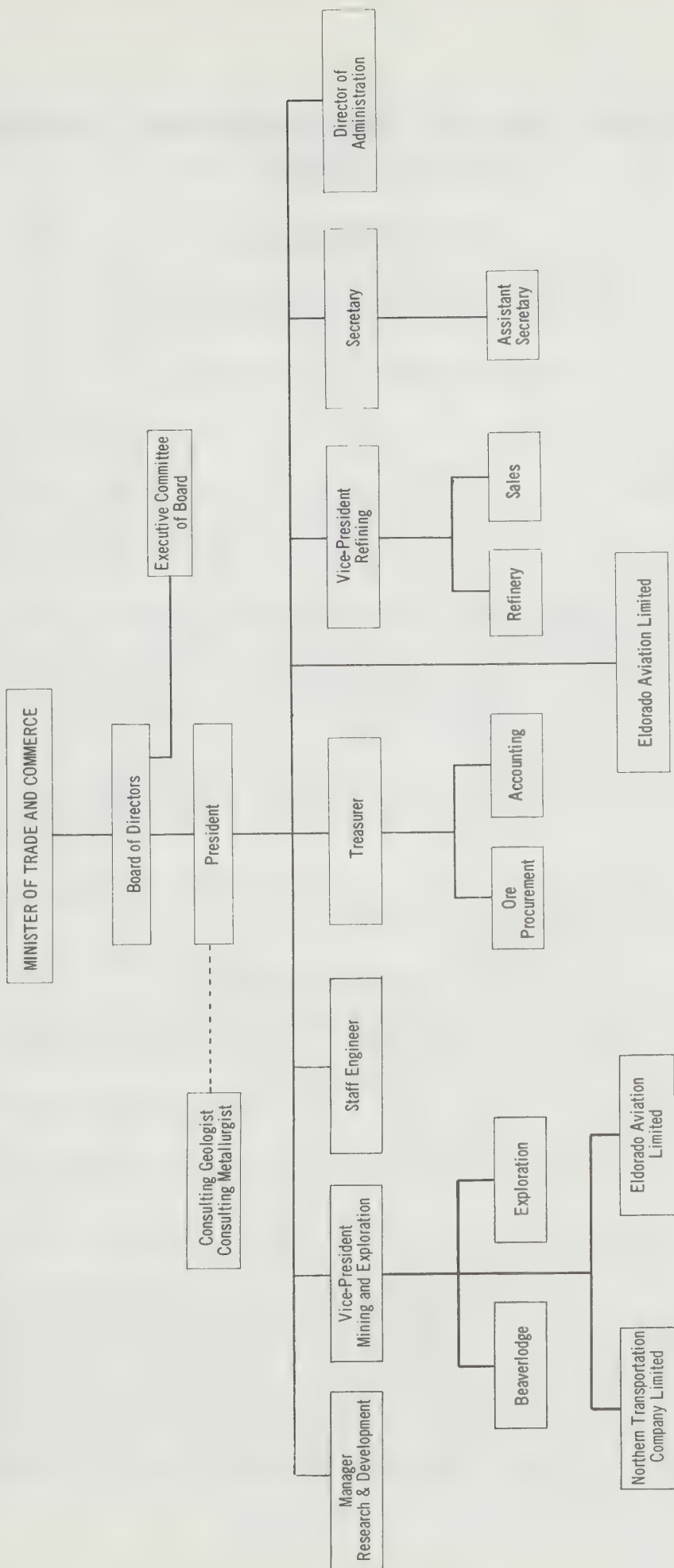
The duty of the Council is to advise and recommend to the Minister how Canada can achieve the highest possible levels of employment and efficient production in order that the country may enjoy a high and consistent rate of economic growth and that all Canadians may share in rising living standards; and in particular it shall be the duty of the Council: (a) regularly to assess, on a systematic and comprehensive basis, the medium term and long term prospects of the economy, and to compare such prospects with the potentialities of growth of the economy; (b) to recommend what government policies, in the opinion of the Council, will best help to realize the potentialities of growth of the economy; (c) to consider means of strengthening and improving Canada's international financial and trade position; (d) to study means of increasing Canadian participation in the ownership, control and management of industries in Canada; (e) to study how economic growth, technological change and automation, and international economic changes may affect employment and income in Canada as a whole, in particular areas of Canada and in particular sectors of the economy; (f) to study and discuss with representatives of the industries concerned and with representatives of labour, farmers and other primary producers, and other occupational groups and organizations, what specific plans for production and investment in major industries in Canada will best contribute to a high and consistent rate of economic growth; (g) to study how national economic policies can best foster the balanced economic development of all areas of Canada; (h) to explore and evaluate particular projects of major significance for the expansion of industrial and other economic activities in Canada, whether or not such projects may involve direct governmental participation, and to make recommendations concerning those projects that in the opinion of the Council will contribute to the growth of the Canadian economy; (i) to encourage maximum consultation and co-operation between labour and management in the fulfilment of the objectives of this Act; (j) to seek full and regular consultation with appropriate agencies of the governments of the several provinces; and (k) to conduct, if directed to do so by the Minister, reviews of medium term or long term programmes of the government of Canada that are designed to aid or assist industry, labour or agriculture.

The Council conducts on its own initiative or if directed to do so by the Government such studies, inquiries and other undertakings with respect to any matter relating to its duties and reports to, advises or makes recommendations to the Government as circumstances require.

The Council is required to prepare and to publish annually a review of the medium and long term prospects and problems of the Canadian economy and is authorized to publish such studies and reports prepared for its use as it sees fit.

In addition, with the coming into effect of the *Economic Council of Canada Act*, the *National Productivity Council Act* (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 4) was repealed, and the Economic Council was given responsibility for carrying on the duties formerly assigned to the National Productivity Council. These are to foster and promote (i) the development of improved production and distribution methods, (ii) the development of improved management techniques, (iii) the maintenance of good human relations in industry, (iv) the use of retraining programmes at all levels of industry, and the use of retraining programmes to meet changing manpower requirements, (v) the extension of industrial research programmes in plants and industries as a means of achieving greater efficiency of production, and (vi) the dissemination of technical information.

The Council consists of a chairman and two directors, who serve on a full-time basis, and not more than 25 other members broadly representative of different sectors and groups in the Canadian economy. The Chairman is chief executive officer and has supervision over and direction of the work and staff of the Council.



Note: Northern Transportation Company Limited and Eldorado Aviation Limited are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited. The former reports to Parliament through the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; the latter through the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

ELDORADO MINING AND REFINING LIMITED

Suite 800, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Jean-Luc Pépin, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Principal Officers and Locations

President.....	W. M. Gilchrist (Ottawa)
Vice-President (Mining).....	H. E. Lake (Edmonton)
Vice-President (Refining).....	J. C. Burger (Port Hope)
Secretary.....	R. C. Powell (Port Hope)
Treasurer.....	J. C. Orr (Port Hope)

Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, incorporated under *The Companies Act* 1934 (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53) was previously known as Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited in that order. It was appropriated by the Crown in January, 1944.

The function of the Company is to mine and mill uranium ores and to refine uranium concentrates to produce a purified oxide and uranium metal. It also functions as the official purchasing agent for uranium under the government stockpiling programme.

Administrative offices of the Company are in Port Hope. The organization of the Company consists of the following divisions:

The Research and Development Division, located in Ottawa, deals with the development of improved methods of milling and refining.

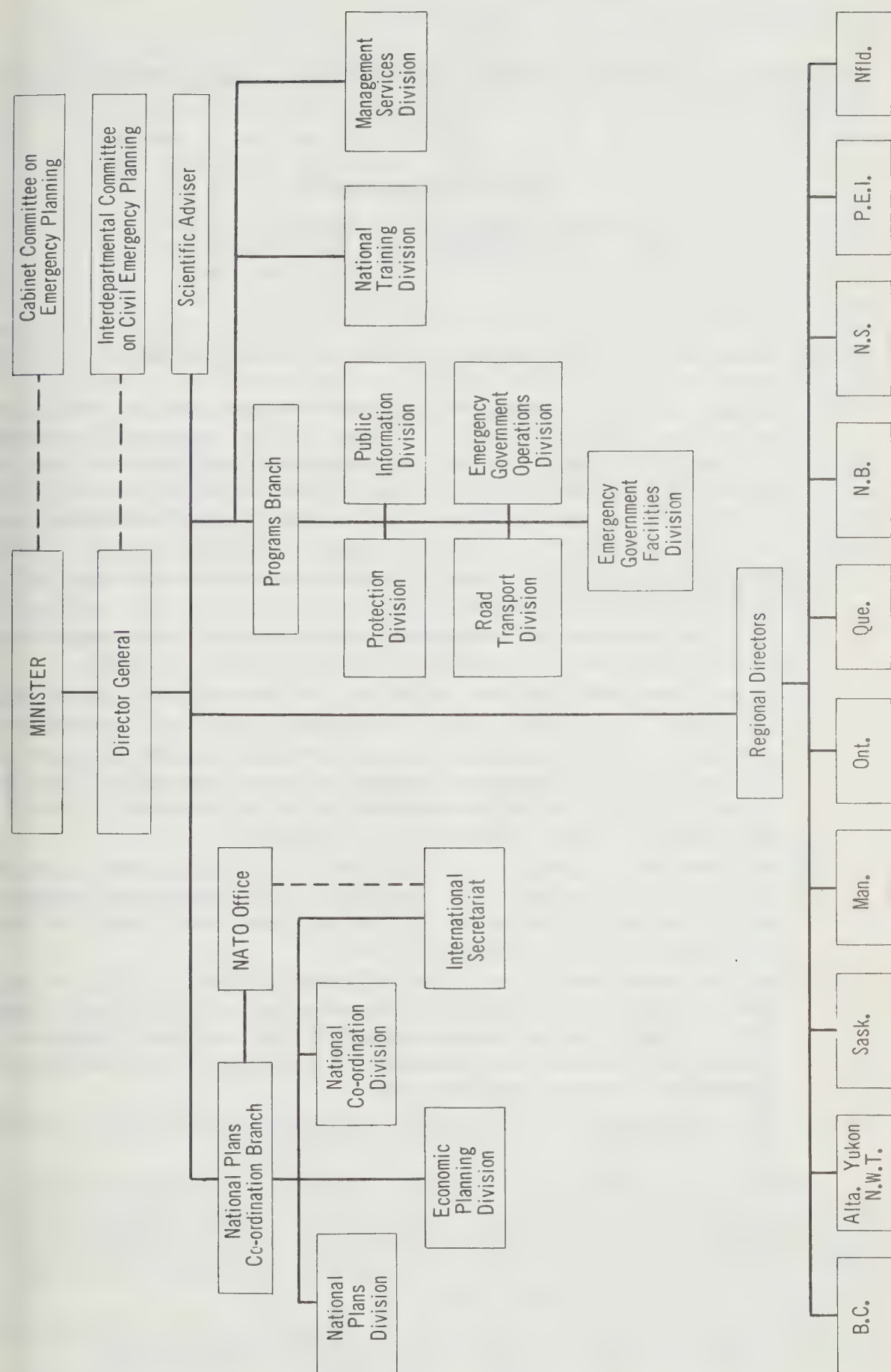
The Ore Procurement Division administers contracts made with private producers for uranium products sold by Eldorado to foreign government agencies, and contracts under the government stockpiling programme.

The Refinery Division, at Port Hope, Ont., refines uranium products to orange oxide and/or metal and other compounds.

The Beaverlodge Operation (Eldorado, Sask.) is engaged in mining and milling uranium ore.

The company withdrew from the field of outside exploration in 1961, after 2 years' work in the Great Bear Lake area of the N.W.T.

The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries, namely the Crown companies Eldorado Aviation Limited and Northern Transportation Company Limited (both situated at Edmonton, Alta.). Eldorado Aviation Limited is engaged in the aerial transportation of company personnel and priority freight between Edmonton and the northern sites of operations of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and the Northern Transportation Company Limited. This latter company carries on the business of a common carrier in the Mackenzie River watershed and in the west-central Arctic.



CANADA EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Charles M. Drury, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Industry

Director General..... C. R. Patterson

The Canada Emergency Measures Organization was created by a decision of the Cabinet in June 1957 to provide a full time civilian organization to assume leadership in the preparation of civilian war measures. Its original functions have been re-defined and amplified by three Orders in Council. Order in Council 1959-656 of May 28, 1959 and Order in Council 1963-993 of June 27, 1963 were revoked and replaced by Order in Council 1965-1041 of June 8, 1965, which now includes:

- (a) the development of policies and a programme to ensure the continuity of government in an emergency;
- (b) the co-ordination of civil emergency planning and training by departments, agencies and Crown corporations of the Government of Canada;
- (c) in conjunction with provincial authorities, the development of policies and a programme for the control of civil road transport resources in an emergency;
- (d) the planning of civil emergency measures in respect of matters that are not the responsibility of any department, agency or Crown corporation of the Government of Canada or the recommendation to the Governor in Council of the assignment of such responsibility to a Minister;
- (e) the provision of assistance and guidance to provincial governments and municipalities in respect of the preparation of civil emergency measures in matters that are not the responsibility of any department, agency or Crown corporation of the Government of Canada;
- (f) with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the provision of general liaison with other countries and with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on matters relating to civil emergency measures, including the co-ordination of planning of those matters by other departments, agencies and Crown corporations; and
- (g) the responsibility for the direction and administration of the Canadian Emergency Measures College at Arnprior, Ontario.

On February 1, 1966 a cabinet decision delegated to the Minister of Industry through Canada Emergency Measures Organization the responsibility for providing and co-ordinating the initial federal response to any peacetime disaster situation whether the federal government was either directly involved or called upon for assistance by provinces or municipalities.

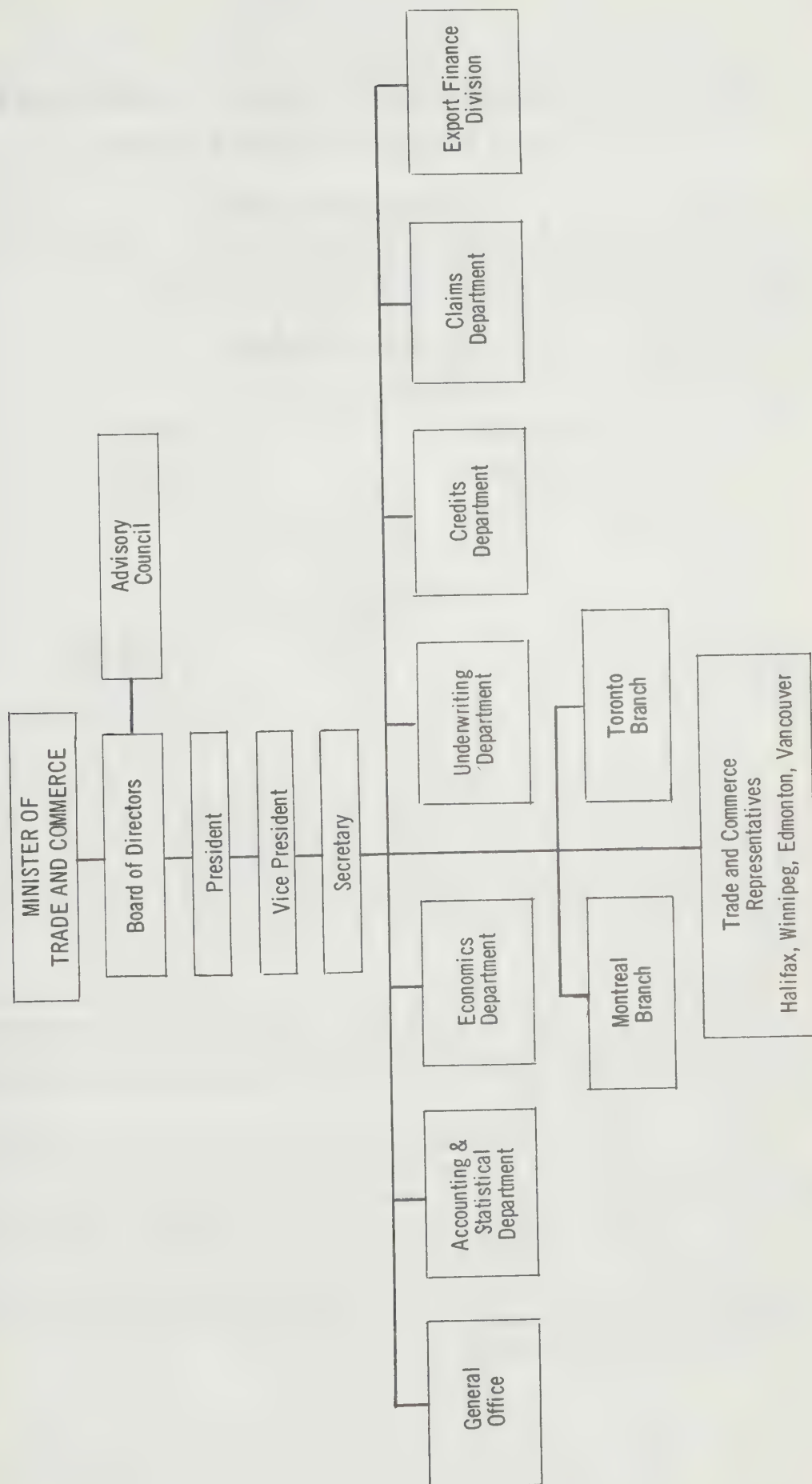
The Emergency Measures Organization is designated a "Department" for the purposes of the Civil Service Act and the Financial Administration Act.

The Director General of the Emergency Measures Organization is designated the Deputy Head of the department for the purposes of the Civil Service Act and the Financial Administration Act and acts as deputy for the Minister.

The headquarters of the organization is divided into two main branches, one responsible for plans and co-ordination and the other for implementation and supervision of programs. In addition two divisions, National Training and Management Services, report directly to the Director General. Within each major branch are a number of divisions and sections responsible for specific areas of the organization's work, such as the development of national survival plans, economic planning, international liaison, national road transport planning, development and administration of emergency government headquarters, and survival planning both of a technical and general nature. There are also divisions or sections responsible for maintaining liaison with emergency planners of other departments and agencies, emergency planning communications, public information programs radiological defence, and for administering a system of financial aid to provinces and municipalities to assist in the development of local programs to meet emergency situations in war or peacetime disasters.

Liaison with provincial authorities, the field staffs of federal departments and agencies, and the armed forces, is provided by regional planning offices of the organization located in each of the provincial capitals.

The Canadian Emergency Measures College, located at Amprior, Ontario, is the principal civil defence training centre in Canada and provides training for persons involved in, or associated with, emergency planning activities, from all levels of government, as well as from private business and industry.



EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATION

Halifax Building, 309 Cooper St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Robert Henry Winters, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Board of Directors

J. H. Warren, Chairman

R. B. Bryce	C. L. Read
L. C. Audette	J. C. Langley
D. Harvey	H. T. Aitken
A. W. Thomas	

Executive Officers

President.....	H. T. Aitken
Vice-President.....	A. W. Thomas
Secretary.....	T. Chase-Casgrain

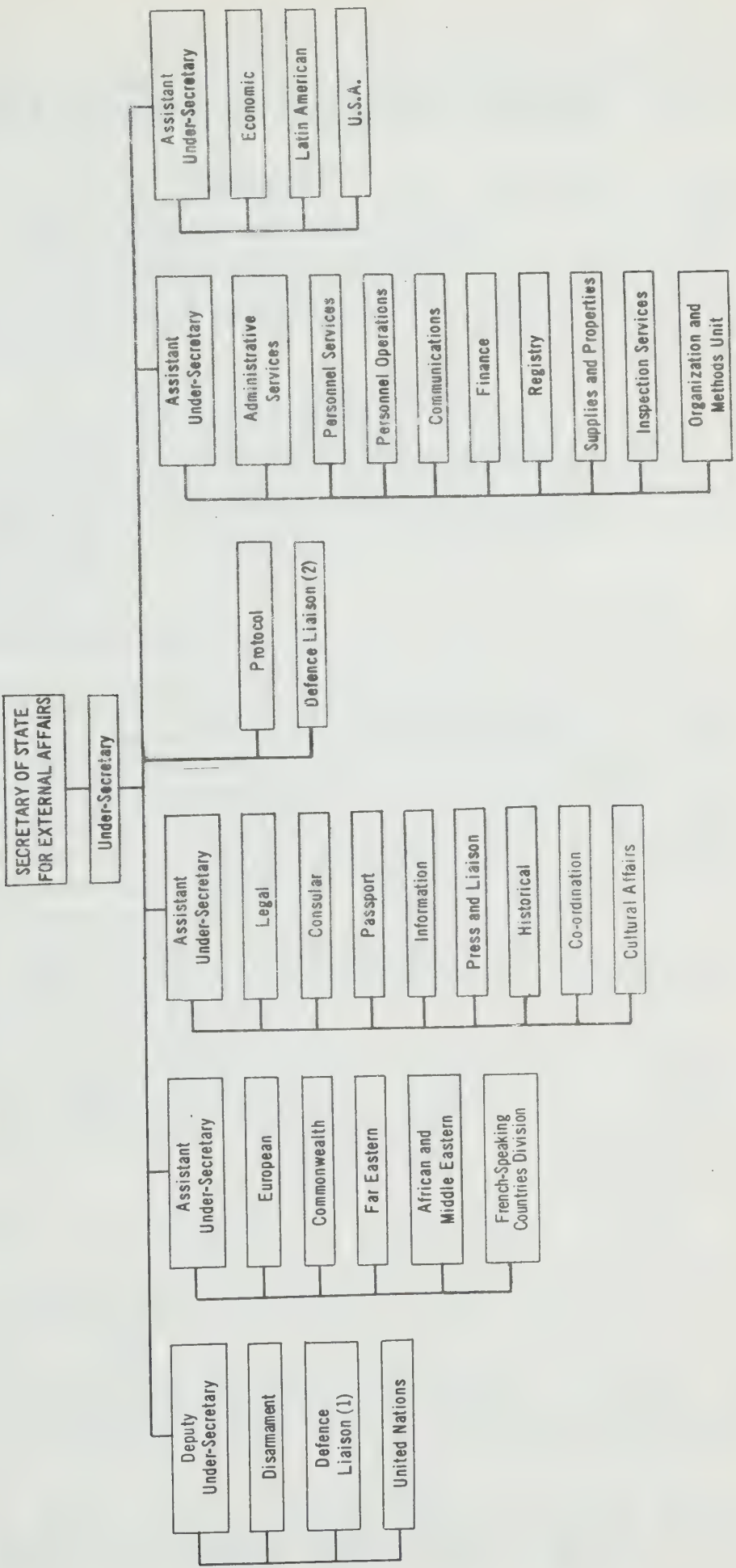
The Corporation was established by the *Export Credits Insurance Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 39—now the *Export Credits Insurance Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 105). It assists Canadian exporters in two fields: export credits insurance and long term export financing. It insures against non-payment by foreign buyers arising out of credit and political risks involved in foreign trade. When authorized by the Governor in Council, it may also provide long term financing to exporters of heavy capital equipment.

The Corporation, whose head office is in Ottawa, is under the management of a Board of Directors composed of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Finance, and not more than six other Directors appointed from time to time by the Governor in Council, one of whom is designated to act as President of the Corporation.

The Act provides for an Advisory Council consisting of not more than 15 members to advise the Board on all matters relating to the administration of the Corporation. Members of the Advisory Council serve without remuneration but may be paid their actual and reasonable disbursements incurred in connection with the performance of their duties as members of the Advisory Council.

The Corporation is represented in Halifax, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, by officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce, but maintains its own branch offices at Montreal and Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Minister

The Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Parliamentary Secretaries Donald S. MacDonald
Gérard Pelletier

Principal Officers

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs Marcel Cadieux
Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs .. H.B. Robinson
Assistant Under-Secretaries R.E. Collins
J.C. Langley
J. K. Starnes
Acting — A.E. Gotlieb (Legal Advisor)

The Department was established in 1909 by Act of Parliament (S.C., 1909, Chapter 13 — now the *Department of External Affairs Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 68). The Act creating the Department placed it under the Secretary of State. In 1912, an amending Act was passed placing the Department directly under the Prime Minister who then held the additional portfolio of Secretary of State for External Affairs. In 1946 a bill was passed repealing the section of the Act which provided that the Prime Minister was to be the Secretary State for External Affairs. Later that year the first Secretary of State for External Affairs was appointed.

The Department of External Affairs has three main purposes: to provide information and advice to the Government on issues of foreign policy; to influence foreign governments and peoples to act favourably towards Canadian interests; and to provide services to Canadian travellers and foreign citizens abroad.

The Department of External Affairs now maintains abroad 43 Embassies, 15 Offices of High Commissioners, 13 Consulates General, 4 Consulates, 1 Vice Consulate, 1 Military Mission, 3 Supervisory Commissions, 7 Permanent Missions or Delegations to International Organizations and 1 Honorary Consulate. In addition there are non-resident Ambassadors in 40 countries, non-resident High Commissioners in 7, and a non-resident Commissioner.

In Ottawa the Department is organized into 28 Divisions together with an Organization and Methods Unit and Inspection Services.

Six Divisions are concerned with particular geographic areas. The area divisions are African and Middle Eastern, Commonwealth, European, Far Eastern, Latin American, and United States. In addition there is the "French-speaking Countries Division" which co-ordinates policy regarding "la francophonie" with the divisions concerned; studies relations among francophone countries; and deals with questions arising out of the activities of international bodies connected with "la francophonie".

There are 13 functional divisions.

The Consular Division is responsible for the conduct of all consular matters which have to do in general with the safeguarding of the rights and interests of Canadians abroad.

The Co-ordination Division is concerned with questions which may be of particular interest to the provinces of Canada in the field of international affairs. Its task is one of co-ordination within the Department and of liaison with the provinces, as required.

The Cultural Affairs Division is responsible for the conduct of cultural relations between Canada and other countries in so far as these contacts proceed through inter-governmental channels. It maintains liaison with other interested agencies, both official and private, with a view to promoting Canadian culture abroad and facilitating access by Canadians to other cultures. The Division's duties include the negotiation of cultural agreements with other countries, and developing cultural programmes with them, such as scholarship programmes, exchanges of professors, tours by performing arts groups, and cultural exhibitions.

The Defence Liaison (1) Division is responsible for dealing, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence and other departments concerned, with the foreign policy aspects of defence matters, particularly those arising from Canada's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Canada-United States defence arrangements, Canada's participation in United Nations peace-keeping operations and Canada's military assistance programme.

The Defence Liaison (2) Division deals with the intelligence aspects of those matters, in which connection the Department provides the Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, and with the security aspects of the Department's operations.

The Disarmament Division is responsible for matters pertaining to arms control and disarmament. It provides advice on questions of disarmament policy, maintains liaison with other interested government departments and agencies and co-ordinates Canadian views on disarmament at home and abroad. It also assists the Canadian Government Disarmament Adviser in discharging his functions.

The Economic Division has the particular responsibility of ensuring that Canada's international economic policies are conducted in harmony with the more general foreign policy considerations and objectives of the Government. The Economic Division collaborates closely with the Departments of Finance, Trade and Commerce and other bodies concerned and is organized in three sections, as follows: a Commercial Policy Section, an Aid and Development Section, and a Transport, Communications and Energy Section.

The Information Division is responsible for co-ordinating the information programme of Canada abroad so as to convey to the citizens and governments of other countries a knowledge and understanding of Canada and the Canadian people. It works in co-operation with other government departments and agencies such as the Department of Trade and Commerce, the National Film Board, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, and the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The Division is also charged with providing information about Canada's external policies and the work of the Department and it maintains liaison with the information services of international organizations.

The Legal Division advises on questions of international law, and is responsible for liaison with the Department of Justice. Besides its General Section, it comprises a Treaty and Economic Section (preparation and interpretation of agreements), a Legal Planning Section (legal policy questions), and a Claims Section (claims of Canadians against foreign countries).

The Passport Division is responsible for issuing all Canadian passports and certificates of identity in Canada and for the issuance of Canadian passports at Canadian diplomatic, consular and trade offices in other countries.

The Press and Liaison Division issues press releases, arranges press conferences, deals with press inquiries and assists Canadian journalists travelling abroad. It is also responsible for providing a number of political information services for Cabinet Ministers and the Department's missions abroad and it liaises with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's International Service.

The Protocol Division deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities. It attends to the accrediting of Canadian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and to the acceptance of the credentials of similar representatives of other countries in Canada. It arranges for visits to Canada of distinguished foreign visitors and for the extension to them of government hospitality. It deals with foreign honours and awards.

The United Nations Division deals with matters relating to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. It is responsible for providing advice on matters relating to Canadian participation in and policies towards these organizations and for co-ordinating the work of other divisions of the Department and other departments of the government in this respect.

The administrative work of the Department is handled by the eight remaining divisions.

The work of the Administrative Services Division includes the development of policy governing conditions of service abroad and the administration of pay, allowances, leave and attendance, superannuation and health insurance services. It also includes the printing and reproduction of documents, issuance of administrative publications, the co-ordination of services relating to the posting of personnel abroad and to the opening of new posts.

The Communications Division is responsible for the despatch, receipt and distribution of communications by courier, telegram and teletype between Ottawa and posts abroad.

The chief responsibilities of the Finance Division are the preparation of main and supplementary estimates for External Affairs, general financial control over departmental expenditures, the financing of missions abroad and the auditing of posts accounts, arrangements for travel and removal, and the handling of such claims, payments to international organizations, and administrative arrangements for Canadian participation at international conferences.

The Historical Division undertakes the responsibility for historical research, compilation and selection of materials for publication, problems of access to official documents and evaluation of historical manuscripts. It provides a Press Clipping Service, edits and publishes collections of State papers, and maintains libraries and archives in the Department in Ottawa and at posts abroad.

The two Personnel Divisions are responsible for the training and posting of personnel, both to various divisions in Ottawa and to the missions abroad. Their responsibilities include all matters affecting disposition, training, promotion and the general administration of personnel affairs.

The Registry Division is responsible for the organization and administration of Departmental files and records.

The Supplies and Properties Division is responsible for the leasing, construction, purchase, and maintenance of buildings and sites at posts abroad. It arranges for the supply of equipment and furnishings for headquarters, chanceries, official residences and staff quarters abroad. It also handles the ordering, packing and shipping of all stationery, office supplies and equipment, including the removal of personal effects belonging to the rotational staff of the Department.

The Inspection Service arranges periodic visits of liaison teams to post so that the work and performance of each post may be reviewed in relation to the requirements of the Department, and also examines and evaluates the activities of divisions and units within the headquarters organization.

The Organization and Methods Unit is charged with responsibility for a continuing study of the practices and techniques of the Department. It concerns itself with detailed systems and procedures, paperwork management and a wide variety of administrative methods. It carries out detailed studies which result in recommendations to the Under-Secretary for the most efficient use of equipment and personnel.

In addition to the Department, the Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for the following agencies:

External Aid Office

International Joint Commission (Canadian Section)

International Boundary Commission (Canadian Section)

Lake Ontario Claims Tribunal (Canadian Section)

Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission

The Secretary of State for External Affairs administers the following statutes:

An Act Respecting the International Boundary Waters Treaty and the existence of the International Joint Commission (amended 1914, ch. 5 and 1922 ch. 43) S.C. 1911, ch. 28.

An Act carrying into effect the Treaties of Peace between Canada and Italy, Roumania, Hungary and Finland, S.C. 1948, ch. 71.

An Act carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between Canada and Japan, S.C. 1952, ch. 50.

Department of External Affairs Act, R.S.C. 1952, ch. 68.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Act, R.S.C. 1952, ch. 122.

High Commissioner in the United Kingdom Act R.S.C. 1952, ch. 142.

Privileges and Immunities (NATO) Act, R.S.C. 1952, ch. 218.

Privileges and Immunities (United Nations) Act R.S.C. 1952, ch. 219 amended by Privileges and Immunities International Organization Act, S.C. 1965, ch. 47.

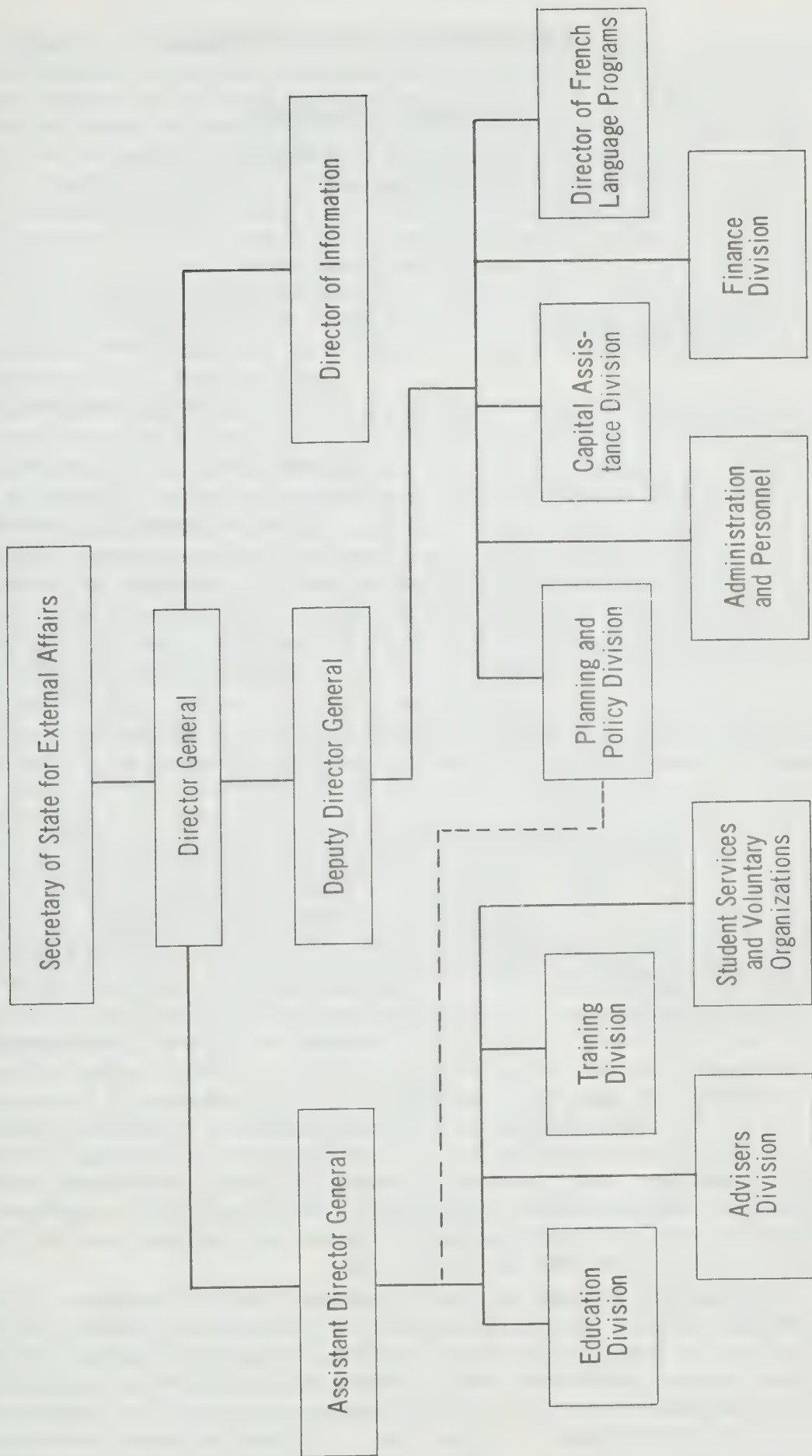
United Nations Act, R.S.C. 1952, ch. 275.

Diplomatic Immunities (Commonwealth Countries) Act, S.C. 1953-54, ch. 54).

Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission Act, S.C. 1964-65, ch. 19.

Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act, S.C. 1964-65, ch. 22.

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE



EXTERNAL AID OFFICE

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Paul J. J. Martin, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Director General..... M.F. Strong
Deputy Director General..... P. M. Towe

The External Aid Office was established in 1960 by Order in Council No. 1960-1476 of October 28, 1960.

Under the supervision of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the External Aid Office is responsible for the operation and administration of Canada's bilateral grant aid programs in South and South-East Asia, the Caribbean, and Francophone and Commonwealth countries in Africa as well as development loan programs in the foregoing areas and Latin America. The Office is also responsible in Canada for the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. The Office also maintains liaison with other government departments and agencies concerned with various aspects of international economic co-operation, and, on request, provides advice and administrative assistance to voluntary Canadian agencies interested in helping the developing countries. In the case of disasters abroad, the Office co-ordinates Canadian Government efforts to provide emergency assistance in co-operation with Canadian relief organizations.

The External Aid Office is headed by a Director General who reports directly to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Questions of basic policy are considered by an External Aid Board, comprising the Director General, the Deputy Ministers (or their alternates) of the Departments of External Affairs, Finance, and Trade and Commerce, and the Canadian Executive Director of the World Bank. Representatives of other departments may be invited to attend if a subject of concern to them arises.

Seven major divisions comprise the organizational framework of the External Aid Office. The Planning and Policy Co-ordination Division is concerned with the co-ordination of the work of the other divisions in the Office, together with technical and administrative assistance provided by other Departments of government. The Division is also responsible for the study and assessment of incoming requests from recipient countries, the preparation of country programs, the drafting of intergovernmental agreements, the allocation of counterpart funds, procedures covering the drafting of intergovernmental agreements, the allocation of counterpart funds, procedures covering the procurement of goods and services, and the budgetary control of project costs and annual allocations

The Education Division is concerned generally with the operations of Canadian aid programs as they relate to the recruitment of school and university staff to serve abroad, and the training in Canada of academic students from abroad. The Director of French teacher recruitment is responsible for the recruitment in Canada of French-speaking teachers for service in any of the developing countries. The Division maintains liaison with all government and educational institutions in Canada and with national and international agencies overseas. The administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan also falls within the work of the Education Division.

The Technical Assistance Division is divided into two sections. The Advisers Section is responsible for studying the feasibility of requests for technical advisers; the location, selection, recruitment and briefing of technical personnel for overseas assignments; and the surveillance of their work in the field. The Advisers Section is also concerned in the recruitment of Canadians for the assistance programs of the United Nations and other international and foreign agencies. The Training Section examines requests for training programs submitted by recipient governments; arranges training facilities in courses of practical study, including special group programs; supervises each trainee's work in Canada in conjunction with his instructors; and co-ordinates services for the trainee's travel itinerary, health and welfare and other services necessary for the satisfactory completion of his program. The Training Section also assumes a certain administrative responsibility for training programs in Canada financed by the United Nations or other agencies abroad.

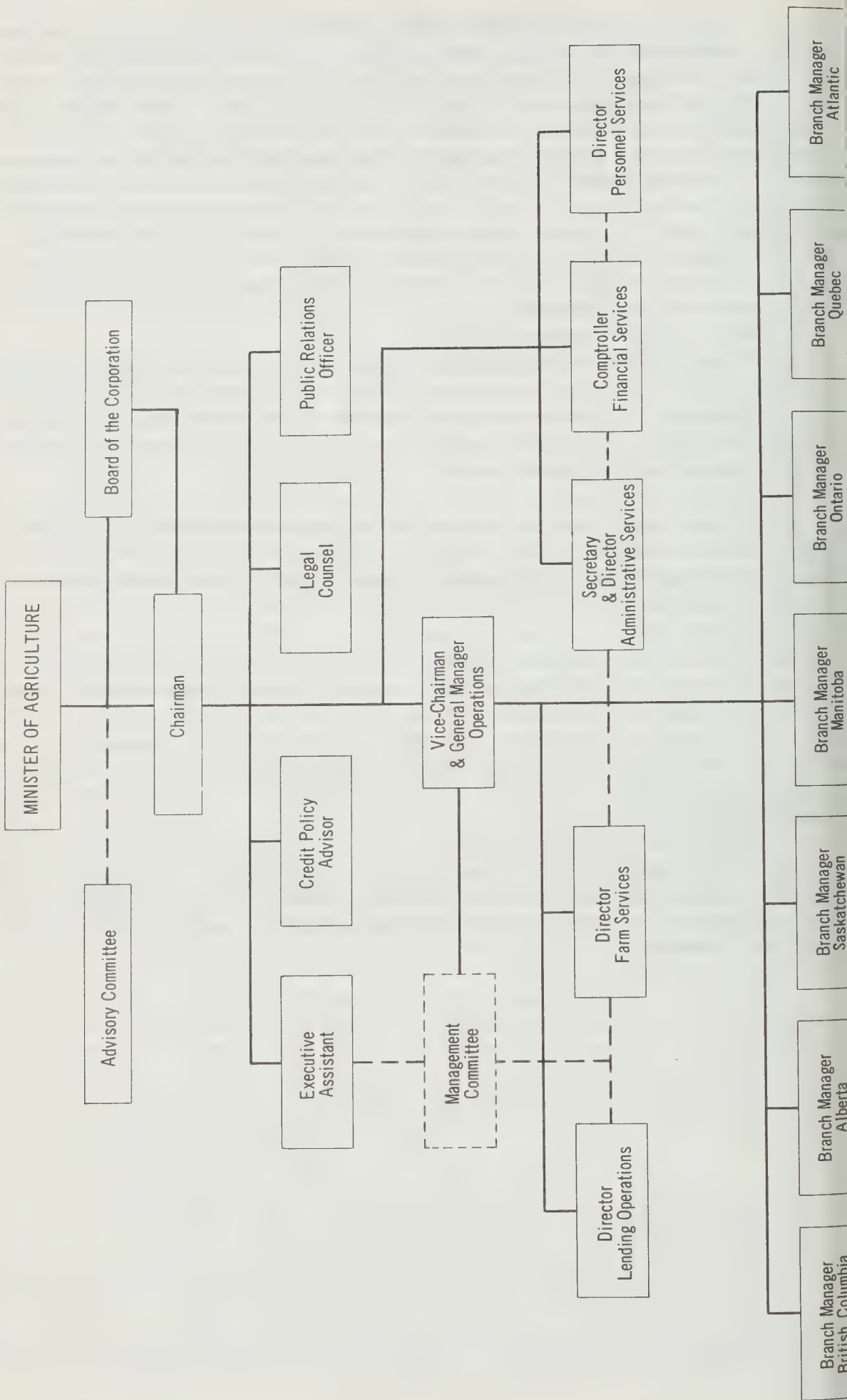
The Director of the French Language Programmes co-ordinates and supervises Canadian Aid activities in Francophone Africa, and in Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos in Southeast Asia; acts as a special advisor in the development and administration of all projects in these countries; and serves as liaison officer with all French-speaking institutions in Canada.

The Capital Assistance Division generally executes and administers approved programs of capital assistance. Included in the responsibilities of this Division, are the technical appraisal of requests for capital projects or equipment, the negotiations of contracts with selected Canadian firms, the scheduling and supervision of the work of contractors, and arrangement for the shipment of Canadian commodities to recipient countries.

The Finance Division is involved in matters relating to the financing of aid programs. It drafts the Estimates for aid programs, prepares submissions to Treasury Board concerning disbursements of aid funds, and advises on the use of such funds, particularly with respect to the financial aspects of all agreements, contracts, and the regulations under which technical assistance programs are carried out. It is responsible for the maintenance of accounts and statistics, and for the preparation of financial reports.

The Administration and Personnel Division is responsible for providing common services to the other divisions in such fields as personnel administration, administrative support to advisers and teachers abroad, contracts administration, travel arrangements, office services, communications, and stenographic and transcribing services.

FARM CREDIT CORPORATION



FARM CREDIT CORPORATION

Sir John Carling Building,
930 Carling Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable John James Greene, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture

Members of the Corporation

Chairman.....	G. Owen
Vice-Chairman.....	W. H. Ozard
Members.....	Alexander T. Davidson Stanislas J. Chagnon Joseph F. Parkinson

The Farm Credit Corporation was established by the *Farm Credit Act* (S.C. 1959, c. 43, proclaimed Oct. 5, 1959) as successor to the Canadian Farm Loan Board. The Corporation, a self-governing agency of the Crown, reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture, is responsible for the administration of the *Farm Credit Act* and the *Farm Machinery Syndicates Credit Act* (S.C. 1964, c. 29, proclaimed Dec. 11, 1964). An Advisory Committee of farmers and other qualified persons, appointed by the Minister, advises the Corporation with respect to policy and other matters referred to it by the Minister or the Corporation.

The *Farm Credit Act* is designed to meet the long-term mortgage credit needs of Canadian farmers. It provides two types of mortgage loans to persons whose principal occupation is farming. Under Part II of this Act the Corporation may lend up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm land and buildings taken as security, but not exceeding \$40,000. Under Part III the Corporation may lend up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm land and buildings and of the livestock and equipment taken as security, but not exceeding \$55,000. To qualify for a loan under Part III, a farmer must be under 45 years of age and have had at least five years' farming experience. Part III loans are further secured by compulsory insurance on the life of the borrower, and his farming operations are subject to supervision by the Corporation until the loan is reduced to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm land and buildings. Similar insurance and supervision are available on an optional basis to borrowers under Part II.

The interest rate on the first \$20,000 borrowed under Part II or the first \$27,500 under Part III is set by statute at 5 per cent. On that part of the loan which exceeds these amounts the interest rate is set by the Corporation with the approval of the Governor in Council. This rate can vary according to the interest rate on money borrowed by the Corporation, the operation costs of the Corporation and the allowance made for reserves against capital losses.

All loans are repayable on an amortized basis within a period not exceeding 30 years.

Funds for lending to farmers under the *Farm Credit Act* are borrowed at current interest rates from the Minister of Finance. The aggregate amount of such borrowings outstanding at any time may not exceed 25 times the capital of the Corporation which was set by a 1966 amendment to the Act at \$40,000,000.

The *Farm Machinery Syndicates Credit Act* provides the Farm Credit Corporation with authority to make loans to qualified groups of farmers (referred to as syndicates) to purchase farm machinery to be used cooperatively. Under this Act, the Corporation may lend a syndicate up to 80 per cent of the cost of the machinery to be purchased but loans outstanding to any syndicate may not exceed \$15,000 per member or \$100,000. Funds are provided to the Corporation from a Farm Machinery Syndicates Loan Fund, a special account established for the purpose in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Amounts owing to this Fund by the Corporation may not exceed \$25 million.

To qualify for a loan a syndicate must have three or more members, all of whom are farming and the majority of whom have farming as their principal occupation and it must be formed for the purpose of purchasing farm machinery primarily for use on the members' farms. Loans are repayable over a term not exceeding 7 years. Security is provided by a promissory note signed by each syndicate member and such other security deemed necessary by the Corporation. The interest rate, set by the Corporation with the approval of the Governor in Council, is based on the cost of funds to the Corporation and its expenses in servicing loans. There is an initial service charge of one per cent on the amount of each loan.

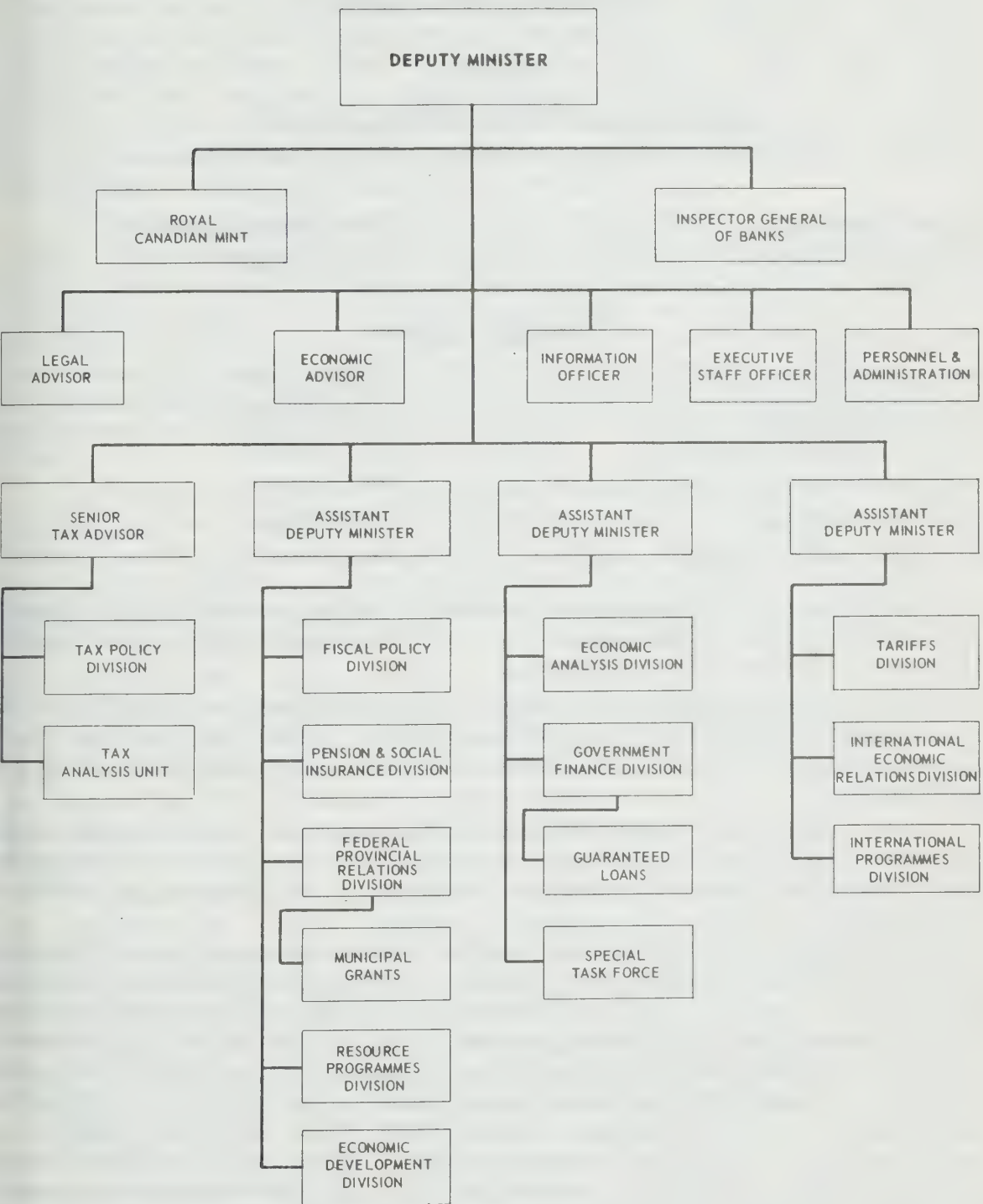
Appeal Boards were established in each province except Newfoundland during the year 1965-66. These Boards, appointed by the Corporation under Section 11(d) of the *Farm Credit Act*, will hear appeals from any person or group which is dissatisfied with the Corporation's decision on any application under either of the Acts administered by it. These Boards are made up of farmers who have established reputations for sound judgment and an active interest in their communities.

The Board members, acting on a part-time basis as their services are required, make recommendations to the Corporation on each application which is appealed to them.

The Farm Credit Corporation is administered through a Head Office in Ottawa, with Branch Offices at Kelowna, B.C.; Edmonton, Alberta; Regina, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Toronto, Ontario; Ste-Foy, Quebec; and Moncton, N.B. The latter serves the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Corporation's 216 Credit Advisors, operating from 127 local Field Offices, are responsible for informing local farmers about the services available, for pre-loan counselling on credit use, farm planning and farm management, for advising farmers in forming syndicates, for accepting applications, for making farm appraisals and for supervising the farming operations of Part III borrowers and such Part II borrowers as contract for this service.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Confederation Building
Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C. M.P.
Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada

Private SecretaryMiss Jeannette Dugal
Executive AssistantM. J. McCabe

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of FinanceR.B. Bryce
Assistant Deputy MinisterA.W. Johnson
Assistant Deputy MinisterA.B. Hockin
Assistant Deputy MinisterR.Y. Grey
Senior Tax AdviserR.R. Brown
Inspector General of BanksW.E. Scott

The Department of Finance was established by an Act respecting the Department of Finance (S.C. 1869, Chapter 4 – now the Financial Administration Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

The Minister of Finance has charge of the management and direction of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the supervision, control and direction of all matters relating to the financial affairs of Canada not by law assigned to any other Minister.

The Department of Finance consists of four branches, three of which report to an Assistant Deputy Minister and one to the Senior Tax Adviser. It also includes the Inspector General of Banks, the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Royal Canadian Mint.

One Assistant Deputy Minister heads a Branch comprising five Divisions: Federal Provincial Relations, Fiscal Policy, Economic Development, Resource Programs, and Pensions and Social Insurance. The Federal Provincial Relations Division is concerned with relations between the federal and provincial governments in the fiscal and economic fields, including the joint use of tax fields, fiscal need payments, and conditional and unconditional grants to the provinces. It also gives policy direction to the Municipal Grants Office which administers payment of annual grants in lieu of taxes to municipalities in which federal property is held. The Fiscal Policy Division is concerned with the use of the taxation and expenditure systems in the furtherance of economic policies. The Economic Development Division is concerned with developmental activities in a number of fields including regional and area development programs, manpower programs, industrial growth, research and development, transportation and energy. The Resources Programs Division is concerned with the economic and financial implications of policies and programs involving the resource industries, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, minerals and water. The Division of Pensions and Social Insurance is concerned with the financial implications of proposals in the fields of pensions

and social insurance, administers the Hospital Insurance (Outside Canada) Plan, and advises on foreign claims and compensation under various international settlements.

Another Assistant Deputy Minister heads a Branch comprising the Division of Economic Analysis, the Division of Government Finance and the Special Task Force. The two Divisions are concerned with appraisal and forecasting of economic and employment conditions, the Gross National Product and Expenditures, balance of payments, security markets, government bond issues, public debt management, the Exchange Fund and the International Monetary Fund. The Division of Government Finance also gives policy direction to the Guaranteed Loans Office which administers four programs of government-guaranteed bank loans: The Canada Student Loans Act, Small Businesses Loans Act, Farm Improvement Loans Act and Fisheries Improvement Loans Act. The special Task Force is concerned with the capital budgets and financing of crown corporations.

A third Assistant Deputy Minister heads a Branch comprising three Divisions: Tariffs, International Economic Relations, and International Programs. The Tariffs Division and International Economic Relations Divisions are concerned with customs tariff policy, international negotiations and agreements on trade and tariff matters and on commercial and commodity policy, and low-cost imports. The International Programs Division is concerned with External Aid programs, long-term export financing, and the economic and financial aspects of the United Nations and its specialized agencies including the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

The Senior Tax Adviser heads a Branch which comprises the Tax Policy Division and the Tax Analysis Unit. The Tax Policy Division keeps current taxation policy under continual review, analyses proposed changes including their resultant effects on government revenue, and negotiates international tax conventions. The Tax Analysis Unit is a special group which was organized to analyse the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Taxation and other proposals for reform of the structure of federal taxation.

The Inspector General of Banks is required by Parliament to conduct examinations and inquiries into the affairs and business of the chartered banks and the banks incorporated under the *Quebec Savings Banks Act* for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of the respective Acts are being observed and that the banks are in a sound financial position, and to report thereon to the Minister of Finance.

The Royal Canadian Mint (320 Sussex Drive) manufactures coinage for Canada and sometimes for foreign countries. Canadian gold mines have most of their gold production refined at the Mint and sell nearly all their gold production to the Mint. The Mint also produces medals for the government and certain learned societies and sells Canadian coins to collectors.

In addition to the Department of Finance, the Minister reports to Parliament on the activities of the following governmental agencies.

Auditor General of Canada

Bank of Canada

Department of Insurance

Industrial Development Bank

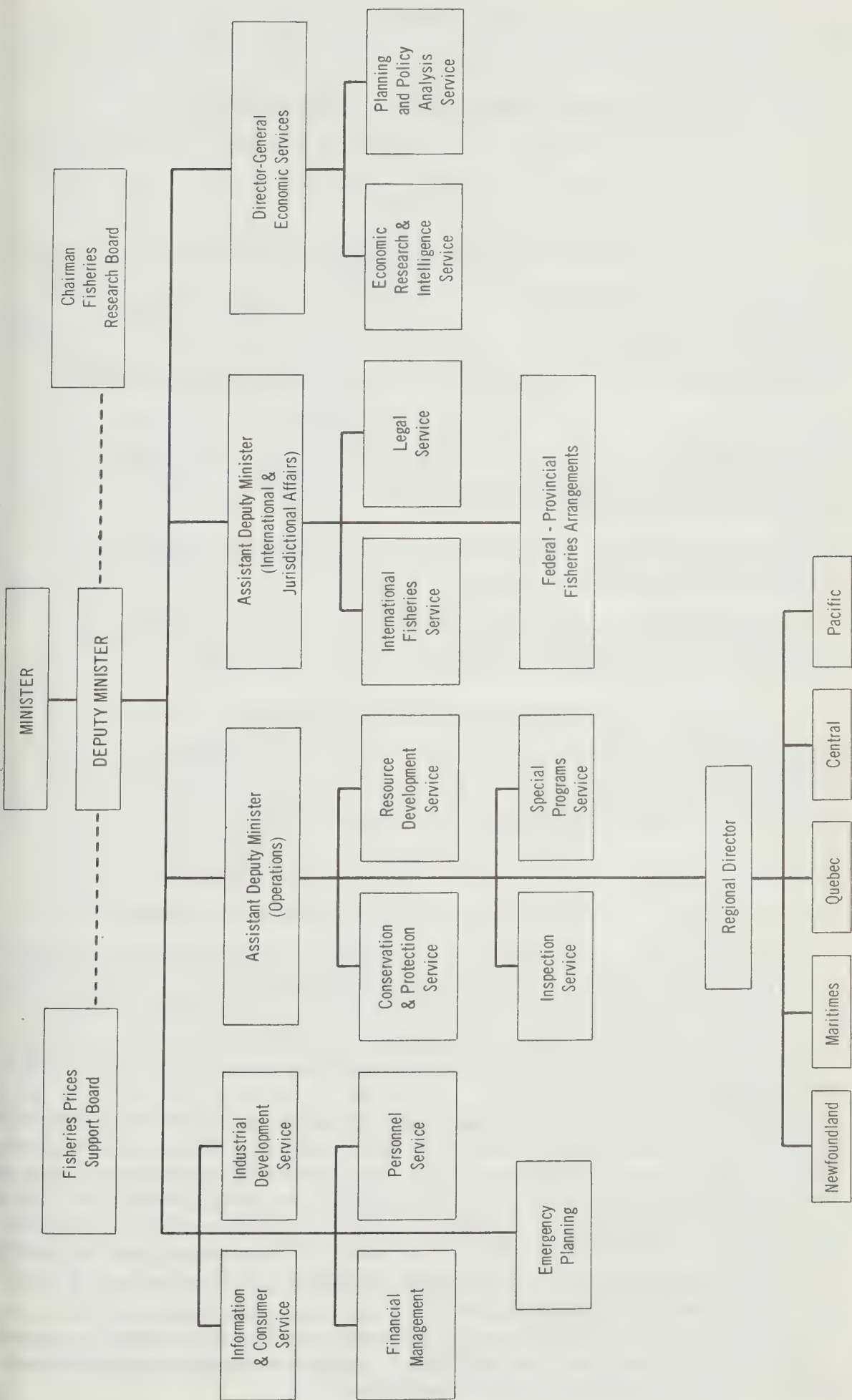
Municipal Development and Loan Board

Tariff Board

Comptroller of the Treasury

ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

- Bank Act 1966-67, Chap. 87
Bank of Canada Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 13
Bills of Exchange Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap 15
Bretton Woods Agreements Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 19
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation 1966-67, Chap. 70
Canada Student Loans Act 1964, Chap. 24
Canadian Fishermen's Loan Act R.S.S. 1952, Chap. 37
Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 311
Canadian National Railways Refunding Act 1955, Chap. 31
Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 315
Diplomatic Service (Special) Superannuation Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 82
Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act 1964, Chap. 54
Farm Improvement Loans Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 110
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act 1960-61, Chap. 58
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964, Chap. 26
Federal-Provincial Tax-Sharing Arrangements Act 1956, Chap. 29
Financial Administration Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 116
Fire Losses Replacement Account Act 1953-54, Chap. 28
Fisheries Improvement Loans Act 1955, Chap. 46
Gold Export Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 131
Industrial Development Bank Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 151
Interest Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 156
International Development Association Act 1960 Chap. 32
Marine and Aviation War Risk Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 328
Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 329
Municipal Development and Loan Act 1963, Chap. 13
Municipal Grants Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 182
Municipal Improvements Assistance Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 183
Pawnbrokers Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 204
Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act 1957-58, Chap. 2
Prairie Grain Loans Act 1960, Chap. 1
Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act 1956, Chap. 1
Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act 1960, Chap. 2
Provincial Subsidies Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 2
Public Service Pension Adjustment Act 1959, Chap. 32
Public Service Superannuation Act 1952-53, Chap. 47
Quebec Savings Bank Act 1953-54, Chap. 41
Satisfied Securities Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 245
Small Businesses Loans Act 1960-61, Chap. 5
Tariff Board Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 261
Temporary Wheat Reserves Act 1957, Chap. 2
Veterans' Business and Professional Loans Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 278
Winding-up Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap. 296



DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Sir Charles Tupper Building, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable H. J. Robichaud, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Fisheries

Parliamentary Secretary	Richard J. Cashin
Executive Assistant	J. Roger Roy
Private Secretary	Miss M.A.C. Armitage

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	Dr. A.W.H. Needler
Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional Affairs).....	S.V. Ozere
Assistant Deputy Minister (Operations).....	Dr. R.R. Logie
Director-General Economic Service	
Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Chairman.....	Dr. F.R. Hayes
Fisheries Prices Support Board, Chairman	J.N. Lewis

Regional Directors of Fisheries

Region	Headquarters
Newfoundland	St. John's, Hfld.
Maritimes.....	Halifax, N.S.
Quebec	Quebec, Que.
Central	Winnipeg, Man.
Pacific	Vancouver, B.C.

The Department of Fisheries was first organized under a Minister of Fisheries on July 1, 1930, pursuant to *The Department of Fisheries Act* (S.C., 1930, Chapter 21 – now the *Department of Fisheries Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 69). Prior to that time (from 1867 to 1930) the functions of the Department were carried out under the Minister of Marine and Fisheries who was also the Minister of the Naval Service during World War I.

The work of the Department includes: conservation and development of the fisheries through the enforcement of fishing regulations, the operation of fish-culture establishments, management and improvement of spawning streams and control of predators; inspection of fish products for quality control and the encouragement of industrial development; promotion of the greatest utilization of fishery products and a proper public understanding of the resource and the industry.

The organization of the Department is divided into a number of Services whose functions are described below:

The Conservation and Protection Service is responsible for the conservation of the stocks of fish, shellfish and marine mammals through the establishment of regulations and enforcement of those regulations.

The Economic Services conduct economic research on all aspects of Fisheries and provide market and other economic intelligence to the fishing industry, the government and the public generally. This includes adequate statistical procedures.

The Emergency Planning Branch develops policies and procedures in peace for use in war emergency and peacetime disasters within the framework of national, NATO and allied concepts, and trains personnel in these procedures.

The Director, Federal-Provincial Fisheries Arrangements co-ordinates the evaluation review of proposals and recommendations related to resource management, directs the preparation of reports and studies, arranges Federal-Provincial meetings, co-ordinates subcommittees and reports on programmes and projects.

Financial Management is responsible for all financial functions, inventory control, purchasing and contracts, records management, and library services. Included is an advisory service on various aspects of management as it pertains to organization, data processing, forms design, and work measurement to the Department and The Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

The Industrial Development Service undertakes projects in exploratory fishing operations and introduces and demonstrates more efficient techniques in the finding, catching and processing of fish. Many of these activities are carried out in co-operation with other federal and provincial government agencies and the fishing industry.

The Information and Consumer Service is concerned with public information aspects of all activities of the Department and associated Boards, and carries out services designed to increase the consumption of fish.

The Inspection Service has charge of the inspection of fishery products for the domestic and export markets and for research on processing and distribution problems.

The International Fisheries Service is responsible for the development and implementation of policies pertaining to international fisheries matters generally and particularly for co-ordination of the department's activities related to the international fisheries commissions and other international fisheries agencies. The commissions with which the Department is involved are as follows:

- the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

- the International Whaling Commission

- the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission

- the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission

- the International Pacific Halibut Commission

- the Great Lakes Fishery Commission

- the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

The functions of the Legal Service are to give advice on questions of law arising from the administration of the various Acts for which the Department is responsible, to draft legal documents, legislation and regulations, and generally to act in an advisory capacity to the Department and related Boards in all areas which may require this service.

The Personnel Service is responsible for the formulation, promulgation and implementation of the Department's policies, practices and procedures in the field of personnel administration.

The Resource Development Service conducts applied research and implements measures of environmental enhancement and other techniques to maintain and increase valuable stocks of fish and shellfish for commercial and recreational use in Canadian coastal and designated inland regions.

The Director of the Special Programmes Service administers the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan which was set up to meet a long-standing need on the part of small scale fishermen for some form of protection against damage and loss of their fishing boats, lobster traps, fixed fishing gear and shore installations, through storms and other causes.

The Fisheries Research Board of Canada functions under the Minister of Fisheries by the *Fisheries Research Board Act* (S.C., 1937, Chapter 31—now the *Fisheries Research Board Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 121, as amended). Through earlier legislation, the Board's history goes back to 1898. The Fisheries Research Board is composed of a full-time Chairman, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and not more than eighteen honorary members from universities, the fishing industry and a representative of the federal Department of Fisheries. Its role is to conduct the fundamental and applied researches essential to safeguard and develop Canada's marine and freshwater fisheries. The Board has research laboratories strategically located across Canada, seasonal field stations in remote areas, and a growing fleet of research vessels. The offices of the Chairman and the Editorial Division which publishes the "Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada", and other scientific works, are located in Ottawa.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board came into being under The *Fisheries Prices Support Act*, 1944 (S.C., 1944—45, Chapter 42 — now the *Fisheries Prices Support Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 120). Consisting of not more than six members (including a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman), it has the responsibility of endeavouring to assure adequate and stable returns for fisheries and a fair relationship between returns from fisheries and those of other occupations.

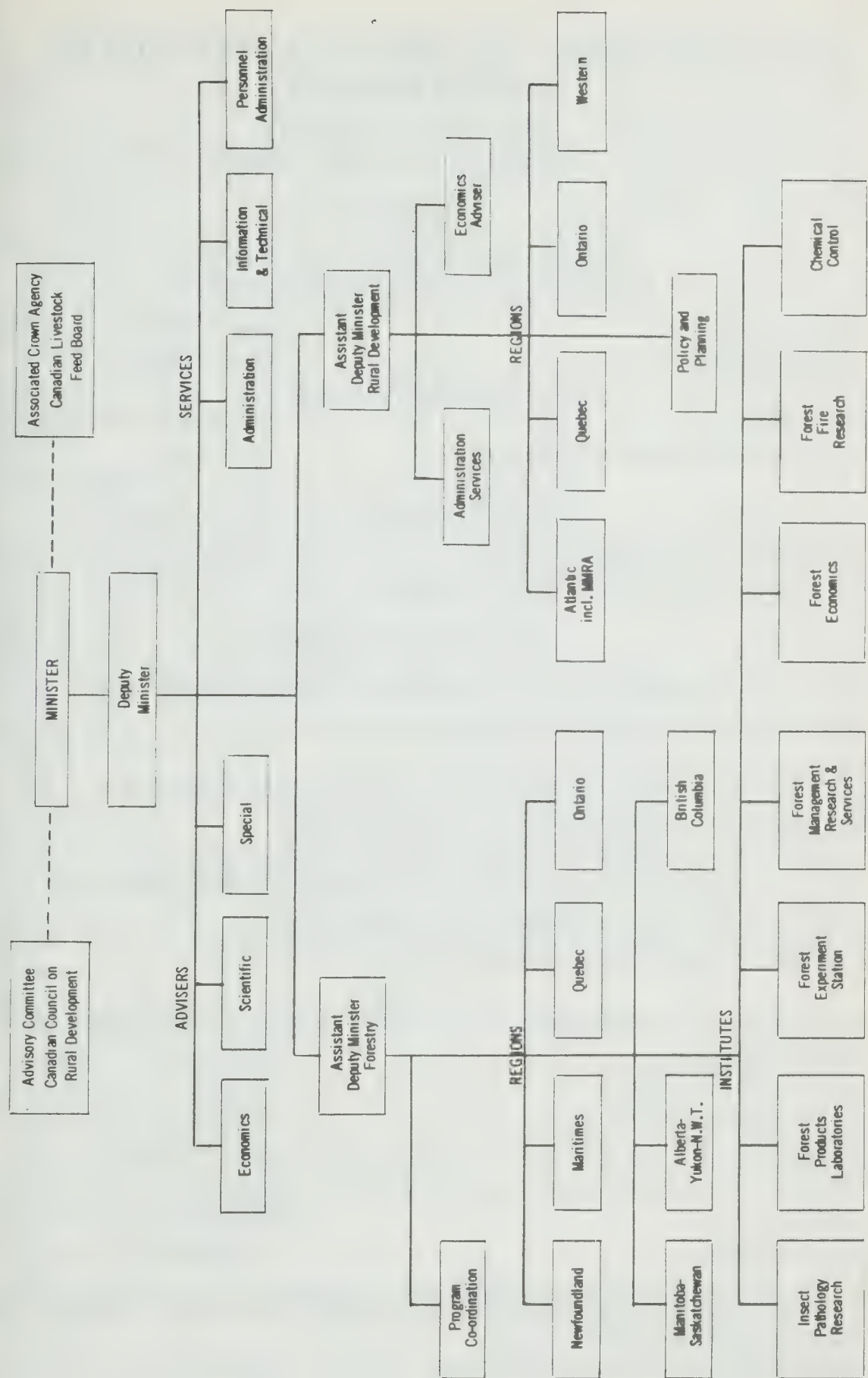
In addition to the Department of Fisheries, the Minister reports to Parliament for the following agencies:

- Fisheries Prices Support of Canada
- Fisheries Research Board of Canada
- International Fisheries Commissions

The Minister of Fisheries is responsible for the administration of the following Acts which are specified in the Schedule (as amended) to the Department of Fisheries Act:

- the Coastal Fisheries Protection Act (S.C., 1952—53, Chapter 15)
- the Deep Sea Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 61)
- the Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 119 as amended by S.C. 1960—61, Chapter 23)
- the Fisheries Development Act (S.C., 1966, Chapter 18)
- the Fisheries Prices Support Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 120)
- the Fisheries Research Board Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 121, as amended)
- the Fish Inspection Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 118)
- the Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act (S.C., 1955, Chapter 34)
- the Meat and Canned Foods Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 117) in so far as it relates to the canning of fish and shellfish
- the Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention Act (S.C., 1952—53, Chapter 43)
- the North Pacific Fisheries Convention Act (S.C., 1952—53, Chapter 44)
- the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act (S.C., 1953—54, Chapter 18)
- the Pacific Fur Seal Convention Act (S.C., 1957, Chapter 31)
- the Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention Act (S.C., 1957, Chapter 11)
- the Whaling Convention Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 293)
- the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones of Canada Act (S.C., 1964, Chapter 22)
- the Salt Fish Board Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 244)

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sir Guy Carleton Building,
161 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Maurice Sauve, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Forestry and Rural Development

Executive Assistant John Roberts
Special Assistant H. P. Gordon

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister J. Louis E. Couillard
Senior Advisory Group – Special Advisor H. W. Beall
Scientific Advisor Dr. D. R. Redmond
Economics Advisor Dr. D. A. Wilson
Assistant Deputy Minister, Forestry Dr. M. L. Prebble
Assistant Deputy Minister, Rural Development Dr. André Saumier

Principal Establishments

The Forestry Branch maintains the following Institutes and Laboratories:

Director, Forest Products Laboratory, Vancouver, B.C.
Director, Forest Products Laboratory, Ottawa, Ont.
Director, Insect Pathology Research Institute, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Director, Forest Experiment Station, Chalk River, Ont.
Director, Forest Economics Research Institute, Ottawa, Ont.
Director, Forest Management Research and Services Institute, Ottawa, Ont.
Director, Forest Fire Research Institute, Ottawa, Ont.
Director, Chemical Control Research Institute, Ottawa, Ont.

Forestry Branch Regional Directions are stationed at the locations shown below:

British Columbia Victoria
Alberta-N.W.T.-Yukon Calgary
Manitoba-Saskatchewan Winnipeg
Ontario Sault Ste Marie
Quebec Ste. Foy
Maritimes Fredericton
Newfoundland St. John's

Rural Development Branch Regional Directors are stationed at the following locations.

Director, Atlantic, and
Chief, Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Moncton
Director, Quebec Ottawa
Director, Ontario Ottawa
Director, Western Regina

The Department was established in October 1960 as the Department of Forestry, uniting the former forestry branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources with the former biology division of the research branch of the Department of Agriculture. In March 1964, the Department was also made responsible for the *Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA)* and the *Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act*. In October 1966, the administration of feed grain assistance was transferred to the Canadian Livestock Feed Corporation by the *Livestock Feed Assistance Act*. In May 1966, Royal Assent was given to the change in name of the "ARDA" Act to *Agricultural and Rural Development Act*.

The name of the Department was changed to Department of Forestry and Rural Development under the terms of the "Government Organization Act" which received Royal Assent on June 16, 1966.

The Department of Forestry and Rural Development consists of the Forestry Branch and the Rural Development Branch, each headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister responsible directly to the Deputy Minister of Forestry and Rural Development.

Forestry Branch

The Forestry Branch conducts programs of research relating to forest management, silviculture, protection against fire, insects and disease, improvements in standards of wood utilization and development of forest products, economic studies of forest resources, and studies of the economic position of forest industries. Financial assistance may be made available to the provinces under special agreements authorized by the Minister to assist progress towards meeting specific forestry needs. The federal-provincial forestry agreement which since 1952 provided for federal financial contributions to the provinces in the fields of forest inventory, reforestation, fire protection, forest access and stand improvement operations, terminated on March 31, 1967.

The Branch also conducts forest surveys and provides technical advice and assistance to other agencies of the Federal Government responsible for the administration of forest lands, and co-operates with international organizations concerned with forestry and in which Canada maintains membership. Research programs are conducted across Canada on a regional scale through some 15 establishments under the direction of seven regional headquarters responsible to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry). Research on a national scale is carried out by eight institutes and laboratories at Ottawa, Vancouver, Sault Ste. Marie and Petawawa, which also report to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry).

The Directorate of Program Co-ordination provides technical assistance to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry) in the national co-ordination of forest research programs conducted by both the regional establishments and the national-level institutes and laboratories.

The Department acts as co-ordinator for the seven-agency Technical Committee for Watershed Research of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, under the terms of the "Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act" (S.C.1947, Chapter 59). See also page 161.

Rural Development Branch.

This Branch of the Department administers the ARDA program, which was framed to join with existing programs of resources management and economic development to provide public assistance to help meet problems of physical, economic and social adjustment in rural areas. It also includes a program of soil and water conservation aimed at increasing the productivity of basic rural resources over the long run.

An important function of the Rural Development Branch is implementation of the Canada Land Inventory, the objective of which is to obtain firm estimates of classified lands in the settled parts of Canada, as to their use capabilities, and to obtain firm estimates of the extent and location of each land class. These lands are to be classified according to (a) their physical capabilities for use in agriculture, forestry, recreation and wildlife management, (b) their present use, and (c) socio-economic factors relative to their present use.

There are five specialized divisions of the Directorate of Policy and Planning in the Rural Development Branch of the Department, located at headquarters in Ottawa. The Branch has four regional directorates responsible for liaison between the Department and the provinces in all matters relating to Canada Land Inventory, resource adjustment, rural community development, sociology, soil and water conservation, and associated aspects of rural development.

The Rural Development Branch also administers the *Fund for Rural Economic Development Act* (FRED) of July 11, 1966, which provides for establishment of a fund not exceeding \$50,000,000 for the economic and social development of special rural development areas. Under the terms of the Act, the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development may, on the recommendation of the advisory board and with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, enter into an agreement with any province providing for the undertaking jointly with the province or any agency thereof of a comprehensive rural development program in a special rural development area, or providing for payment to the province of contributions in respect of the cost of a comprehensive rural development program in a special rural development area undertaken by the government of the province or any agency thereof. The advisory board consists of not more than ten senior officials of departments or agencies of the Government of Canada, to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

The Minister of Forestry and Rural Development is empowered to appoint members from all provinces in Canada to constitute the Canadian Council on Rural Development. There are no representatives of government at any level on the Council. Associations and organizations in Canada interested in rural development, designated by the Minister, are invited to name one member each to the Council. Such nominees constitute at least one-half of the Council, and it is the Minister's prerogative to appoint the remaining members. It is the function of the Council to advise the Minister on the scope, direction and implementation of Canada's rural development program and policy.

Through a central and developing information program, the Department of Forestry and Rural Development seeks to promote greater public understanding of the value of forest resources and the role of research, and, in co-operation with the provinces, of the work and purposes of the ARDA and FRED programs.

The Canadian Livestock Feed Board, a Crown Corporation reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, looks after administration of transportation assistance on western feed grains shipped to Eastern Canada and British Columbia. In implementing this program (formerly the responsibility of the Feed Grain Assistance Administration of the Department), the Board closely checks on feed grain prices in various regions, and on truck, rail and water transportation rates to all destinations in Eastern Canada and British Columbia. (The storage assistance portion of the program on western feed grains stored in Eastern Canada, instituted in 1963, was suspended on August 31, 1966).

THE HALIFAX RELIEF COMMISSION

5555 Young Street, Halifax

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Prime Minister.
Financial arrangements are made through the
Minister of Finance.

Commissioners

Chairman..... A. M. Butler, C.A.
Vice-Chairman..... F. H. Flinn
Member..... W. E. Tibbs, M.C.

Principal Officer

Secretary-Manager..... E. W. Crooks

The Halifax Relief Committee, comprising a group of leading citizens, was formed immediately following the explosion in Halifax on December 6, 1917, to receive donations and carry out emergency relief measures rendered necessary by the explosion.

This work was carried on by The Halifax Relief Commission (established by Order in Council P.C. 112 of January 22, 1918) which was incorporated by S.N.S., 1918, Chapter 61, and ratified and confirmed by *An Act respecting the Halifax Relief Commission* (S.C., 1918, Chapter 24). The Commission, in addition to conducting enquiries into the losses and damage which resulted from the explosion, is charged with the administration of relief funds.

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

400 Laurier Avenue, West, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Members of the Board

Dr. C. Bruce Fergusson, Chairman.....	Halifax, N.S.
Dr. W. Kaye Lamb.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. D. G. Creighton.....	Toronto, Ont.
Richard Y. Secord.....	Winterburn, Alta.
Dr. Margaret A. Ormsby.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Prof. W. D. Smith.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Dr. Marcel Trudel.....	Lucerne, Que.
Dr. James J. Talman.....	London, Ont.
Jean-Jacques Lefebvre.....	Montreal, Que.
Allan R. Turner.....	Regina, Sask.
Gerald Keith.....	Lancaster, N.B.
Rev. Francis W.P. Bolger	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Edgar S. Russenholt,	Headingley, Manitoba

Secrétaire* Peter H. Bennett

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, originally created in 1919, was established by statutory authority in 1953 with the passage of the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (S.C., 1952-53 Chapter 39, as amended).

Its function is to advise the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on the marking or commemoration of places of national interest or significance in Canada.

* This position is filled by an officer of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

IMMIGRATION APPEAL BOARD

116 Lisgar Street,

Ottawa, Ontario.

MINISTER RESPONSIBLE

The Honourable Jean Marchand, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Full-Time Members:

Miss Janet V. Scott,	Chairman
Mr. J.C.A. Campbell,	Vice-Chairman
Mr. J.P. Geoffroy,	Vice-Chairman
Mr. A.B. Weselak,	Member
Mr. G. Legaré,	Member
Mr. U. Benedetti,	Member
Mr. F. Glogowski,	Member
Mr. J.P. Houle,	Member
Mr. J.A. Byrne,	Member

The Immigration Appeal Board was established by the *Immigration Appeal Board Act* which was proclaimed on November 13th, 1967.

The Board operates as a separate body, completely independent of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. It is a court of record whose nine members are nominated by the Governor-in-Council. The Head Office of the Board is at the City of Ottawa and courtrooms are located at 116 Lisgar Street in Ottawa. The Board may, however, sit at such places in Canada as it sees fit.

The purpose of the Board is to provide an avenue of appeal to persons ordered deported from Canada and to sponsors of the admission of relatives abroad whose application has been refused, pursuant to the Immigration Act or Regulations.

Individual members may, at the direction of the Chairman, hear an appeal in whole or in part; however, a quorum of the Board consisting of three members including one Barrister or Advocate must review the evidence and render the decision. In ordinary circumstances, hearings are public.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

Head Office—234 Wellington Street, Ottawa
Office of the General Manager—901 Victoria Square, Montreal

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

President..... L. Rasminsky, C.B.E.

The Industrial Development Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank of Canada, was incorporated by *The Industrial Development Bank Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 44—now the *Industrial Development Bank Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 151, as amended by R.S.C. 1952, C. 326, 1956 C. 25, 1961 C. 50). The whole of its capital stock is owned by the Bank of Canada.

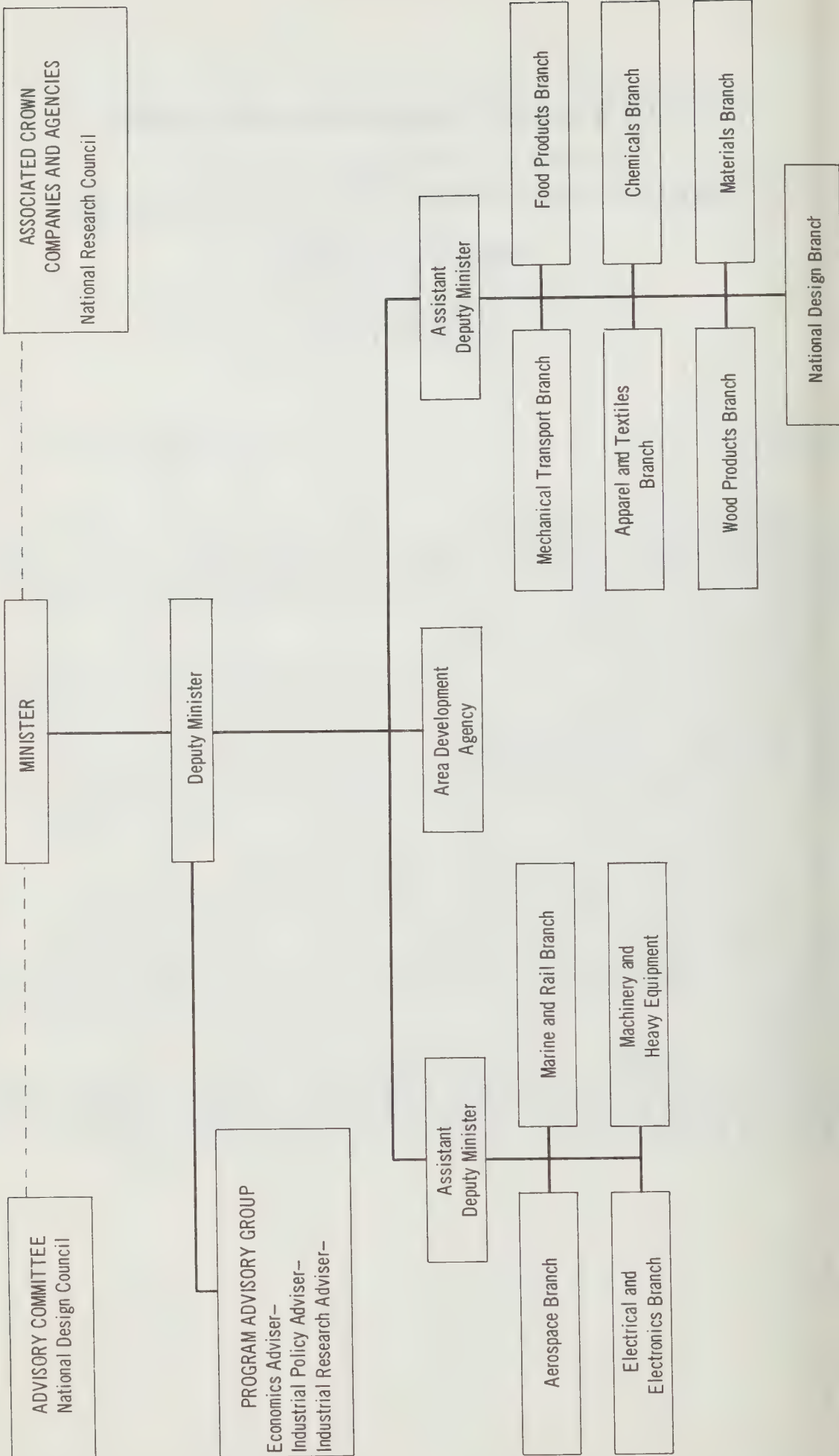
The Bank has power to raise money by the sale of debentures either to the Bank of Canada or to other investors. It is authorized to lend money to persons engaged or about to engage in an industrial enterprise in Canada wherever, in the opinion of the Bank, the owners of the business have themselves made an investment in it in such amount and in such form as to afford reasonable protection to the Bank and are unable to raise additional funds elsewhere on reasonable terms and conditions.

An industrial enterprise is defined as an enterprise in which is carried on any industry, trade or other business undertaking of any kind.

The Industrial Development Bank is under the management of a Board of Directors consisting of the same individuals as are members of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Canada, and the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. The office of the President of the Bank is held by the Governor of the Bank of Canada. The head office is in Ottawa. The General Manager's office and general administrative offices are in Montreal.

Offices are maintained at St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Moncton, Rimouski, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Sudbury, Windsor, Waterloo, Fort William, Ottawa and London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton, Kelowna, Prince George, Victoria and Vancouver.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

MacDonald Building—123 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry

Executive Assistant to the Minister—T. Porteous

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....	S. S. Reisman
Assistant Deputy Minister.....	D. B. Mundy
Assistant Deputy Minister.....	B. G. Barrow
Area Development Agency, Commissioner.....	W. J. Lavigne

The Department of Industry was established in July 1963 under the *Department of Industry Act* (S.C. 1963, Chapter 3). Duties, powers and functions extend to and include all matters relating to manufacturing industries in Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada.

Major responsibilities of the Department of Industry are:

- (1) to assist the adaptation of manufacturing industries to changing conditions in domestic and export markets and to changes in the techniques of production;
- (2) to assist manufacturing industries that require special measures to develop an unrealized potential or to cope with exceptional problems of adjustment;
- (3) to promote the development and use of modern industrial technology in Canada and improve the effectiveness of participation by the Government of Canada in industrial research.

Within the Department, there are ten branches, each of which has a special responsibility for dealing with matters relating to a specific sector of manufacturing. These are aircraft, chemicals, apparel and textiles, electrical and electronics, food products, machinery, and heavy equipment, materials, mechanical transport, marine and rail, and wood products.

Within these ten branches are 33 divisions, each covering a major segment of an industrial group and directing its attention to one type of industry. Each branch is headed by a director, supported by a deputy director, while each division is supervised by a division chief, all of these men being specialists in their own field of industry.

The National Design Branch of the Department of Industry is the administrative arm of the National Design Council. Jointly, the Council and the Branch have formulated a program and initiated various projects to assist Canadian industry in all areas of design and to create throughout the business community and among the general public a greater awareness of the importance of design in the successful making, marketing and, particularly, export of goods.

The Program Advisory Group consists of a small number of officers experienced in economics, commercial policy, industrial research and development. Their function is to advise departmental management and the branches in these areas as well as to coordinate departmental programs related to them.

The Area Development Agency was established by Part II of the *Department of Industry Act*. Duties include: (a) the undertaking of research and the making of investigations respecting the means of increasing employment and income in designated areas; (b) the preparing and administering of such programs and projects to improve the economic development of designated areas. Area specialists work with the operational branches of the department as well as with provincial and municipal departments and organizations in promoting regional development.

As the Minister designated by the Governor-in-Council for the purposes of the National Research Council Act, the Minister of the Department of Industry reports to Parliament on the activities of the following agencies:

Canadian Patents and Development Limited
Medical Research Council
National Research Council

The Minister of Industry is responsible to Parliament for the administration of the following acts relating to the Department:

Department of Industry

Department of Industry Act, S.C. 1963, Chapter 3

Canadian Patents and Development Limited

Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53

National Research Council

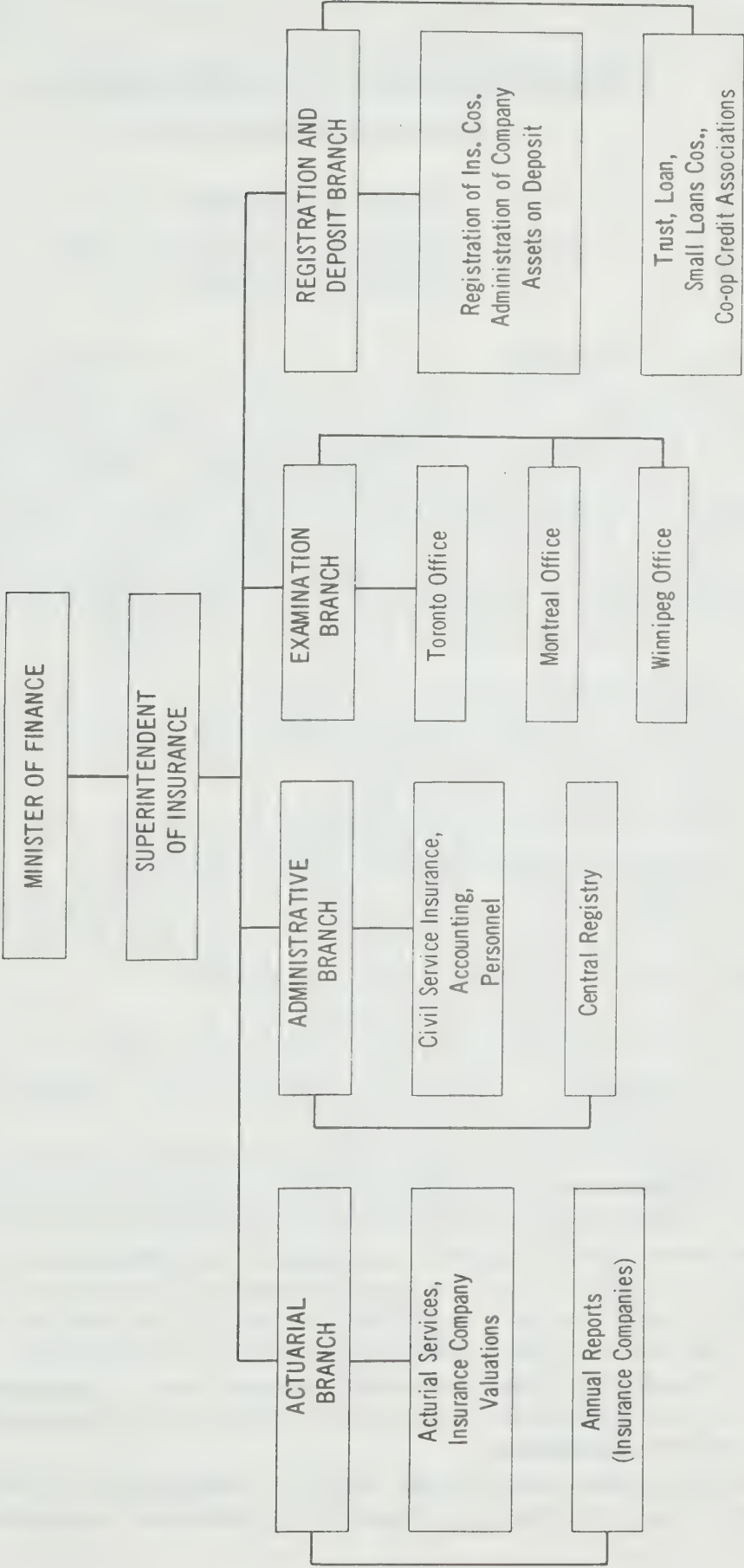
Research Council Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 239

Companies Act (Part I) R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53

Queen Elizabeth II Canada Research Fund Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 33

Length and Mass Units Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 164

DEPARMENT OF INSURANCE



DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Confederation Heights, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Superintendent of Insurance R. Humphrys

The Department of Insurance was formally created as a separate department in 1924 by an amendment to *The Insurance Act, 1917*, although it had been designated as such by *The Insurance Act, 1910* (S.C., 1909-10, Chapter 32). When the *Insurance Act* was repealed in 1932, the Department was reconstituted by *The Department of Insurance Act* (S.C., 1932, Chapter 45—now the *Department of Insurance Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 70). The office of the Superintendent of Insurance was first established by S.C., 1875, Chapter 20. Prior to 1910, staff under the Superintendent of Insurance was attached to the Department of Finance.

The Superintendent of Insurance is required to act under the instructions of the Minister, and to examine into and report from time to time upon all matters connected with the administration of each of the following Acts, and of the orders or regulations passed or made thereunder:

Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 31)

Civil Service Insurance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 49)

Co-operative Credit Associations Act (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 28)

Foreign Insurance Companies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 125)

Loan Companies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 170)

Small Loans Act (R.S.C., 1925, Chapter 272)

Part I of the *Excise Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 100)

The Department is divided into four branches: Actuarial, Administrative, Examination, and Registration and Deposit.

The Actuarial Branch is responsible for the checking of actuarial valuations of policy liabilities of registered life insurance companies, the compilation of reports relating to insurance companies and actuarial services for other departments.

The Administrative Branch is in charge of the administration of Civil Service Insurance, the collection of the annual proportional assessment of expenses, the collection of premium taxes under Part I of the Excise Tax Act, accounting, personnel work, central registry, and the estimates of the Department.

The Examination Branch conducts examinations of companies at their head offices or chief agencies in Canada, verifies their annual statements and prepares reports on the examinations.

The Registration and Deposit Branch is responsible for the registration of companies, the maintenance of deposits by registered companies, the valuation

of securities and the compilation of statistics relating to trust companies, loan companies small, loans companies and co-operative credit associations.

The Department maintains offices in Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

612 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

The Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canadian Section

Commissioner..... A. F. Lambert

United States Section

Commissioner..... Edward J. King

The International Boundary Commission functions by virtue of the treaty of 1925 between Canada and the United States of America. Article IV of this treaty empowered and directed the International Boundary Commissioners, one for Canada and one for the United States, appointed under the treaty of 1908, or their successors, to inspect the boundary, to repair, relocate and rebuild monuments, to keep the boundary vistas open, to maintain at all times an effective boundary line, and to determine the location of any point on the boundary which may become necessary in the settlement of any question that may arise between the two Governments. The International Boundary Commission Act (Eliz. II, 1960, chap. 31) further empowers the Commission to regulate all "works" or construction within ten feet of the international boundary.

The staff of the Canadian Section of the Commission is provided by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, but the Canadian Commissioner reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Each Section of the Commission has its own staff of engineers, draughtsmen, and stenographers. Expenditures for the maintenance of the boundary are shared equally by the two countries, but each country pays the salaries and travelling expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants. The Commissioners meet at least once annually, alternately in Ottawa and Washington, D.C., to coordinate the work of the two Sections, to sign letters of transmittal and certificates for their annual joint reports, to sign statements of divisible expenditures, and to discuss boundary matters in general.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Room 850 – 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

The Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canadian Section

Chairman.....	A. D. P. Heeney,
Commissioners.....	Dr. René Dupuis
	Dr. D. M. Stephens
Secretary Canadian Section.....	D.G. Chance

United States Section

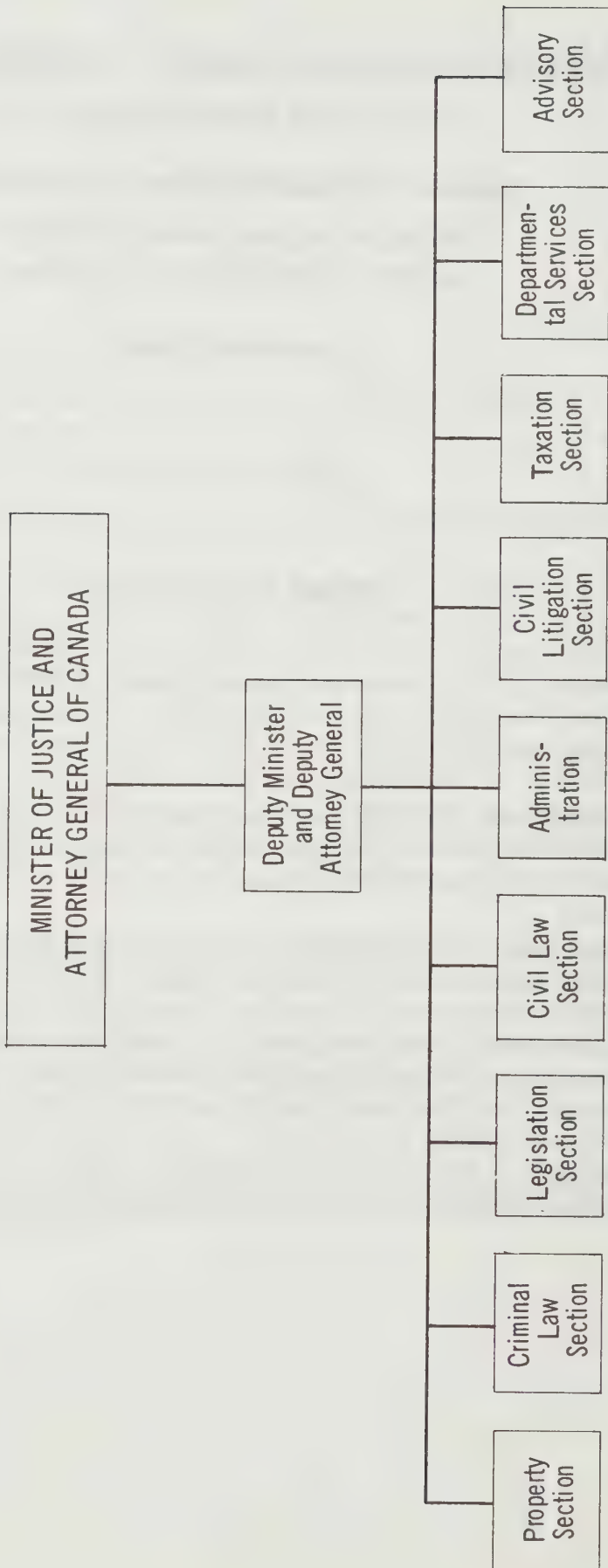
Chairman.....	M.E. Welsh
Commissioners.....	Eugene W. Weber
	Charles R. Ross
Secretary United States Section.....	W. A. Bullard

The International Joint Commission was established in 1909 by a treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain. This treaty was confirmed and sanctioned by *The International Boundary Waters Treaty Act* (S.C., 1911, Chapter 28, as amended).

The Commission deals with the use, obstruction and diversion of boundary waters and rivers crossing the boundary between Canada and the United States. Structures which would increase the levels of waters at the Boundary require the prior approval of the Commission before work can proceed. In addition, the Commission carries out extensive investigations on questions arising between the Canadian and United States Governments along the "common frontier" and reports its findings with recommendations to such Governments.

The Commission consists of six members, three appointed by the Government of Canada and three appointed by the President of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Pierre E. Trudeau, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Private Secretary..... Mrs. M. M. Lebleu
Executive Assistant..... J. R. G. Geoffrion

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of Justice and
Deputy Attorney General of Canada..... Donald S. Maxwell, Q.C.
Associate Deputy Minister..... Donald S. Thorson, Q.C.
Associate Deputy Minister..... R. Bedard, Q.C.

The Department of Justice was established in 1868 by *An Act respecting the Department of Justice* (S.C., 1967-68, Chapter 39—now the *Department of Justice Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 71).

It is provided by law that the Minister of Justice shall:

- (a) be the official legal adviser of the Governor General and the legal member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada;
- (b) see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with law;
- (c) have the superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces; and
- (d) advise upon the legislative Acts and proceedings of each of the legislatures of the provinces of Canada, and generally advise the Crown upon all matters of law referred to him by the Crown.

And the Attorney General of Canada shall:

- (a) be entrusted with the powers and charged with the duties that belong to the office of the Attorney General of England by law or usage, so far as those powers and duties are applicable to Canada, and also with the powers and duties that, by the laws of the several provinces, belonged to the office of the Attorney General of each province up to the time when the British North America Act 1867, came into effect, so far as those laws under the provisions of the said Act are to be administered and carried into effect by the Government of Canada;
- (b) advise the heads of the several departments of the Government upon all matters of law connected with such departments;
- (c) be charged with the settlement and approval of all instruments issued under the Great Seal of Canada; and
- (d) have the regulation and conduct of all litigation for or against the Crown or any public department, in respect of any subject within the authority or jurisdiction of Canada.

The legal functions of the Department are performed by eight sections, namely Advisory, Civil Litigation, Civil Law, Criminal Law, Departmental Services Taxation Section, Legislation Section and Property Section.

The Advisory Section is responsible for the preparation of legal opinions (given by the Deputy Attorney General of Canada) requested by the Government of Canada and by various departments and Crown corporations.

The Civil Litigation Section is charged with the conduct of all litigious matters involving the Government of Canada arising in any of the Common Law Provinces with the exception of income tax appeals, and estate tax matters.

The Civil Law Section handles all matters concerned with the Civil Law (*Droit Civil*) as distinguished from the Common Law. It deals with all litigation for or against the federal government and with all land transactions and other non-criminal matters requiring the employment of legal agents in the Province of Quebec. This Section also advises the Minister of Justice in certain matters not necessarily involving actual litigation, but which are essentially concerned with the application of the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec.

The Criminal Law Section is charged with considering applications for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy in capital cases and the remission of pecuniary penalties, the direction of prosecutions for infractions of federal statutes and the enforcement of the criminal law in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

The Departmental Services Section comprises the legal advisers furnished to other departments and agencies of government. The legal advisers in the Privy Council office and the departments of Agriculture, Manpower and Immigration, Finance, Public Works, Trade and Commerce and Energy, Mines Resources are officers of the Department of Justice. Their functions are under the Deputy Attorney General of Canada to furnish legal advice and obtain official opinions of the Deputy Attorney General for the government departments and agencies to which they are assigned. Their activities are co-ordinated through the Director of this Section.

The Taxation Section was established primarily to deal with tax litigation arising under the *Income Tax Act*, and the *Estate Tax Act*.

The Legislation Section drafts all Bills which are presented to Parliament as the legislative program of the government. Other functions include: (1) the preparation of the current legislative programs of the Councils of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories in addition to revising the Ordinances of these Territories; (2) the preparation of regulations under statutes upon request of the departments concerned; (3) the preparation of office consolidations of statutes and amendments for all government departments; (4) the preparation of documents issued under the Great Seal; and (5) the preparation of a consolidation of each statute from session to session.

It is the function of the Property Section to deal with non-litigious legal work relating to land and the acquisition of land throughout Canada by purchase and expropriation and the disposition of land throughout Canada by Letters Patent, except for the time being, in the Province of Quebec.

Regional offices are also maintained at Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

The Department of Justice administers or has a special interest in the following Acts:

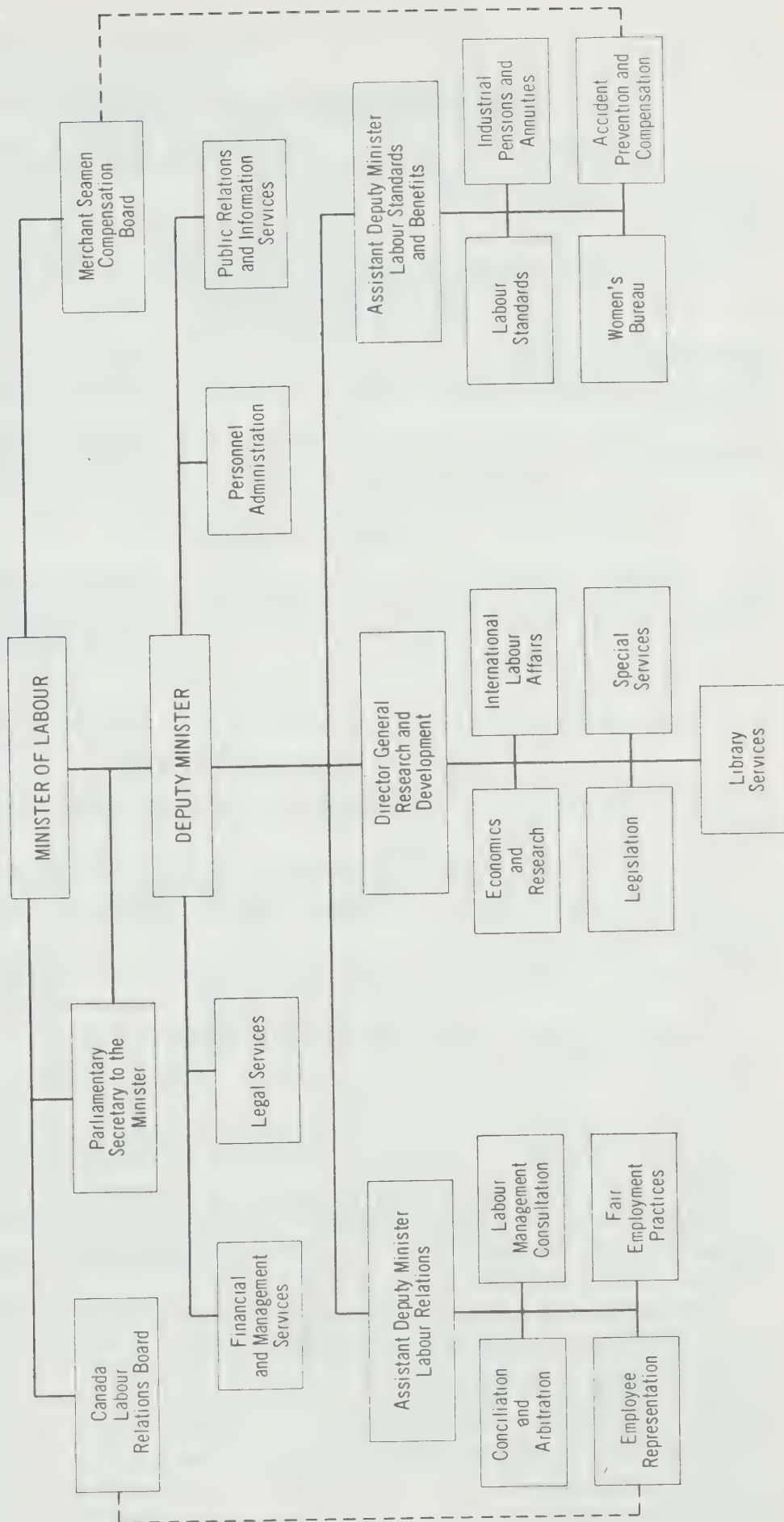
Admiralty Act

Canada Evidence Act

Canada Prize Act

Canadian Bill of Rights

Criminal Code
Crown Liability Act
Department of Justice Act
Escheats Act
Exchequer Court Act
Extradition Act
Fugitive Offenders Act
Interpretation Act
Judges Act
Lords Day Act
Narcotic Control Act
Official Secrets Act
Petition of Right Act
Supreme Court Act
Tobacco Restraint Act
Yukon Administration of Justice Act



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building, 340 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable John Robert Nicholson, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour

Parliamentary Secretary.....	Bryce S. Mackasey, M.P.
Executive Assistant.....	Richard D. Hayes
Special Assistant.....	Mark H. Larratt-Smith
Private Secretary	Miss P. Dewdney

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....	George V. Haythorne
Assistant Deputy Ministers.....	Jean-Pierre Després Bernard Wilson

CHIEF REGIONAL OFFICES

Conciliation and Arbitration Branch regional offices are maintained at the following centres:

St. John's; Halifax; Fredericton; Montreal; Toronto; Winnipeg and Vancouver

Labour-Management Consultation Branch regional offices are maintained at the following centres:

St. John's, Nfld., Halifax, Saint John, N.B., Chicoutimi, Trois-Rivières, Montreal, Toronto, London, North Bay, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Labour Standards Branch regional offices are maintained at:

St. John's; Halifax; Fredericton; Montreal; Toronto; Winnipeg; Edmonton and Vancouver.

The Department of Labour was established by *The Conciliation Act*, (S.C. 1900, Chapter 24-now the *Department of Labour Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 72).

Under this Act the Department is authorized to collect, digest, and publish in a suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, to institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions, and to issue the "Labour Gazette".

The Department of Labour administers the following Acts:

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act

Canada Fair Employment Practices Act

Female Employees Equal Pay Act

Government Annuities Act

Department of Labour Act

Government Employees Compensation Act
Merchant Seamen Compensation Act
Canada Labour (Standards) Code
Maritime Transportation Unions Trustee Act

The Department consists of the following branches: Accident Prevention and Compensation, Conciliation and Arbitration, Economics and Research, Employee Representation, Fair Employment Practices, Financial and Management Services, International Labour Affairs, Labour-Management Consultation, Labour Standards, Legislation, Library Services, Personnel Administration, Public Relations and Information Services, Special Services, and the Women's Bureau.

The Department also has a Labour Counsellor attached to the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C., and a Labour Attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Brussels, Belgium.

The Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch administers the *Government Employees Compensation Act*, the *Merchant Seamen Compensation Act*, and the Canada Labour (Safety) Code, passed by Parliament December 21, 1966, but not yet claimed.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Branch is charged with the administration of those provisions of the *Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act* that deal with the conciliation and investigation of labour disputes. The functions of this Branch include the appointment of conciliation officers and conciliation boards, the establishment of Industrial Inquiry Commissions in labour-management disputes, the investigation of complaints of unfair labour practices, of refusal to bargain and of other infringements under the legislation.

The Economics and Research Branch serves as a central agency for economic and social analyses and research in the labour field. It is also responsible for maintaining records on labour unions as called for under part 3, section 13 of the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act*.

The Employee Representation Branch serves as the administrative agency of the Canada Labour Relations Board, established under the *Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act*, concerning the certification of bargaining agents. Its officers process applications to the Board for certification and decertification of labour unions and supervise representation votes.

The Fair Employment Practices Branch administers the *Canada Fair Employment Practices Act*, which is aimed at preventing discrimination in employment, based on race, colour, religion or national origin. The Branch is responsible for investigation of complaints of violation of the Act.

The Financial and Management Services Branch is responsible for the general administrative services necessary to the administration of the Department, including financial services, records, office supplies, furnishings and equipment, data processing. The preparation of the annual estimates and the establishment control function, consultation with branch heads, is also the responsibility of this Branch.

The Public Relations and Information Services Branch advises on public relations aspects of policy development and program execution. It is responsible for the broad program of information to deepen public understanding of industrial relations, collective bargaining and the changing work environment. It provides publishing and motion picture services for all branches and programs of the department and, by authority of Parliament (Sec. 4, *Department of Labour Act*), publishes the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department.

The International Labour Affairs Branch, designated in 1946 as an official link between Canada and the International Labour Organization, co-ordinates all activities

ties relating to the ILO and to the Department's sector of activities of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, by liaison with the Department of External Affairs and all other departments, with the ten provincial governments, with the major employers' and workers' organizations, and with the public at large.

The Labour-Management Consultation Branch promotes and encourages formation of joint union-management committees, known as labour-management committees, at the plant levels, to discuss all matters of mutual concern except those considered contractual issues and handled under bargaining negotiations.

The Labour Standards Branch administers the *Canada Labour (Standards) Code* and the fair wages legislation: the *Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act*, and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as embodied in P.C. 1954-20. Under this legislation, the Branch provides labour conditions, including minimum wage rates and maximum hours of work, for inclusion in federal government contracts for construction and supplies. For the purpose of administering this legislation the Branch carries out surveys of wage rates paid in private industry and inspects contracts to ensure compliance with the labour conditions. The Branch also carries out wage rate surveys in order to make wage rate recommendations to the Treasury Board for prevailing rate employees of the Government of Canada. These recommendations are made pursuant to the provisions of the Prevailing Rate Employment General Regulations. The Branch also administers the *Female Employees Equal Pay Act*.

The function of the Legislation Branch is to study labour legislation in Canada and other countries and to provide information concerning this field.

The Library Services Branch operates the Department of Labour Library. Set up in 1900 for the use of departmental officials, the Library is now the most extensive labour library in Canada. It serves as a source of information and as a lending library for other departments, as well as for employers, unions, students and the general public.

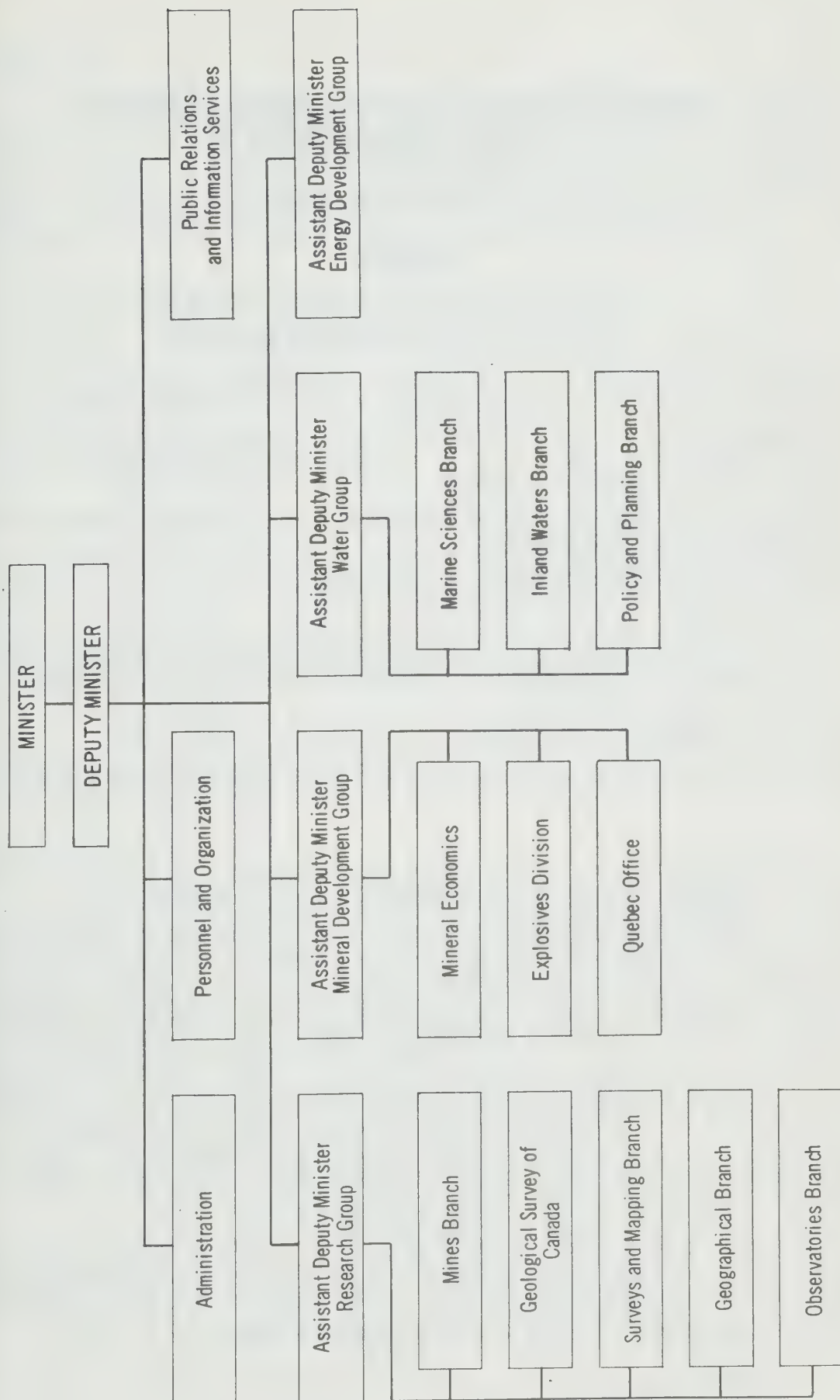
The Personnel Administration Branch is responsible for the administration of personnel in the Department. The Branch provides services to branches as well as to individual employees. It conducts promotional competitions, establishment reviews, and training programs for staff development.

The Special Services Branch is responsible for the development and execution of programs designed to promote employment and income security for workers, especially in seasonal and other occupations subject to pronounced annual or other changes; the programs include the Transitional Assistance Benefit Regulations which provide for assistance to workers in the automotive manufacturing and parts industries who become unemployed as a result of the operation for the Canada-United States Agreement on Automotive products.

The Women's Bureau has been established to promote a wider understanding of problems peculiar to women workers and the employment of women, so as to advance the opportunities of women in employment.

Several Boards and Committees have been organized which, for administrative purposes, constitute part of the services provided by the Department of Labour. These are the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Labour Management Co-operation Service Advisory Committee and the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board.

(Pages 213 and 214 intentionally left blank)



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

588 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Parliamentary Secretary Jack Davis, M.P.
Deputy Minister C.M. Isbister,
Assistant Deputy Minister (Research) J.M. Harrison,
Assistant Deputy Minister (Mineral Development) Jean-Paul Drolet,
Assistant Deputy Minister (Water) A.T. Davidson,
Assistant Deputy Minister (Energy Development).....

The following offices, each of which reports directly to its branch (See Chart of the departmental headquarters, are maintained outside the Ottawa area:

Dominion Astrophysical Observatory Victoria, B.C.
Quebec Regional Office 2136 Chemin St Foy,
Quebec 10, P.Q.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources was created by the *Government Organization Act* (S.C. 1966, Chapter 25; 14-15 Elizabeth II).

The Department coordinates, promotes and recommends national policies and programs with respect to energy, mines and minerals, water and other resources. It conducts applied and basic research programs and investigations and economic studies in relation to such resources and, for that purpose, it maintains and operates research institutes, laboratories, observatories and other facilities for exploration and research related to the source, origin, properties, development or use of such resources. It studies and keeps under review and considers recommendations with respect to matters relating to the exploration for, or the production, recovery, manufacture, processing, transmission, transportation, distribution, sale, purchase, exchange or disposition of, any such resources and matters relating to the sources thereof within or outside Canada.

It carries out geodetic, topographic, legal, hydrographic, oceanographic, limnological, geological, geophysical and other surveys and publishes the results in the form of maps and charts for use in the development of the Canadian economy.

The Department is comprised of four groups as follows:

Research
Mineral Development
Water
Energy Development

Research Group

The Research Group carries out a broad range of scientific research pertaining to the earth sciences. The group comprises the Surveys and Mapping Branch, the Geological Survey of Canada, the Mines Branch, the Geographical Branch, the Observatories Branch and the Polar Continental Shelf Project, all from the former Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names also falls within jurisdiction of the Research Group.

Mineral Development Group

This group carries out broad economic and Mineral commodity studies and gathers comprehensive domestic and world data on all minerals, including energy minerals, for the use of government and industry. These studies assist in formulating policies for the development, processing and use of minerals. The responsibilities of the Assistant Deputy Minister include licensing and leasing for mineral exploration in off-shore areas.

Water Group

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources has the prime responsibility for advising on federal water policies and for coordinating the work of federal agencies in water resource management and water pollution. In addition to broad programmes of hydrometric, oceanographic and hydrographic work, the department's water group undertakes and coordinates water studies at regional levels, conducts research on the relationships of water and renewable resources and maintains a continuing review of national and regional water policies and programmes.

This group includes the Marine Sciences and Water Research branches of the former Department of Mines and Technical Surveys and the Water Resources Branch of the Former Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Energy Development Group

This group studies Canada's total energy situation and requirements. Among the administrative agencies that report to the Minister, four are concerned with some aspect of energy development. These are the National Energy Board, the Dominion Coal Board, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited. (Each is covered in separate articles elsewhere in this guide.) The Assistant Deputy Minister serves as adviser on overall plans and policies relating to energy sources and requirements.

The Minister is responsible for the administration of the following Acts:

- Resources and Technical Surveys Act (R.S., c. 73)
- Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act (1957-58, c. 25)
- Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act (1952-53, c. 21)
- International River Improvements Act (1955, c. 47)
- National Energy Board Act (1959, c. 46)
- Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation Act (1956, c. 10)
- Canadian Coal Equality Act (R.S., c. 34)
- Atomic Energy Control Act (R.S., c. 11)
- Canada Lands Surveys Act (except Part 111) (R.S., c. 26)
- Explosives Act (R.S., c. 102)
- Coal Production Assistance Act (R.S., c. 173)
- Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act (R.S., c. 95)
- Dominion Coal Board (R.S., c. 86)

Boards, Commissions, etc., represented by or reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources are

National Energy Board

Dominion Coal Board

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited

Eldorado Aviation Limited

Atomic Energy Control Board

Northern Ontario Pipe Line Corporation

NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE

Burnside Building, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State

Board of Trustees

For a four-year term

Lawrence Freiman (Ottawa, Ont.) Chairman
Claude Robillard (Montreal, Que.) Vice-Chairman
Leonard A. Kitz, Q.C. (Halifax, N.S.)
Mrs. Andrée Paradis (Outremont, Que.)
William Teron (Ottawa, Ont.)

For a three-year term

Dr. Robertson Davies (Toronto, Ont.)
Miss Madeleine Gobeil (Ottawa, Ont.)
Anson C. McKim (Montreal, Que.)

For a two-year term

Miss Dorothy Maud Somerset (Vancouver, B.C.)
Dr. Arnold Walter (Toronto, Ont.)

Ex-officio members

The Mayor of Ottawa
The Mayor of Hull
The Director of the Canada Council
The President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
The Government Film Commissioner and Chairman of the Board, National Film Board of Canada

Principal Officers

SOUTHAM, G. Hamilton Director General
BEAUDET, Jean-Marie Director of Music
CORDER, Bruce Director of Operations
DUVAL, Laurent Director of Public Relations
GRAVELLE, Pierre Secretary of the Corporation
HABER, David Theatre Administrator
MONTPETIT, Robert Comptroller
WRONG, Henry Director of Special Programmes

The government's decision to construct a National Arts Centre in Ottawa was announced by the Prime Minister on December 23, 1963. Preliminary architectural plans were released by the Secretary of State on July 29, 1964, and construction of the buildings was begun early in 1965. The 6½-acre performing arts complex will include a 2300-seat Opera House-Concert Hall, a 900-seat Theatre, a 300-seat experimental Studio, a Salon for state receptions and intimate recitals, offices for national organizations in the performing arts field, a public information centre, a restaurant, a cafe, and a 900-car garage. Construction will be completed in 1969.

The *National Arts Centre Act*, S.C. 1966 chapter 48, (assented to 15th July 1966) created a Corporation to administer the National Arts Centre. The objects of the Corporation are "to operate and maintain the Centre, to develop the performing arts in the National Capital region, and to assist the Canada Council in the development of the performing arts elsewhere in Canada."

The Corporation is empowered by the Act to:

- (a) arrange for and sponsor performing arts activities at the Centre;
- (b) encourage and assist in the development of performing arts companies resident at the Centre;
- (c) arrange for or sponsor radio and television broadcasts from the Centre and the showing of films in the Centre;
- (d) provide accommodation at the Centre, on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may fix, for national and local organizations whose objects include the development and encouragement of the performing arts in Canada; and
- (e) at the request of the Government of Canada or the Canada Council, arrange for performances elsewhere in Canada by performing arts companies, whether resident or non-resident in Canada, and arrange for performances outside Canada by performing arts companies resident in Canada.

The Corporation is not an agent of Her Majesty and, except as provided in section 13, the Director and the officers and employees of the Corporation are not part of the public service.

The Corporation shall be deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada

- (a) as described in paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 62 of the *Income Tax Act*, for the purposes of that Act; and
- (b) as described in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 7 of the *Estate Tax Act*, for the purposes of that Act.

The Board of Trustees listed above was appointed in December, 1966. Among the projects it has authorized since then are the creation of a resident concert orchestra at the Centre, an arrangement whereby the Stratford Festival Company becomes a resident English-language theatre company at the Centre during the winter months, the creation of a French-language resident theatre company at the Centre, and annual summer festivals.

THE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS COMMISSION

Battlefields Park, Quebec

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Commissioners (Appointed by the Federal Government)

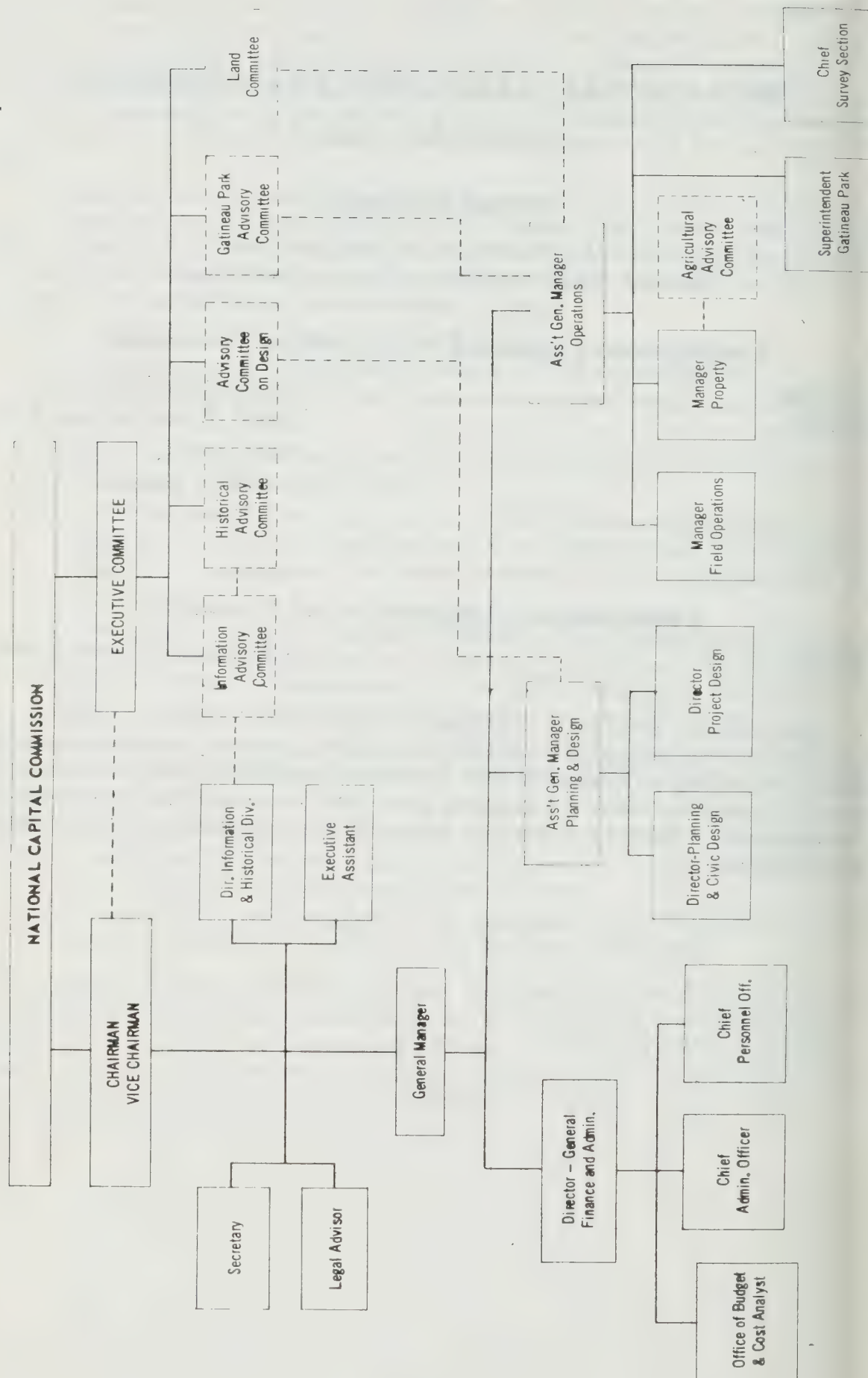
Chairman.....	Hon. Oscar Gilbert, C.L.
Members.....	Lt.-col. J. Gordon Ross, C.D. Jean Leahy, Q.C. Renault St. Laurent, Q.C.

Commissioners (Appointed by the Provinces)

Member.....	Hon. Antoine Rivard (Quebec)
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The National Battlefields Commission (S.C., 1908, Chapters 57 and 58, as amended) was established for the purpose of acquiring, restoring and maintaining the historic battlefields at Quebec to form a National Battlefields Park. As a result of amending legislation passed in succeeding years, the Commission, in order to carry out its objectives, is now paid out by Annual Grants provided by Parliamentary appropriations.

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION



NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

Carling and Bell, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable George J. McIlraith, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Public Works

ChairmanLt. Gen. S. F. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.
Vice-Chairman.....Professor Anthony Adamson, Toronto, Ont.

Members of the Commission

D'Arcy Audet,	Hull, Que.
J. Eugène Bissonnette,.....	Quebec, Que.
Louis M. Bloomfield,.....	Montreal, Que.
Wilfrid Carr,.....	Ottawa, Ont.
John A. Frost,.....	Manotick, Ont.
Gérald Gaudet,	Moncton, N.B.
Ians Geggie,.....	Wakefield, Que.
Charles H. Hulse,.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Maj.-Gen. H. Kennedy,.....	Rockcliffe Park, Ont.
Varnett Kennedy, Vancouver, B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. B. Earl MacDonald,	Prince Edward Island
Frank Martin,.....	Saskatoon, Sask.
Auguste Martineau,.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. J.P. Norrie,.....	Truro, N.S.
Kennet Kane Paget,	Calgary Alta.
Alan R. Philp,.....	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Graham F. Towers,.....	Rockcliffe Park, Ont.
Brigadier Walter Tucker,	Grand Falls, Nfld.

General Manager

Eric W. Thrift

The Ottawa Improvement Commission (forerunner of the Federal District Commission) was established in August, 1899 (S.C., 1899, Chapter 10) for the purpose of constructing parks and driveways to improve and beautify Ottawa and the immediate vicinity. An annual grant of \$60,000 was provided for a ten-year period. The Commission consisted of four commissioners, three of whom were appointed by the Governor in Council, the fourth by the City of Ottawa. In 1902, the membership was increased to eight. The annual grant was raised to \$150,000 in 1919.

In 1927, the Federal District Commission (*The Federal District Commission Act*, 1927, S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 55) superseded The Ottawa Improvement Commission

and its functions were extended to include Hull and vicinity. These were further extended in 1934 to include the improvement and maintenance of the grounds of Federal Government buildings in Ottawa. In August, 1944, the 900 square mile National Capital Region was established. To enable the Commission to carry out its new responsibilities, important amendments to *The Federal District Commission Act* 1927, were made by Parliament in 1946 and in subsequent years. The Commission was made responsible for co-ordinating federal construction and development within the National Capital Region. The locating, siting and exterior design of buildings or other developments on Crown property within the Region became subject to Commission approval.

In 1959 the Commission was reconstituted as the National Capital Commission (the *National Capital Act*, Elizabeth II, Chapter 37, Sept. 6, 1958) and its powers and terms of reference were broadened to facilitate its work in the planning and development of the Capital.

The Commission is a corporate body consisting of twenty members all appointed by the Governor in Council including one member, for each province, who is ordinarily resident in the province for which he is appointed. Members except the chairman and those undertaking special duties, serve without remuneration.

The current legislation governing the activities of the Commission is the "National Capital Act" which states in part: "the objects and purposes of the Commission are to prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance."

The Commission carries out its operations under the Act on the broad basis of the National Capital Plan created by French city planner Jacques Gréber. The Plan was accepted by the Canadian Parliament in 1951 and has been the Commission's guide ever since. It comprises five major proposals: the provision of a large amount of open space including parkways; the establishment and control of a Greenbelt; the planning of new Government building areas away from the heart of the Capital; the relocation of the network of railway lines crossing the urban area; the acquisition and maintenance of Gatineau Park in the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region. The Commission co-operates with the City of Ottawa, the City of Hull and the other municipalities within the 1800-square mile National Capital Region, but has no authority over them. It shares financially in many municipal undertakings which conform with the Plan. It also gives planning advice upon request to municipalities.

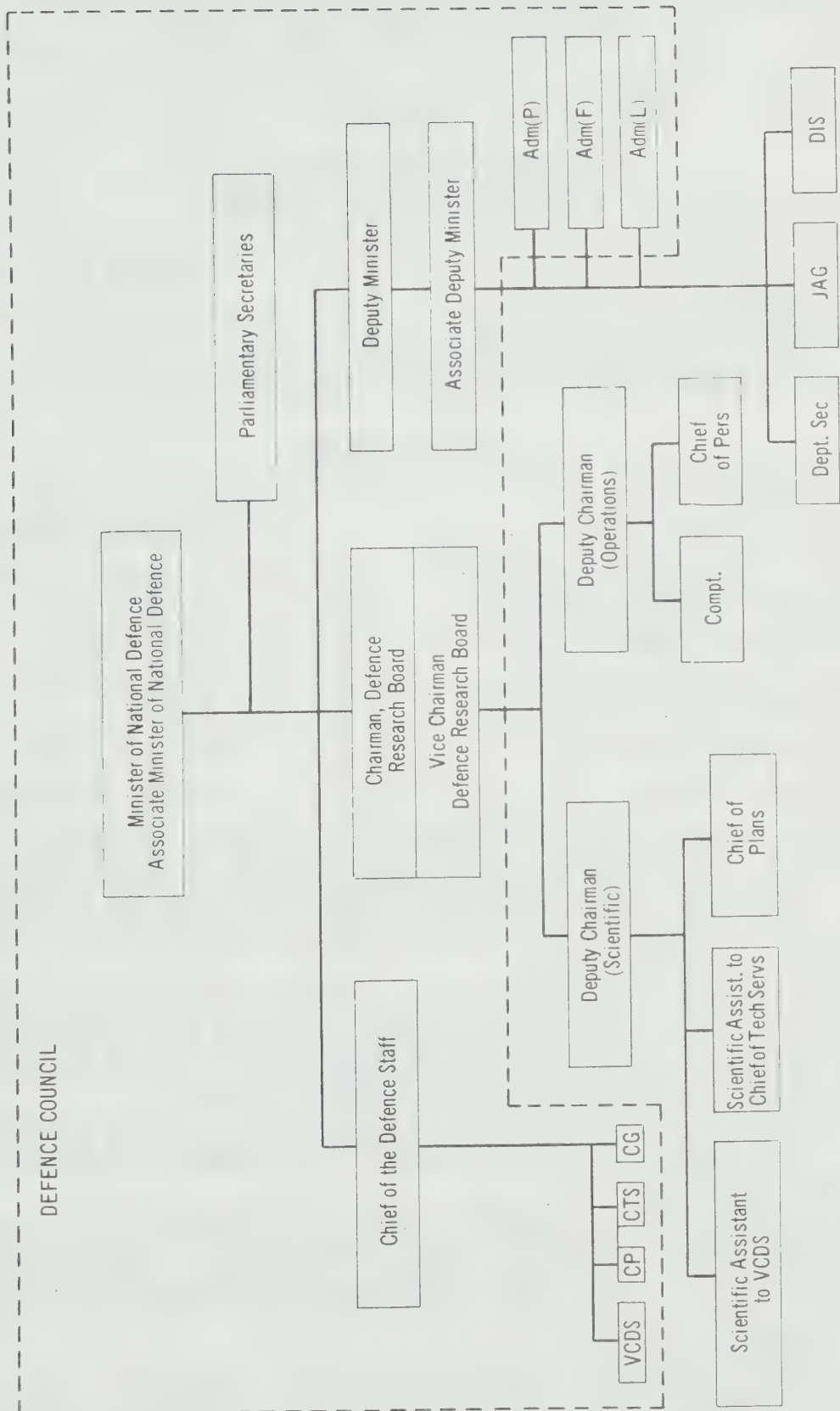
Land is purchased by the Commission for the purpose of carrying out its major proposals, some of which are already well on their way to completion. Great interest has been taken in the preservation and marking of historic sites within the National Capital Region and an intensive historical inventory is being carried out. Tourist promotion is also the subject of close co-operation with the cities of Ottawa and Hull.

The National Capital Commission employs a staff varying between 600 and 800 depending on the season, headed by a Chairman and a General Manager. seven senior officials.

The Minister of Public Works is responsible for administering the following Acts which relate to the *National Capital Commission*:

The National Capital Act, S.C. 1958, Chapter 37

Laurier House Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 163



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Building A, 125 Elgin Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Léo Cadieux, P.C. M.P.,
Minister of National Defence

Executive Assistant	Brigadier H. E. T. Doucet
Special Assistant	Lt.-Col. R. M. J. Labrosse
Personal Secretary	Mrs. I. Ouimet
Administrative Secretary	Miss I. M. O'Neil

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	E. B. Armstrong
Chief of the Defence Staff	General J. V. Allard
Vice Chief of the Defence Staff	Air Marshal F. R. Sharp
Defence Research Board, Chairman	Robert J. Uffen
Associate Deputy Minister	Paul Mathieu,
Assistant Deputy Minister Finance	Dr. J. C. Arnell
Assistant Deputy Minister Personnel	T. G. Morry
Assistant Deputy Minister Logistics	Major General H. L. Meuser
Judge Advocate General	Brig. W. J. Lawson,

The Department of National Defence was created by *The National Defence Act, 1922* (S.C., 1922 Chapter 34—now incorporated in the *National Defence Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 184, as amended*) which established one civil department of government in place of the previous Departments of Militia and Defence and Naval Service, and the Air Board.

The Minister of National Defence has the control and management of Canada's three Armed Forces, the Defence Research Board and all matters pertaining to National Defence, and is responsible for the construction and operation of all defence establishments and works for the defence of Canada.

The Chief of the Defence Staff is responsible for advising the Minister and the Associate Minister of National Defence on all matters of defence relating to the Armed Forces of Canada.

The Chairman, Defence Research Board, is responsible for carrying out those duties in connection with research relating to the defence of Canada and developments in, materiel which the Minister may assign, and for advising the Minister on all matters relating to scientific, technical and other research and development that in his opinion may affect national defence.

The Deputy Minister and the Associate Deputy Minister are responsible for departmental administration, which includes continuing review, control and management of departmental resources. The Deputy Minister provides financial advice to the Minister and Associate Minister. The principal officers reporting to him are as follows:

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance) who is responsible for the control and management of financial and manpower resources used in the department.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Logistics) who is responsible for all matters pertaining to the construction, acquisition and maintenance of defence establishments and is in charge of the review and approval of service programs and proposals for the purchase of equipment, material and real property.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Personnel) who is responsible for all policy aspects other than financial and manpower control pertaining to military and civilian personnel.

The Judge Advocate General is responsible to the Deputy Minister and is responsible for the administration of military justice in the Canadian Armed Forces. He is also the legal adviser to the Department, the Armed Services and the Defence Research Board.

The Director of Information Services is responsible for the dissemination of unclassified information on defence matters to the public, the military forces and civilian staffs of the department, including the Defence Research Board. He prepares answers to parliamentary questions and also plans and co-ordinates community relations programmes.

The Departmental Secretary acts as the Secretary of Defence Council and as such is responsible to the Minister of National Defence for the performance of the secretarial work of the Council.

On Aug 1, 1964, a Bill was passed deleting the positions of the Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee and the Chiefs of Staff of each of the three Services. This change brought into effect a Chief of the Defence Staff to take the place of the Chief of Naval Staff, Chief of the General Staff and Chief of the Air Staff.

A Defence Council created under the authority of the Minister of National Defence has the Minister as Chairman; the Associate Minister of National Defence as Vice-Chairman; and the following members:

Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Defence; the Deputy Minister of National Defence; the Chief of the Defence Staff; the Chairman, Defence Research Board; the Vice Chief of the Defence Staff. The Associate Members are, the Associate and Assistant Deputy Ministers; the Branch Chiefs at Canadian Forces Headquarters; the Vice Chairman, Defence Research Board and a Secretary.

The duties of the Defence Council are to advise the Minister of National Defence and the Associate Minister of National Defence on matters relating to national defence.

The Chief of the Defence Staff is responsible for the control and administration of the Canadian Forces which includes the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force. To assist him at Canadian Forces Headquarters are a Vice Chief of the Defence Staff; a Chief of Personnel; a Chief of Technical Services and a Comptroller General.

The Vice Chief of the Defence Staff, also deputy to the Chief of Defence Staff, is responsible for the readiness of the Canadian Forces, their operational training and doctrine, tactical development, communications and operational requirements, intelligence, plans, program planning and analysis; and the Reserves and aid to the Civil power.

The Chief of Personnel is responsible for the Canadian Forces personnel in the Department of National Defence, including recruiting, individual and basic training, career administration and for the provision of such services as medical dental and religious welfare.

The Chief of Technical Services has three major responsibilities: Logistics which is the procurement, storing, maintenance and distribution of materiel; Engineering, which is design development, test evaluation and inspection of materiel; and Construction Engineering which is the acquisition, construction and maintenance of defence establishments and property.

The Comptroller General is primarily responsible for co-ordinating the financial aspects of the Canadian Forces, which include the preparation of estimates, the control of expenditures and the control of the allocation of financial and manpower resources. His branch also includes groups responsible for management improvement, including management engineering and data automation.

The Minister of National Defence and the Associate Minister are, together, responsible for administering the following laws which relate to the Department of National Defence:

National Defence Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 184

Defence Services Pension Continuation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 63

Canadian Forces Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 310

Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 283

Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 284

Visiting Forces (United States of America) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 285

Canadian Forces Superannuation Act & CFS Regulations 1959, C. 21

NATIONAL DESIGN COUNCIL

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Members of the Council

John C. Parkin, Chairman	Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. T. Bata.....	Don Mills, Ont.
Mrs. Claude P. Beaubien	Montreal, Que.
R. J. Hesler	Montreal, Que.
G. W. Hunter.....	Ottawa, Ont.
H. Kelman.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Warnett Kennedy	Vancouver, B.C.
Lucien Lalonde	Ottawa, Ont.
D. S. McGiverin	Winnipeg, Man.
C. A. Peachey	Montreal, Que.
Isidore C. Pollack.....	Quebec, Que.
Carl A. Pollock.....	Kitchener, Ont.
S. S. Reisman.....	Ottawa, Ont.
George Soulis.....	Waterloo, Ont.
Clair Stewart	Toronto, Ont.
Claude Vermette	Ste. Adèle, Que.
J. H. Warren.....	Ottawa, Ont.

The National Design Council was established by the *National Design Council Act* (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 24) to promote and expedite improvement of design in the products of Canadian industry.

In furtherance of its objects, the Council may (a) plan and implement programmes to create an awareness by industry and the general public of the need for good design; (b) develop methods of achieving improved design; (c) assist industry in developing and applying good design techniques; (d) organize and assist committees and other groups in the implementation on a national, regional or industry basis of programmes to foster good design; (e) recommend to the Minister the awarding through appropriate organizations and otherwise of grants or scholarships (i) to individuals in Canada for study or research in design in Canada or elsewhere, and (ii) to institutions in Canada to encourage study or research in design in Canada; (f) grant or issue certificates, citations or awards of merit in respect of Canadian products of outstanding design; and (g) arrange for and sponsor the exhibition of displays of good design in Canada and abroad.

The National Design Branch within the Department of Industry is responsible to develop and carry out the programme of activities and to provide a range of services related to the objects of the Council.

NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD

Place de Ville, 112 Kent Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Members

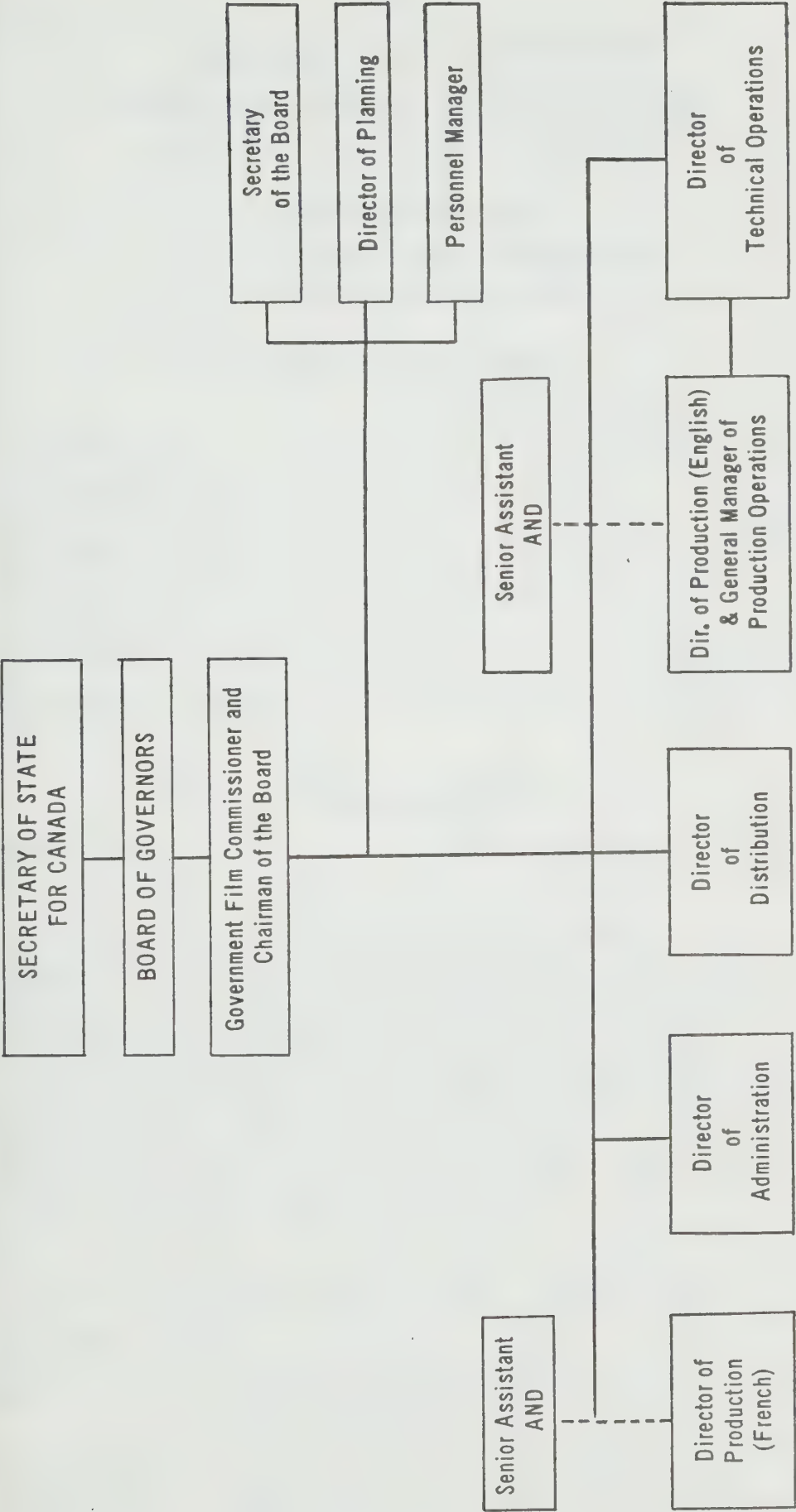
Chairman.....	Ian N. McKinnon
Vice-Chairman.....	Robert D. Howland
Members.....	H. Lee Briggs
	Douglas M. Fraser
	Maurice Royer

The National Energy Board was established in June 1959 under the *National Energy Board Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 46), in order to assure the best use of energy sources in Canada, regulate the construction and operation of oil and gas pipe lines subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament, the tolls charged for transmission by pipe lines, the export of electric power and the construction of lines for the exportation of such power.

The Board is also responsible for studying and keeping under review all matters relating to energy within jurisdiction of the Parliament. It makes recommendations to the Minister responsible on such measures as it considers necessary or advisable in the public interest with regard to such matters.

Five members, appointed by the Governor in Council, constitute the Board. They are appointed for a period of seven years or until the age of seventy. Two of the members are designated as chairman and vice-chairman respectively. A Secretary of the Board is also appointed by the Governor in Council. The head office is in Ottawa, and sittings are held at such times and places as necessary.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD



NATIONAL FILM BOARD

Office of the Chairman—150 Kent Street, Ottawa

Montreal Office—3255 Cote de Liesse Road

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for Canada

Board of Governors

H.A. McPherson Government Film Commissioner and Chairman of the Board	Ottawa, Ont.
R.G. Robertson	Ottawa, Ont.
Marcel Cadieux	Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. Keith Rand	Port Williams, N.S.
W.R. Jack	Hatzic, B.C.
Roger Lemelin	Quebec, Que.
Peter Lazarowich, Q.C.	Edmonton, Alta.
Dr. Joseph W. Willard	Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. Phyllis M. Grosskurth	Toronto, Ont.

Principal Officers

Government Film Commissioner	H.A. McPherson
Assistant Film Commissioner	Roland Ladouceur

The National Film Board was established by *The National Film Act, 1939* (S.C., 1939, Chapter 20) to review Government film activities and advise the Governor in Council in connection therewith. Orders in Council P.C. 3549 of June 11 and P.C. 6047 of August 8, 1941 transferred to the Board the still and motion picture production and distribution operations of the Government Motion Picture Bureau which had functioned since 1921 under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The Bureau in turn grew out of the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau established in the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1914. *The National Film Act, 1950* (S.C., 1950, Chapter 44—now *National Film Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 185*) repealed the previous Act and redefined the functions and purposes of the Board. The Board as now established is authorized to initiate and promote the production and distribution of films in the national interest and, in particular, those which are designed to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other nations. The Board also represents the Government of Canada in its relations with persons engaged in commercial motion picture film activity in connection with motion picture films for the government or any department thereof, and makes available the results of its research in film activity to persons engaged in the production of films.

The Board of Governors consists of nine members—four, including the Government Film Commissioner who is Chairman, from the public service—and five from outside the public service. It meets not less than once every three months. The

lm Commissioner is also the chief executive officer of the Board. For operation purposes the Board is divided into four branches, namely Production, Distribution, Technical Operations and Administration.

The Production Branch produces films, filmstrips and still photographs on its own programme and for other government departments. Its own programme is concerned with social, economic, cultural and scientific developments in Canada as well as the country's international relationships. Most of the films are produced from original material which the Board's filmmakers shoot across the country. However, a few are produced in the studio and some are prepared from drawings created by artists of the Animation Unit. Some filmstrips are made from still photographs, others from artists' drawings prepared in the section. Still photographs are released in various forms: photo documentaries for use by the press and magazines in Canada and abroad, or in window displays or as flat picture sets for use in schools. This section maintains a library of negatives and prints for the use of other government departments and agencies.

The Distribution Branch is charged with the distribution of the Board's films in Canada through theatres, television and film-libraries as well as through voluntary and professional agencies serving film-using groups. Similar channels are used abroad and in addition, each Canadian diplomatic and trade post maintains a library of films for loan to the public. The Branch operates through a network of regional offices and representatives in every Canadian province and through its offices in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, New Delhi and Buenos Aires. Operations are divided among the Canadian Division, and the International Division. Service divisions include Information, Promotion, Research and Reports, and Administrative and General Services.

The Technical Operations Branch is a service branch providing technical personnel and equipment for the Board's operations. It includes the motion picture and still laboratories where films and still photos are processed, animation and slide photography, special effects, a technical research division, camera, sound recording and engineering divisions. It is also responsible for building planning, fire prevention and various other services of a technical nature.

The Administration Branch is responsible for financial control, which includes the coordination of Branch budgets, establishment of accounting procedures and maintenance of accounting records. It is also entrusted with personnel, purchasing, customs, stores, communications, motor vehicle pool, foreign and domestic shipping, liaison with government departments on the production of films, filmstrips and still photos, and the research and procurement of photographic and cinematographic equipment and supplies.

Regional offices of the Board are located at Halifax, N.S.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; and Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF CANADA

130 Slater Street, Ottawa 4

Minister responsible

Secretary of State of Canada

Board of Trustees

Chairman Jean P.W. Ostiguy

Vice-chairman J.R. Longstaffe

Members:

Jean Boucher	— Director of Canada Council, Ottawa, Ont.
J.G. Schneider	— President of National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr E.W. George	— Moncton, N.B.
Mr Amiot Jolicoeur	— Quebec, Que.
David Spurgeon	— Toronto, Ont.
George W.P. Heffelfinger	— Winnipeg, Man.
Mr Harry Cohen	— Sydney, N.S.
Mr Allan Bronfman	— Montreal, Que.
Mr S. Vickers	— Toronto, Ont.
Mr C. Marcourx-Baillargeon	— Montreal, Que.
Mr Tuzo Wilson	— Toronto, Ont.
Mr Yoshi Izumi	— Regina, Sask.

The crown corporation known as the National Museums of Canada was established by the *National Museums Act* (S.C. 1967-68, chapter 21) proclaimed April 1, 1968, to promote interest in, and knowledge of, the products of nature and the works of man for the benefit of the Canadian people. In carrying out its assigned task, the Corporation may:

- (a) collect, classify, preserve and display objects relevant to its purposes;
- (b) undertake or sponsor research relevant to its purposes;
- (c) arrange for and sponsor travelling exhibitions of materials in, related to, its collections;
- (d) arrange for the acquisition or publication and the sale to the public of books pamphlets, replicas and other materials related to its purposes;
- (e) undertake or sponsor programs for the training of persons in the professions and skills involved in the operation of museums;
- (f) establish adequate liaison with other museums and universities with a view to securing maximum collaboration of all activities in this field and, for such purposes, establish consultative committees as required;
- (g) arrange for or provide professional and technical services to other organizations whose purposes are similar to any of those of the Corporation, on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Minister; and
- (h) generally, do and authorize such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the purposes of the Corporation and the exercise of its powers.

The Corporation is constituted of a museum of fine arts, better known as the National Gallery of Canada; a museum of human history; a museum of natural history; a museum of science and technology. With the approval of the Governor in Council, other museums may be established by the Board as the need for them is determined.

The activities of each museum is directed by a director appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. Provision has been made for a Secretary General of the Corporation having the rank of a Deputy Minister who has, on behalf of the Board, responsibility for the direction and management of the Corporation in matters that have not, by the National Museums Act or the by-laws as approved by the Minister, been reserved specifically to the Board, to a committee of the Board, or to a director of a museum. Currently, the Secretary General and Directors are as follows:

Secretary General – Charles Mackenzie

Director, National Gallery – Miss Jean Sutherland Boggs

Director, Museum of Human History – W.E. Taylor

Director, Museum of Natural History – A.W.F. Banfield

Director, Museum of Science and Technology – D.M. Baird

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Humson Building, 180 Elgin Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

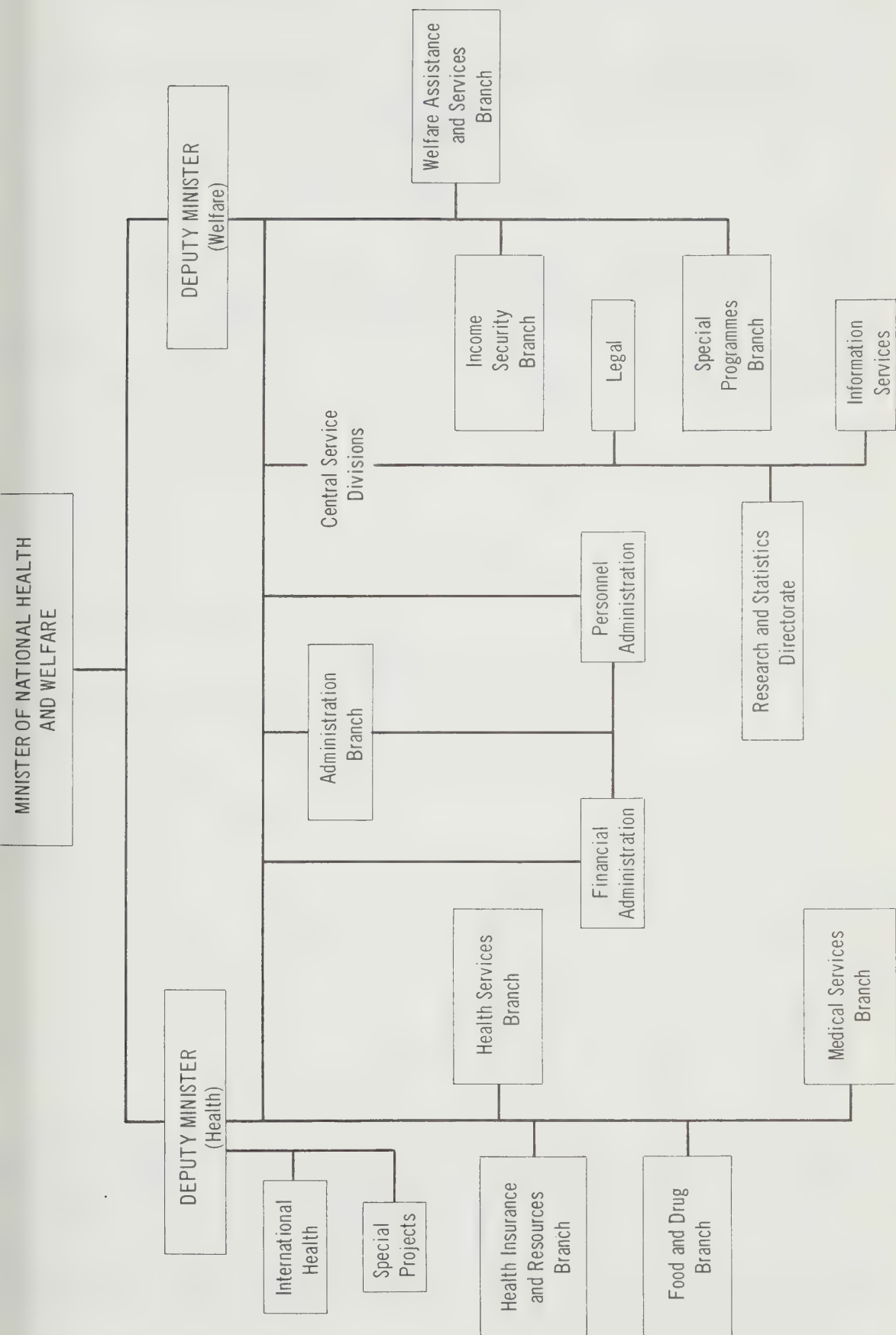
The Honourable Paul Hellyer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chairman.....	H. A. Mann
Vice-Chairman.....	L. R. Talbot
Member.....	E. J. Alton
Member.....	J. E. Lloyd
Secretary	Roger Saint-Jean

The National Harbours Board, established by *The National Harbours Board Act, 1936* (S.C., 1936, Chapter 42—now the *National Harbours Board Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 187*, as amended), has jurisdiction over the harbours of St. John's, Nfld., Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Chicoutimi, Quebec, Trois-Rivières and Montreal, P.Q., Churchill, Man., and Vancouver, B.C., and the government grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne, Ont. Prior to the establishment of this Board, each of the national harbours was operated under the jurisdiction of a local board of harbour commissioners.

The Board maintains a head office at Ottawa and makes regular visits to each of the properties under its control. At each of the harbours a local official, the Port Manager, is responsible to the Board for the operation of the port, and at the grain elevators an Elevator Manager, responsible to the Board, supervises the operations of those facilities.



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Brooke Claxton Building,
Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Health and Welfare

Parliamentary Secretary	Mrs. Margaret Rideout, M.
Executive Assistant	Jacques Bemier
Special Assistants	W. MacEachern Mel McInnis
Private Secretary	Mrs. P. Hunter

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister (Health)	John N. Crawford, M.D.
International Health – Principal Medical Officer	
Special Projects – Principal Medical Officer	
Deputy Minister (Welfare)	Joseph W. Willard, Ph.D.
Central Services	
Research and Statistics Directorate – Director	
Information Services – Director	
Legal – General Counsel	
Administration Branch – Director General	
Health Services Branch – Director General	
Health Insurance and Resources Branch – Director General	
Medical Services Branch – Director General	
Food and Drug Branch – Director General	
Income Security Branch – Director General	
Special Programmes Branch – Director General	
Welfare Assistance and Services Branch – Director General	

The Department of National Health and Welfare, established by *The Department of National Health and Welfare Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 22—now the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act*, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 74), was originally formed as the Department of Health in 1919 which in 1928 was merged with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to form the Department of Pensions and National Health. This Department was replaced in 1944 by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs.

The Department has charge of most matters relating to the promotion or preservation of the health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction. It administers the Acts listed below and is also responsible for the following: administration of the National Health

ogram under which grants are made available to the Provinces for the development and extension of health services; the federal aspects of emergency health and welfare services; the provision of health, medical and hospital services to the Indians and Eskimos across Canada as well as to other elements of the population in the Yukon and Northwest Territories; the provision of assistance and consultative services to the Provinces upon request respecting blindness control, child and maternal health, mental health, dental health, nursing, medical rehabilitation, nutrition and hospital design; the inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen and the provision of a medical service for and in conjunction with the Canadian Coast Guard Service; the supervision of public health facilities on railway, water and all other forms of transportation; the enforcement of regulations of the International Joint Commission relating to public health; the promotion and conservation of the health of civil servants and other government employees; the collection, publication and distribution, subject to the provisions of the *Statistics Act* (R.S.C. 1952, chapter 257, as amended), of information relating to public health, improved sanitation and social and industrial considerations affecting the health of Canadians.

The following Acts are administered by the Department:

Department of National Health and Welfare Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 74, as amended)
Indigenous Persons Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 17, as amended)
Canada Assistance Plan Act (S.C., 1966, Chapter 45);
Canada Pension Plan (S.C., 1964-65, Chapter 51)
Canada Shipping Act, Part V, (Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals) (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 29 as amended)
Disabled Persons Act (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 55, as amended)
Family Allowance Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 109, as amended)
Fitness and Amateur Sport Act (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 59)
Food and Drugs Act (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 38, as amended)
Health Resources Fund Act (S.C., 1966, Chapter 42);
Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act (S.C. 1957, Chapter 28, as amended)
Leoprosy Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 165)
Elderly Age Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 199, as amended)
Elderly Age Security Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200, as amended)
Narcotic Control Act (S.C., 1960-61, Chapter 35)
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 220)
Public Works Health Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 229)
Quarantine Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 231)
Unemployment Assistance Act S.C., 1956, Chapter 26, as amended)
Youth Allowance Act (S.C., 1964, Chapter 23)

The Dominion Council of Health (Chairman: Deputy Minister of National Health) and the National Council of Welfare (Chairman: Deputy Minister of National Welfare), established by authority of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, serve in an advisory capacity to the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

The organization of the Department consists of the Central Services: Legal, Research and Statistics, Information Services; the International Health and Special Projects sections of the Office of the Deputy Minister of National Health; and eight branches, namely: Administration, Food and Drug, Health Insurance and Resources, Health Services, Income Security, Medical Services, Special Programmes, Welfare Assistance and Services.

Administration Branch

The Administration Branch, which comes under the Deputy Minister of National Welfare and the Deputy Minister of National Health, is comprised of Finance Administration, Personnel Administration, the Management Services Division, the Materiel Management Division, the Office and Secretarial Services Division, Registry Services and the Departmental Library.

Health Services Branch/

The Health Services Branch is made up of the following special service advisory and consultative units:

The Laboratory of Hygiene which is primarily concerned with bacteriological, biological, parasitological, virological and biochemical investigations of health problems and with the control of biological drugs under the *Food and Drugs Act* provides consultative services to provincial health laboratories and to the Health Grants administration of this Department; the Epidemiology Division, the operation of which includes the gathering, processing and dissemination of technical information to assist in the prevention and control of communicable and other diseases; the Occupational Health Division which acts as a central source of information on matters relating to the protection and improvement of the health of Canadian workers provides technical, consultative and laboratory services on occupational health problems to other federal government agencies, provincial health departments, commercial organizations and other interested groups and individuals and discharges certain responsibilities in connection with studies on air pollution and the evaluation of insecticides; the Radiation Protection Division which is concerned with the health of Canada's radiation workers and with the rendering of technical and consultative advice on various aspects of radiation protection including radiation exposure of the population; the Public Health Engineering Division which carries out responsibilities with respect to the control of environmental sanitation on common carriers, in national parks and other federal property and is also on guard against the pollution of international boundary waters and shellfish areas. (District offices are maintained in the following cities: Truro, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Kingston, Ont.; St. Catharines, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.; Emergency Health Services which are concerned with the planning and co-ordinating of civilian health services in the event of a national emergency and for assisting the Provinces in the development of emergency medical, hospital and public health services; Aerospace Medicine which conducts research on civil aerospace medicine in close liaison with the National Research Board and the R.C.A.F. Institute of Medicine; the Medical Rehabilitation Division, the Child and Maternal Health Division, the Dental Health Division, the Mental Health Division, the Nutrition Division, the Chief Nursing Consultant, the Chronic Illness and Aging Consultant, the Health Education Consultant, the Planning and Evaluation Consultant, the Research Development Consultant

Health Insurance and Resources Branch

The Health Insurance and Resources Branch administers the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services programme, the National Health Grants programme, the Health Resource Fund and will be responsible for the administration of the Medical Care Act. The Health Facilities Design unit is also an integral part of the Branch.

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act provides for a federal-provincial insurance programme under which the Federal Government shares with the Provinces the cost of providing in-patient and out-patient insured hospital services to insured persons.

The National Health Grants programme makes federal grants available to the Provinces for the developing and strengthening of health services. It includes the Hospital Construction Grant, the General Public Health Grant, the Tuberculosis Control Grant, the Mental Health Grant, the Professional Training Grant, the Cancer Control Grant, the Public Health Research Grant, the Medical Rehabilitation and Disabled Children Grant, and the Child and Maternal Health Grant.

The Health Resources Fund Act authorizes capital grants for construction; innovation and basic equipment of research establishments; teaching hospitals; medical schools; training facilities for other health personnel.

The Medical Care Act provides for the establishment of a national medical insurance programme and for federal contributions to the Provinces toward the cost of comprehensive physicians' services made available to insured persons under provincial medical insurance plans, in accordance with the principles set out in the Act. It will come into force not later than July 1st, 1968.

The Health Facilities Design unit makes available to the Provinces up-to-date information regarding the planning of hospitals and other health institutions, offers consultant services on problems of construction and design, and undertakes or assists in research projects on hospital design.

Medical Services Branch

The Medical Services Branch includes Indian Health Services and Northern Health Services, Civil Service Health, Civil Aviation Medicine, Quarantine Services, Immigration Medical Services and Sick Mariners Services.

The Indian Health Services and Northern Health Services are responsible for the provision of public health, medical and hospital care for the Indians and Eskimos with a view to raising the general health level within the native population to that existing among other groups. They are also responsible for the health of the population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories other than members of the Armed Forces. Hospitals are maintained at the following locations: Ohsweken, Moose Factory, and Sioux Lookout, Ont.; Hodgson, and Norway House, Man.; Ft. Qu'Appelle and North Battleford, Sask.; Gleichen, Cardston, and Edmonton, Alta.; Sardis, and Prince Rupert, B.C.; Whitehorse, Y.T.; Inuvik and Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. In addition, Nursing Stations, Health Centres, and Clinics are maintained at scores of points across Canada.

Civil Service Health serves in an advisory capacity to all Departments of the Government on health and welfare problems relating to Government employees; provides a diagnostic and counselling service for all federal civil servants in Ottawa. Civil Aviation Medicine provides an advisory service to the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport on the physical standards for civil aviation personnel licensed by the Department.

Quarantine, is responsible under the provisions of the Quarantine Act, for enforcing measures designed to prevent entry into Canada of the six major quarantenable diseases viz. cholera, plague, smallpox, louse borne relapsing fever, typhus and yellow fever. They also carry out the provisions of the *Leprosy Act* which authorizes the detention and treatment of persons suffering from leprosy and the establishment of hospital facilities for such purposes. Sick Mariners Services are responsible for the provision of free medical, surgical and hospital care, where port facilities for such treatment exist, to crew members of vessels which comply with certain provisions of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act. The Immigration Medical Service, under the authority of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act and subject to the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations,

conducts in Canada and other countries the medical examination of all applicants for immigration to Canada and also provides treatment for certain classes of persons after arrival in Canada, including immigrants who become ill en route to their destination or while awaiting employment.

Maritime Quarantine Stations are located at St. John's, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, Que., with sub-stations at Seven Islands, Baie Comeau, Rimouski, Port Alfred, Port Cartier, Three Rivers, Sorel and Montreal; Victoria, B.C., with sub-stations at Vancouver, Esquimalt and New Westminster.

Airport quarantine facilities exist at Gander and Stephenville, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Dorval, Que.; Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, London and Trenton, Ont.; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, Abbotsford and Victoria, B.C.

Immigration Medical Service offices are located in Canada at St. John's and Gander, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, Montreal and Dorval, Que.; Toronto, Fort Erie and Niagara Falls, Ont.; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Examination facilities overseas are located in the British Isles at London, Leeds, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow and Belfast and on the Continent of Europe at Athens, Brussels, Copenhagen, Vienna, Paris, Rome, The Hague, Cologne, Stuttgart, Milan, Hamburg, Munich, Helsinki, Berne and Lisbon and in Asia, Hong Kong.

The Sick Mariners Service operates full-time clinics at Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec and Montreal, Que.; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. At approximately five hundred other ports and outposts on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts treatment arrangements are also available.

The Income Security Branch administers the Family Allowances and Old Age Security programs and the Canada Pension Plan.

The Family Allowances and Old Age Security Division is responsible for allowances paid on behalf of children up to the age of sixteen years and on behalf of dependent youths in the sixteen to eighteen year age group in full-time attendance at school or university or precluded from attending by reason of mental or physical infirmity; also for allowances in respect of immigrant children during their first year in Canada when they are not eligible for Family Allowances; and for the payment of Federal Old Age Security pensions, which are available to everyone who can meet the age and residence requirements of the Old Age Security Act, and for the Guaranteed Income Supplement program under which payments of up to \$30 a month are available to Old Age Security pensioners who have little or no income except their pension.

Regional offices are maintained in the following cities: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Quebec, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Victoria, B.C.

The Canada Pension Plan officials are responsible for the administration of the Plan which operates throughout Canada except in the Province of Quebec where there is a closely co-ordinated provincial counterpart. The Canada Pension Plan is a contributory social insurance programme designed to provide earnings-based retirement pensions for contributors. It also provides benefits to a disabled contributor and his dependent children and, at the contributor's death, a lump sum benefit together with monthly benefits for his widow and children. Retirement pensions under the Canada Pension Plan will come into effect according to the following staging. In 1967, retired contributors age 68 or over will be able to claim retirement pensions; in 1968, those who are age 67 or over can do so; in 1969, the eligible age will be 66 or over; while in 1970 and afterwards, contributors age 65 or over will be able to claim their retirement pensions. Contributions began to be

lected in January, 1966. District Offices are maintained in the following centres: Corner Brook, Nfld.; St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Antigonish, Halifax and Sydney, N.S.; Edmundston, Fredericton and Moncton, N.B.; Etobicoke, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener-Waterloo, London, North York, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Huron-Fort William, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Scarborough, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor, Ont.; Brandon and Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta.; Penticton, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; Whitehorse, Y.T.

Special Programmes Branch

The Special Programmes Branch includes Emergency Welfare Services, the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate and International Welfare.

The Emergency Welfare Services Division is responsible for development of emergency welfare plans and for assisting the provinces and municipalities in developing basic emergency welfare services.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate is responsible for the administration of grants-in-aid to national and international sports organizations; the granting of bursaries and fellowships to assist in the training of necessary personnel; for undertaking and assisting in research or surveys in respect of fitness and amateur sport; for arranging for national and regional conferences designed to promote and further the objectives of the *Fitness and Amateur Sport Act*; the preparation and distribution of information relating to fitness and amateur sport, for co-ordination of federal activities related to encouragement, promotion and development of amateur sport and for co-operation with any other Departments or Agencies of the Government of Canada carrying on such activities.

The National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport (Chairman: Mr. James Worrall), acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

The International Welfare Division co-ordinates and assists international welfare activities in which Canada is engaged, including work with United Nations agencies, and other international agencies concerned with welfare and in countries.

Welfare Assistance and Services Branch

The Welfare Assistance and Services Branch is responsible for the federal aspects of the Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances, Old Age Assistance and Unemployment Assurances programs, the Canada Assistance Plan and the National Welfare Grants programme.

The Canada Assistance Plan Act provides for the development of an integrated, comprehensive general assistance program. Where there are now four federal-provincial assistance programs--for the aged, the blind, the disabled and the unemployed--the Canada Assistance Plan makes it possible for the provinces, at their option, to combine these into one single program. It includes provision for federal sharing of the cost of supplementary payments to needy recipients of pensions and allowances; the cost of health services for persons in need; the cost of aid to needy mothers and dependent children; the cost of maintaining needy persons in homes for special care; the cost of the extension of provincial welfare programmes to Indians living on Reserves or in unorganized territory in the Provinces; support for the administration of public assistance programmes and associated welfare services.

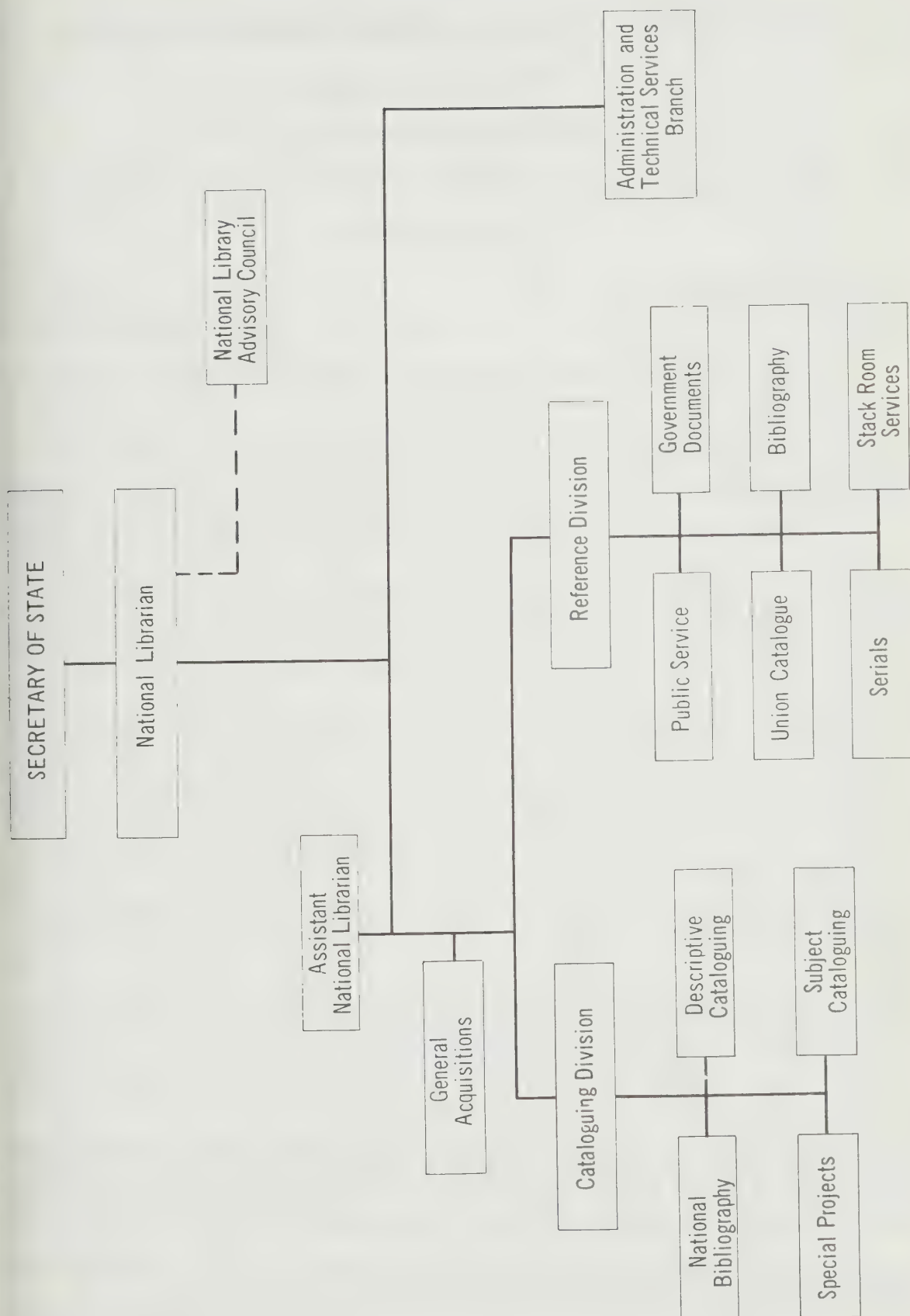
The Welfare Grants Division administers a program designed to develop and strengthen welfare services in Canada through grants to the provinces for assistance with the costs of demonstration projects and a variety of training schemes, welfare departments, social agencies and universities for research projects, schools of social work for staff expansion and to individuals for post graduate studies.

Food and Drug Branch

The Food and Drug Branch consists of the Administration Services; the Bureau of Operations responsible for the Field Programmes Division (enforcement, laboratories and inspection) and the Advertising, Labelling and Registration Division; the Bureau of Scientific Advisory Services with its Medical Division, Pharmacological Evaluation Division, Standards and Additives Division, Veterinary Medicine Division, Consumer Division, Emergency Listings (such as Poison Control); the Narcotic and Controlled Drug Division and the Food and Drug Research Laboratories.

The Food and Drug Branch is responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act which applies to the manufacturing, advertising, packaging and sale of food, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices anywhere in Canada; the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act which pertains to the voluntary registration before marketing and the annual licensing of medicines sold under proprietary or trade names; the Narcotic Control Act which is concerned with the regulation of the supply and use of narcotic drugs and for the enforcement of Regulations under these Acts.

The Food and Drug Research Laboratories are located in Ottawa and Regional Food and Drug Laboratories are maintained in the following cities: Ottawa, Ont., Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C. Food and Drug Offices are located in Ottawa, Ont., Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Saint John, N.B., Sydney, N.S., St. John's, Nfld., Quebec, Que., Hull, Que., Sherbrooke, Que., Belleville, Ont., Cornwall, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Kitchener, Ont., London, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Sudbury, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Kamloops, B.C., Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C.



NATIONAL LIBRARY

National Library and Archives Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State

Principal Officers

National Librarian..... Dr. W. Kaye Lamb
Assistant National Librarian..... Miss A. Languedoc

The National Library came formally into existence on January 1, 1953, by proclamation of the *National Library Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 330). On the same date the Library absorbed the Canadian Bibliographic Centre which had been responsible for preparatory work since its inception in 1950.

General functions of the Library include: (a) the collection, by purchase or otherwise, of books for the Library; (b) the compilation and maintenance of a National Union Catalogue in which the contents of the principal library collections throughout Canada may be listed; (c) the compilation and publication of a national bibliography in which books produced in Canada, written or prepared by Canadians or of special interest or significance to Canada may be noted and described; and (d) the compilation and/or publication of other bibliographies, checklists and indexes.

The Cataloguing Division deals with (a) the editing of the national bibliography, "Canadiana", compiled and published monthly and annually which furnishes as complete a record as possible of all publications of Canadian origin and authorship of special concern to Canadians; (b) the cataloguing of all books; and (c) the acquisition of books published in or about Canada or written by Canadians, as well as the registration of all books received under the Library's Book Deposit Regulations.

The Reference Division is responsible for the editing of the National Union Catalogue and provides a reference service to other libraries and individuals. This service includes the loan of books to libraries and the location of specific titles in the libraries throughout Canada.

The General Acquisitions Section purchases books in the social sciences and humanities for the Library, registers all books received under the *Copyright Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 55), acknowledges gifts and arranges for the exchange of books. Under Treasury Board authority, it exercises a degree of supervision over book purchases made by government departments.

The National Library Advisory Council (which succeeded the National Library Advisory Committee appointed in 1948-49) is established, according to section 8 of the *National Library Act*, to advise and assist the National Librarian in connection with the organization and development of the National Library.

The Administration and Technical Services Branch provides advice on general policy and attends to the administrative requirements of the Library.

The Secretary of State is responsible for the administration of the following laws as they relate to the *National Library*.

National Library Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 330
Copyright Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 55

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Montreal Road, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury, P.C., M.P., Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research

President.....	William G. Schneider
Vice-President (Scientific).....	K. F. Tupper
Vice-President (Administration)	F. T. Rosser

The National Research Council of Canada (initially authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1266 of June 6, 1916, which was followed by *The Research Council Act*, S.C., 1917, Chapter 20—now the *National Research Council Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 239, as amended) was created to undertake, assist or promote scientific and industrial research in Canada.

This work includes: the utilization of the natural resources of Canada; the improvement of technical processes and methods used in the industries of Canada and the utilization of their waste products; the investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements; the determination of physical constants and the fundamental properties of matter; the standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus for the government service and for use in the industries of Canada, and the determination of the standards of quality of the materials used in the construction of public works and of the supplies used in the various branches of the government service; researches, the object of which is to improve conditions in agriculture; and, upon request to the Council, the investigation and standardization of the materials or products of the industries of Canada.

The National Research Council has charge of all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada that may be assigned to it by the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research.

The National Research Council consists of the President, two Vice-Presidents (Scientific), the Vice-President (Administration) and not more than 17 other members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Council is a body corporate and is required to meet at least three times a year in the City of Ottawa.

The National Research Laboratories are organized into ten divisions and two regional institutions, namely: Biosciences; Radiation Biology; Building Research; Applied Chemistry; Pure Chemistry; Mechanical Engineering; Radio and Electrical Engineering; National Aeronautical Establishment; Applied Physics; Pure Physics; the Atlantic Regional Laboratory in Halifax and the Prairie Regional Laboratory in Saskatoon.

The activities of the Division of Biosciences range from applied studies in food storage and transport to more fundamental work on the metabolism and chemical composition of living organisms.

The newest of the Council's divisions—the Division of Radiation Biology is studying the effect of radiation on living things, including people.

The Division of Building Research provides a research service for the construction industry of Canada.

One of the major functions of the Division of Applied Chemistry is long-term research in the development of Canadian resources.

The Division of Pure Chemistry deals with fundamental investigations in the fields of physical and organic chemistry.

The Division of Mechanical Engineering works in certain areas of hydraulic and mechanical engineering and naval architecture.

The National Aeronautical Establishment studies aeronautical research problems related to defence and civil aviation.

The Radio and Electrical Engineering Division is engaged in problems of interest to Canadian industry and in fundamental research in electrical science.

The Division of Applied Physics engages in research on problems directly related to the development of Canada, and the establishment and maintenance of fundamental physical standards that form the basis of many industrial operations.

In the Division of Pure Physics, work is pursued on various fundamental problems which do not have an immediate application but advance the frontiers of knowledge and thereby supply the basis for further progress in the applied fields.

The Atlantic Regional Laboratory carries out research related to possible development of the natural resources of the Maritime Provinces, while the Prairie Regional Laboratory studies the utilization of agricultural materials.

The Division of Administration and Personnel provides administrative, management and plant engineering services for the entire organization. There is also a financial services, an administrative planning service, and an office of the General Counsel.

The Space Research Facilities Branch has the responsibility for developing and providing facilities to meet some of the needs of the upper atmosphere and space research programs of Canadian scientists both in university and government agencies.

Serving Canadian science generally are the Council's Awards Office, the National Science Library of Canada, the Technical Information Service, and Liaison Offices in Ottawa, London, Washington, and Paris.

The grants-in-aid and scholarships program is administered by the Awards Office for the support of students and professors in Canadian universities working in various fields of science and engineering.

The Technical Information Service provides Canadian industry with scientific and technical data on materials, processes and equipment, and on industrial engineering problems such as packaging and wage incentives. The Service also administers the NRC Industrial Research Assistance Program for the encouragement of research in Canadian industry.

The Liaison Offices serve as clearing houses for the exchange of scientific information, and act as inter-governmental links in those areas where science and foreign relations intermingle. In addition, an NRC representative is attached to the Permanent Delegation of Canada to O.E.C.D. as first secretary (scientific). NRC has a scientific exchange agreement with the Soviet Academy of Sciences which provides for visits of scientists ranging from three weeks to nine months; NRC also has accepted responsibility for exchange of Canadian scientists with France under the Cultural Agreement between the governments of Canada and France.

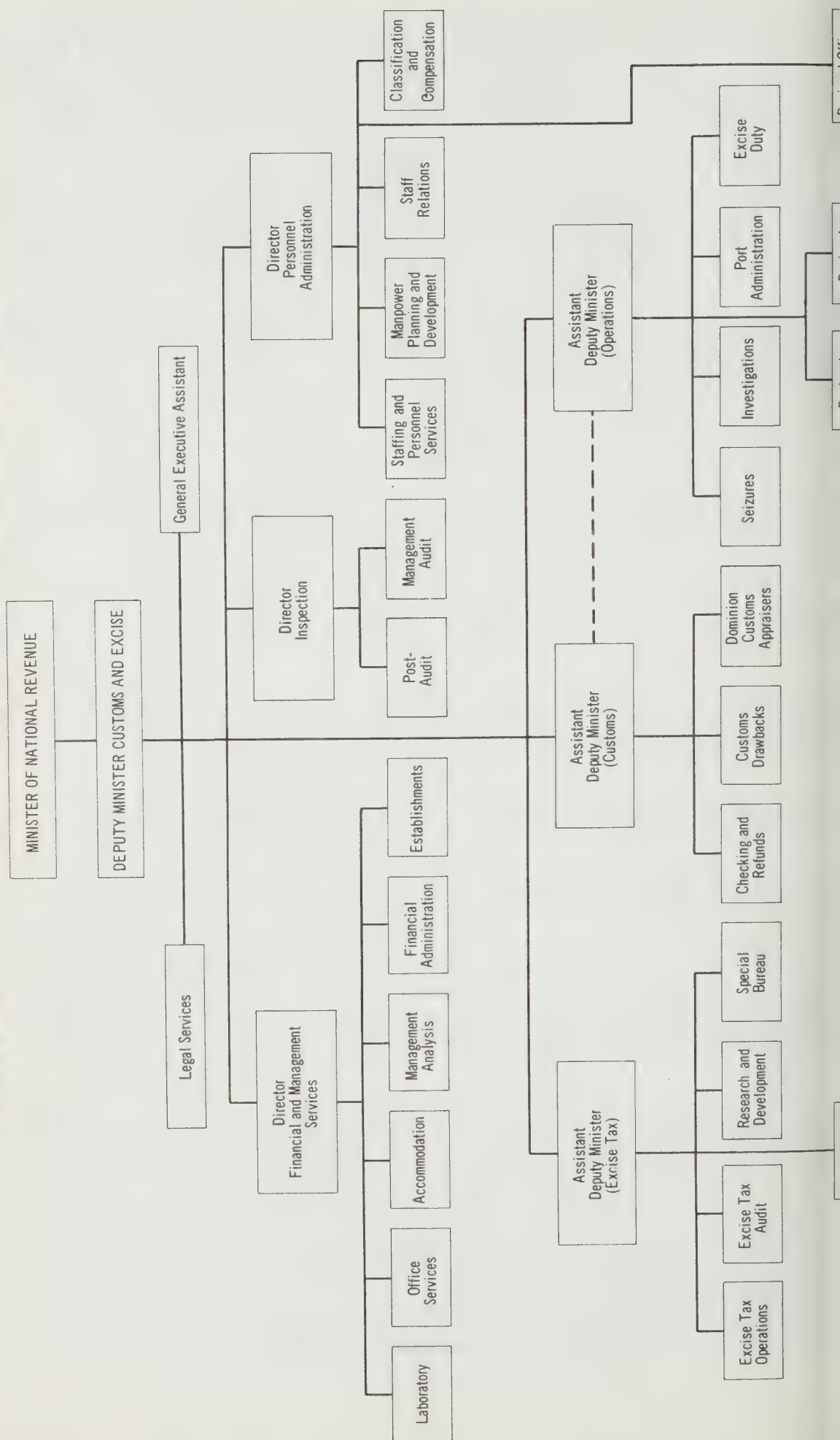
The Medical Research Council was established in November 1960, on the recommendation of a special committee appointed by the government to review the

tramural support of medical research. It operates as a virtually autonomous unit within the administrative framework of the National Research Council of Canada, and is the main agency through which the federal government channels its support of medical research. For the present, the program of MRC is entirely extramural and is divided into two main components, the assistance and the promotion of medical research in the university centres of Canada.

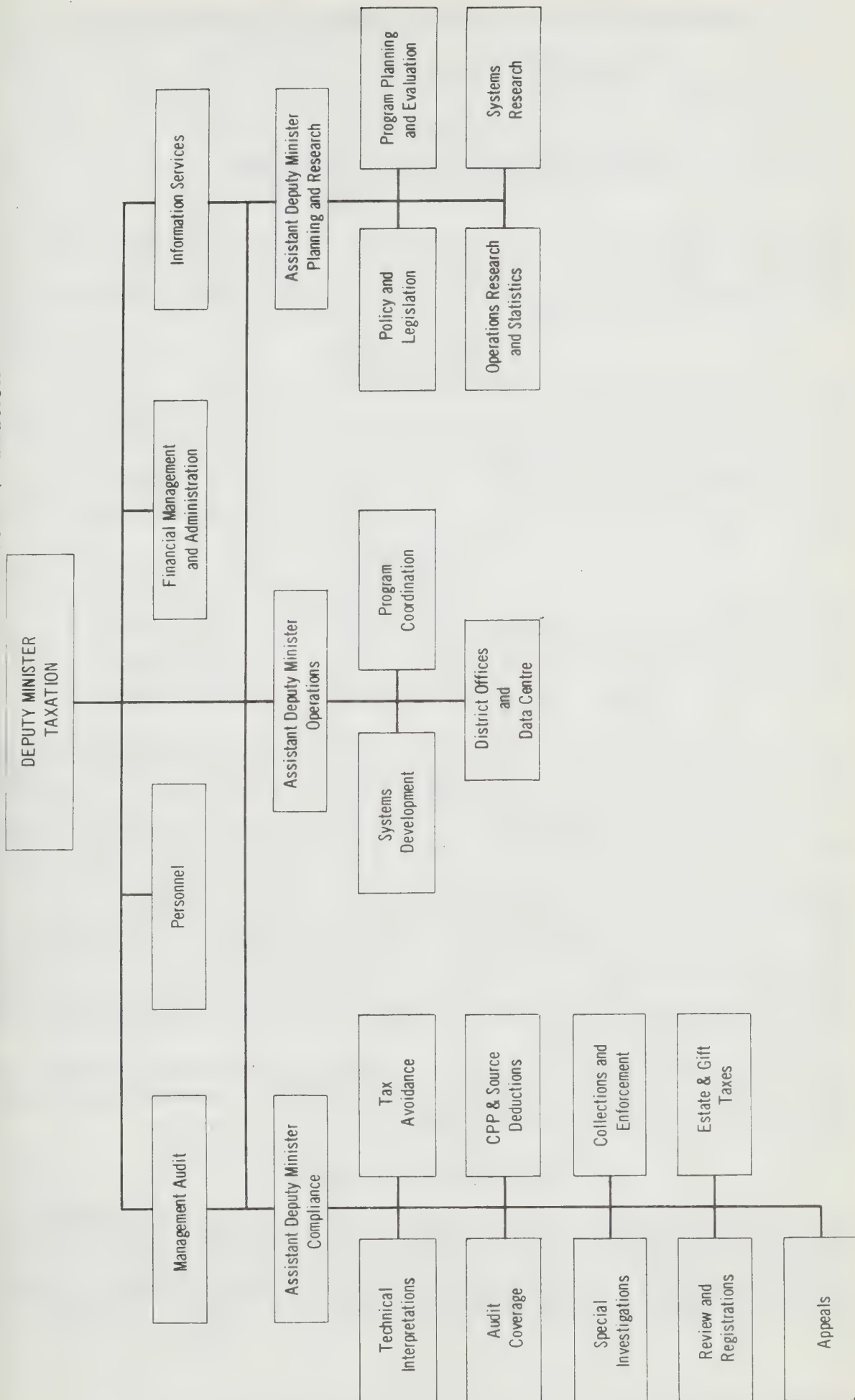
Canadian Patents and Development Limited, a subsidiary of N.R.C., handles the licensing of new products, processes, and materials arising from scientific research at the National Research Council, scientific sections of Federal Government Departments and Crown Agencies, universities and provincial research organizations.

Licenses are available to industry for the rights of many of these discoveries. Canadian Patents and Development is also prepared to assist with development costs where necessary; see also page 112.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—Customs and Excise



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—Taxation



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

Connaught Building, MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Jean Chretien, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

Executive Assistant	John Rae
Special Assistant.....	Jean Fournier
Private Secretary	Mrs. M. Déziel

Principal Officers

Customs and Excise

Deputy Minister	R.C. Labarge
Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations.....	J.G. Howell
Assistant Deputy Minister, Customs ..	A.R. Hind
Assistant Deputy Minister, Excise.....	G.L. Bennett

Taxation

Deputy Minister	D.H. Sheppard
Assistant Deputy Minister, Compliance	H.H. Milburn
Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations	S.E. Bernier
Assistant Deputy Minister, Planning and Research	H.F. Herbert

The present Department of National Revenue was established under the provisions of *The Department of National Revenue Act* (S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 34 – now the *Department of National Revenue Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 75).

From the time of Confederation until 1917 the collection of revenue was administered by two agencies: the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue. In 1917 a third agency was created, the Income Tax Branch of the Department of Finance. In 1918 the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue were brought under one Minister and the name was changed to the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue; in 1921 the name Inland Revenue was dropped and the Department of Customs and Excise was instituted. In 1924 collection of income taxes was placed under that Department and in 1927 its name was changed to the Department of National Revenue.

The Department consists of two major sub-divisions, namely, Customs and Excise, and Taxation, each headed by a Deputy Minister and each operated administratively as an independent department.

Customs and Excise

The Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, is responsible for the administration of the *Customs Tariff* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 60, 316, as amended); the *Excise Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 99, as amended); and the *Excise Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 100, as amended). There are six Branches, namely, Customs, Excise Tax, Operations, Financial and Management Services, Inspection, and

Personnel Administration, each engaged in a number of specific activities as reflected in the accompanying chart.

The *Customs Branch* is responsible for the application of the provisions of the Customs Tariff and of the Customs Act insofar as it relates to imported goods.

The Customs Appraisal Division is responsible for tariff classification and value for duty of goods imported. It makes investigations relating to the manufacture and production of goods in Canada, and costs and sales values of goods produced in countries which export to Canada.

The Checking and Refunds Section reviews Customs import entries and supporting invoices to ensure their accuracy and a uniform application to imports of the provisions of the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, and the Excise Tax Act. This Section also handles claims for refund of any customs duties and excise taxes overpaid on imported goods.

The Customs Drawbacks Division investigates claims filed by manufacturers and others to recover duties and taxes paid on imported goods re-exported or used in Canada in the production of articles for home consumption and export.

The *Excise Tax Branch* is responsible for administering the provisions of the Excise Tax Act, with the exception of those contained in Part I which are administered by the Department of Insurance.

The Excise Tax Operations Division rules on the application of the taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act, except under Part I. It also controls the issuance of licences, and is responsible for collections.

The Excise Tax Audit Division conducts periodic audits of the records of manufacturers and wholesalers licensed under the Excise Tax Act, to establish the correctness of returns and refund claims.

The Special Bureau deals with special Excise Tax collection cases.

The Research and Development Division carries on research related to the Excise Tax Act and its administration, and provides technical service in the preparation of Excise Tax directives and in the training of staff.

The *Operations Branch* is responsible for the administration of the Excise Act and for all matters of Customs and Excise control pertaining to the inward and outward movement of goods and traffic.

The Port Administration Division gives general direction relating to port operations and procedures for the control and movement of goods being imported or exported. It is also responsible for ensuring uniformity in the application of laws and regulations pertaining to bonded warehouses and to carriers of imported goods.

The Investigations Division conducts investigations of suspected violations of the Customs and Excise laws and regulations.

The Seizures Division is responsible for the processing of cases where seizure action has been taken because of breaches of the Customs or Excise laws.

The Excise Duty Division is responsible for the application of the provisions of the Excise Act, including all matters related to the licensing and control of distilleries, manufacturies, and other premises operated under licence pursuant to the Excise Act.

The various functions of Customs and Excise are carried out through a decentralized administration consisting of six regions, with regional headquarters at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, London, Regina, and Vancouver. Customs ports of entry, outports, vessel clearing stations and seasonal offices are maintained at strategic points along the Canada-U.S. border, seaports and selected inland centres.

Taxation

The Department of National Revenue, Taxation, is responsible for the ad-

ministration of the *Income Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 148, as amended), the *Dominion Succession Duty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 80 as amended), the *Estate Tax Act* (S.C., 1958, Chapter 29), Part 1 of the *Canada Pension Plan Act* (S.C., 1965, Chapter 51) as well as contributions to the Canada Pension Plan since January 1966, and the collection of a certain portion of the tax imposed by the *Old Age Security Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200). The administration and collection of the remaining portions of the old age security tax have been delegated to National Revenue, Excise.

On the 1st January, 1962, the Federal Government entered into tax collection agreements with all provinces except the Province of Quebec. As a result, the responsibility for the collection of and the accounting for these provincial income taxes enacted by nine of the provinces is now that of Taxation. In addition, Taxation collects corporation income taxes for all provinces except Ontario and Quebec.

Taxation is divided into three divisions: Compliance, Operations, and Planning and Research. Each of these divisions is headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister.

The Compliance Division is responsible for the interpretation and uniform application of current tax legislation and policies, together with the development of effective measures for ensuring taxpayer cooperation in the filing of proper returns and prompt payment of taxes. Compliance is also responsible for combating questionable tax avoidance practices.

The Operations Division is responsible for the implementation and effective execution of the department's policies and programs. The district offices and the Data centre report to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations who is responsible for overall co-ordination of field-headquarters activities, including systems development.

The Planning and Research Division is responsible for long-range planning and activities relating to change in tax policies and legislation. It includes specialists in program planning and evaluation, systems research, taxation policy and tax agreements with other governments.

The head office of Taxation is located at 444 Sussex Drive, Ottawa but it operates thirty district offices across Canada. They are located in the following centres:

Newfoundland	Kingston
Charlottetown	Belleville
Sydney	Toronto
Halifax	Hamilton
Saint John	St. Catharines
Quebec	Kitchener
Sherbrooke	London
Montreal	Windsor
Rouyn	Sudbury
Ottawa	Fort William
Winnipeg	Penticton
Regina	Vancouver
Saskatoon	Victoria
Calgary	Whitehorse
Edmonton	Data Centre, Ottawa

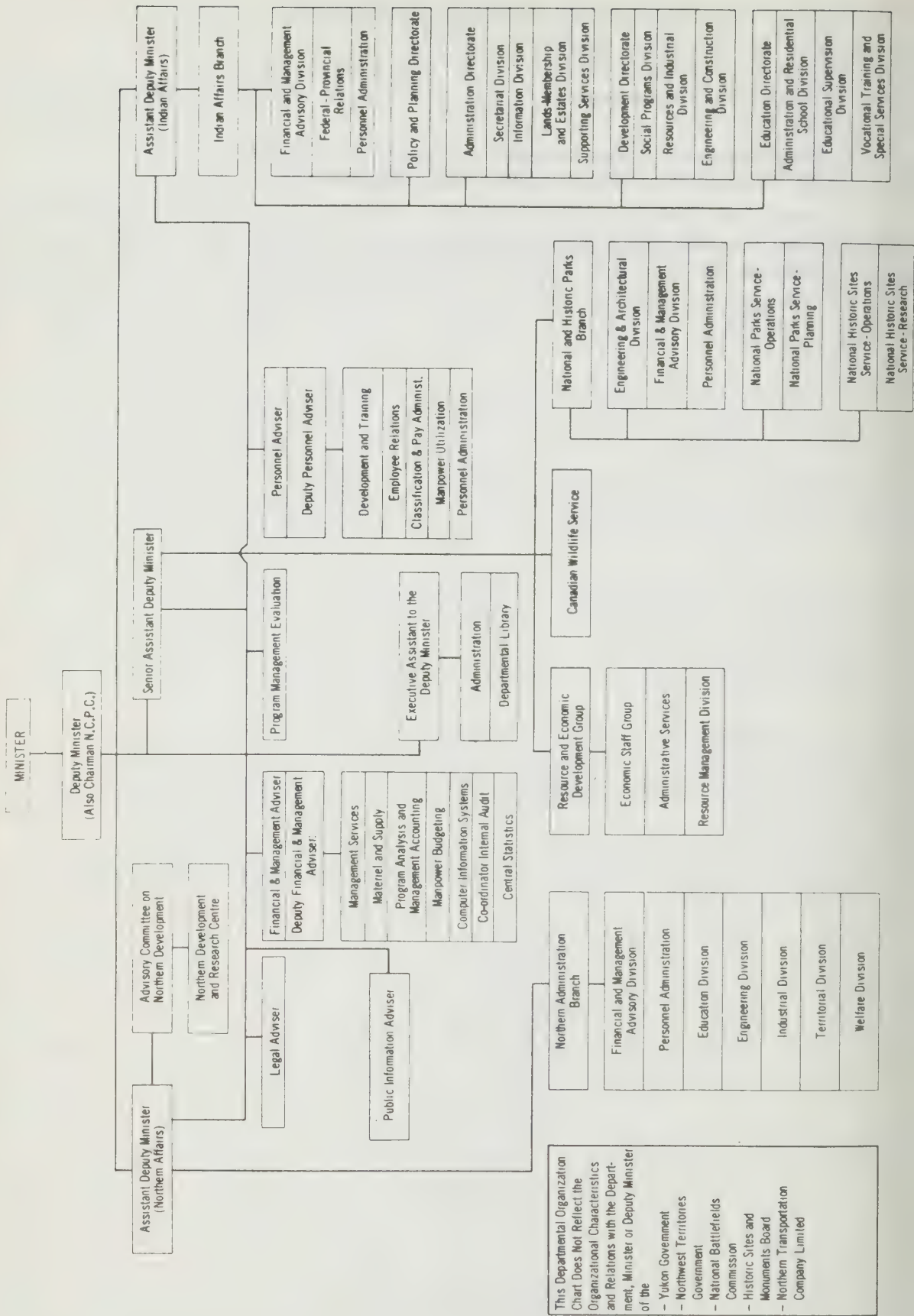
The Minister of National Revenue is responsible for administering the following laws.

- Department of National Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 75
- Excise Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 99 as amended
- Old Age Security Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 200
- Customs Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 58 as amended

- Customs Tariff R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 60 as amended
- Income Tax Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 148
- Dominion Succession Duty Act, R.S.C. 1952 Chapter 89
- Canada-United States of America Estate Tax Convention Act, 1961, S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 19
- Canada-Japan Income Tax Convention Act, 1965, Chapter 37
- Canada Pension Plan (Part 1), S.C. 1965, Chapter 51

Through the Tax Appeal Board, the Minister of National Revenue is also responsible for the administration of the *Income Tax Act* (S.C. 1958 Chapter 32) and the *Estate Tax Act* (S.C. 1958 Chapter 29 as amended).

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa 4

Minister

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Parliamentary Secretary	Dr. Stanley Haidasz, M.P.
Executive Assistant	G.F. Gibson
Special Assistant	L.S. Marchand
Special Assistant	D.L. Ingram
Deputy Minister	E.A. Côté
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister	J.A. MacDonald
Assistant Deputy Minister (Northern Affairs)	J.H. Gordon
Assistant Deputy Minister (Indian Affairs)	R.F. Battle

By authority of the Government Organization Act (Assented to on June 16, 1965), the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was established to be responsible for the development of National Parks, the administration of Indian and Eskimo affairs, and the management of Canada's Wildlife resources.

Prior to the passing of the Act, the Water Resources and the Resource Development Branches, and the powers or functions under Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act, Dominion Water Power Act, Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act, and International River Improvements Act of the former Department of Indian Affairs and National Resources were transferred to the newly reconstituted Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. At the same time, control or supervision of that part of the public service known as Indian Affairs Branch, and the powers, duties, etc. Under the *Indian Act* were transferred from the Minister of Power and Immigration to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (P.C. 1965 - 2285).

The Act provides that the duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to: (a) Indian Affairs; (b) the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory and their resources and affairs; (c) Eskimo affairs; (d) national parks; (e) national battlefields, historic sites and monuments; and (f) migratory birds and other wildlife.

Headquarters

The Department is divided into the following branches: Northern Administration, National and Historic Parks, Indian Affairs, Canadian Wildlife Service, and Resource and Economic Development Group.

The *Northern Administration Branch* carries out the administration of the people and natural resources of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, and

the administration of Eskimo affairs. It administers for the Council of the Northwest Territories the ordinances and regulations concerning education, health, welfare, municipal affairs, liquor, game, workmen's compensation, and mine safety.

The *National and Historic Parks Branch* administers the National Parks of Canada and the National Historic Sites under the *National Parks Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 189, as amended) and the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (S.C. 1952, Chapter 39, as amended). The National Parks of Canada are areas preserved and dedicated to the people of Canada for their continuing benefit, education and enjoyment. The National Historic Sites Service is specifically concerned with commemoration of the events and people, and the preservation of buildings which have played an integral part in Canada's growth.

The *Indian Affairs Branch* was established to assist the Indians to participate fully in the social and economic life of Canada. Under the *Indian Act* (R.S.C. 149), specific programs are underway to achieve this basic objective; in the fields of education, economic development, social welfare and community development.

Under the Act, the *Game Export Act* (R.S., c. 128) and the *Migratory Bird Convention Act* (R.S.C., 1952, c. 179), Canadian Wildlife Service conducts research on fauna of Canada and maintains liaison with other international, national, provincial and private agencies and organizations which deal with wildlife.

The *Resource and Economic Development Group* is responsible for the management of northern non-renewable resources and for fostering the economic development of the North. The primary tasks of the Group are to develop means of expanding the northern economy and increase the rate of non-renewable resource production; to identify attractive investment, or development opportunities for both private and public sectors; to identify the factors which influence investment in the Canadian North; and to recommend policies that, by improving the opportunities for profitable return in all fields, will accelerate the rate of capital spending in the North.

The *Office of the Financial and Management Adviser* advises senior management in the areas of finance, materiel, management policies and practices, as well as providing certain specific central services. This Office comprises seven units – Management Services, Material and Supply, Program Analysis and Management Accounting, Manpower Budgeting, Computer Information Systems, Co-ordinator International Audit, and Central Statistics.

The *Office of the Personnel Adviser* gives policy direction, advice and guidance on all personnel matters to senior management as well as functional supervision to individual Branch Personnel Advisers. This Office consists of five units – Employee Relations, Development and Training, Classification and Pay, Manpower Utilization, and Personnel Administration.

The *Office of the Public Information Adviser* advises senior management in the field of information and publicity. Information Sections in each Branch will come under the operational control of the Branch Director but will receive professional guidance and career development from the Public Information Adviser. Information Officers will be stationed in each of the regional offices as required.

The Department performs certain administrative functions connected with the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The Territorial Councils and the Board are listed elsewhere in the Manual.

Field Activities

The National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department administers the following National Parks:

ff, Cape Breton Highlands, Elk Island, Fundy, Georgian Bay Islands, Jasper, Jimkujik (in the process of establishment), Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke andacier, Point Pelee, Prince Albert, Prince Edward Island, Riding Mountain, Lawrence Islands, Terra Nova, Waterton Lakes, Wood Buffalo, and Yoho.

In addition, the Department administers 19 National Historic Parks, 8 National Historic Sites, and more than 600 plaques, monuments and cairns marking historic events.

Regional Directors are stationed at the following locations: Western Regional Director—Calgary, Alta; Central Regional Director—Cornwall, Ont.; and Atlantic Regional Director—Halifax, N.S.

The field operations of the Indian Affairs Branch are extensive. The country is divided into seven administrative regions, each directed by a Regional Director. British Columbia and Yukon Territory are under the supervision of an Indian Commissioner. The regions are divided into agencies, and/or districts. Within each agency or district, there are one or more Indian reserves or settlements. Indian Regional Advisory Councils elected in each region advise Branch management on current policies and planned changes; these Councils, in turn, appoint representatives to a National Indian Advisory Board.

Indian Affairs Branch Regional Directors are stationed at the following locations:

British Columbia and Yukon Region Indian Commissioner—Vancouver; Alberta—Edmonton; Saskatchewan—Regina; Manitoba—Winnipeg; Ontario—Toronto; Quebec—Quebec City; Maritime Provinces—Amherst, N.S.; District of Mackenzie—Fort Smith, N.W.T. During 1966, the functions performed by the Regional Director of the District of Mackenzie, with the exception of residual responsibilities, were transferred to the Northern Administration Branch. The Regional Director also acts in an advisory, consultative and liaison role with the Northern Administration Branch in the District.

The field functions of the Northern Administration Branch are undertaken by the Administrator of the Mackenzie, with his headquarters at Fort Smith, N.W.T., and the Administrator of the Arctic, with his headquarters in Ottawa. The Administrator of the Mackenzie directs three regional offices which are divided into a total of ten areas under the supervision of Area Administrators. The Administrator of the Arctic directs three regional offices which are divided into a total of 19 areas under the supervision of Area and Northern Administrator. The Branch is involved, therefore, in a variety of operations over a very large area containing small and isolated communities.

Northern Administration Branch District and Regional Administrators are stationed at the following locations:

Administrator of the Mackenzie, Fort Smith, N.W.T.; Regional Administrator, Yellowknife, N.W.T.; Regional Administrator, Inuvik, N.W.T.; Administrator of the Arctic, Ottawa, Ontario; Regional Administrator, Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.; Regional Administrator, Churchill, Manitoba; Regional Administrator Arctic Quebec, Ottawa, Ontario.

The *Canadian Wildlife Service* discharges all federal responsibilities in regard to wildlife, except for the management of wildlife in the National Parks. These responsibilities include research in and management of birds referred to by the Migratory Birds Convention (1916) with the United States, research and the provision of advisory services in relation to wildlife in the National Parks, the Northwest and Yukon Territories. The Canadian Wildlife Service supports the management of wildlife under provincial jurisdiction by undertaking fundamental research, providing information about wildlife to the public, and co-operating in management activities with the provinces on request and by agreement. The work of the Service is encompassed in one program which is defined as the "National Wildlife

Program''. The activities of the program include Branch Administration, Migratory Birds, Mammalogy, Pesticide Studies, Pathology, Limnology, and Information. The Service administers 106 migratory bird sanctuaries throughout Canada.

The following field staff are employed in the discharge of Service responsibilities:

Regional Superintendent, Western Region, Edmonton, Alberta; Regional Superintendent, Eastern Region, Ottawa, Ontario.

The *Resource and Economic Development Group* is organized into closely related but separate, Division the Economic Staff Group and the Resource Management Division, plus the Administrative Services Division, The Resource Management Division has Mining Recorders' offices at Whitehorse, Dawson City, Mackenzie and Watson Lake in the Yukon Territory and at Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, an Oil Conservation Engineer's office at Calgary, Alberta and a sub-office of the Land Management Unit at Edmonton, Alberta which carries out a program in the acquisition of the rights to waterfowl habitats on privately owned property in the western provinces.

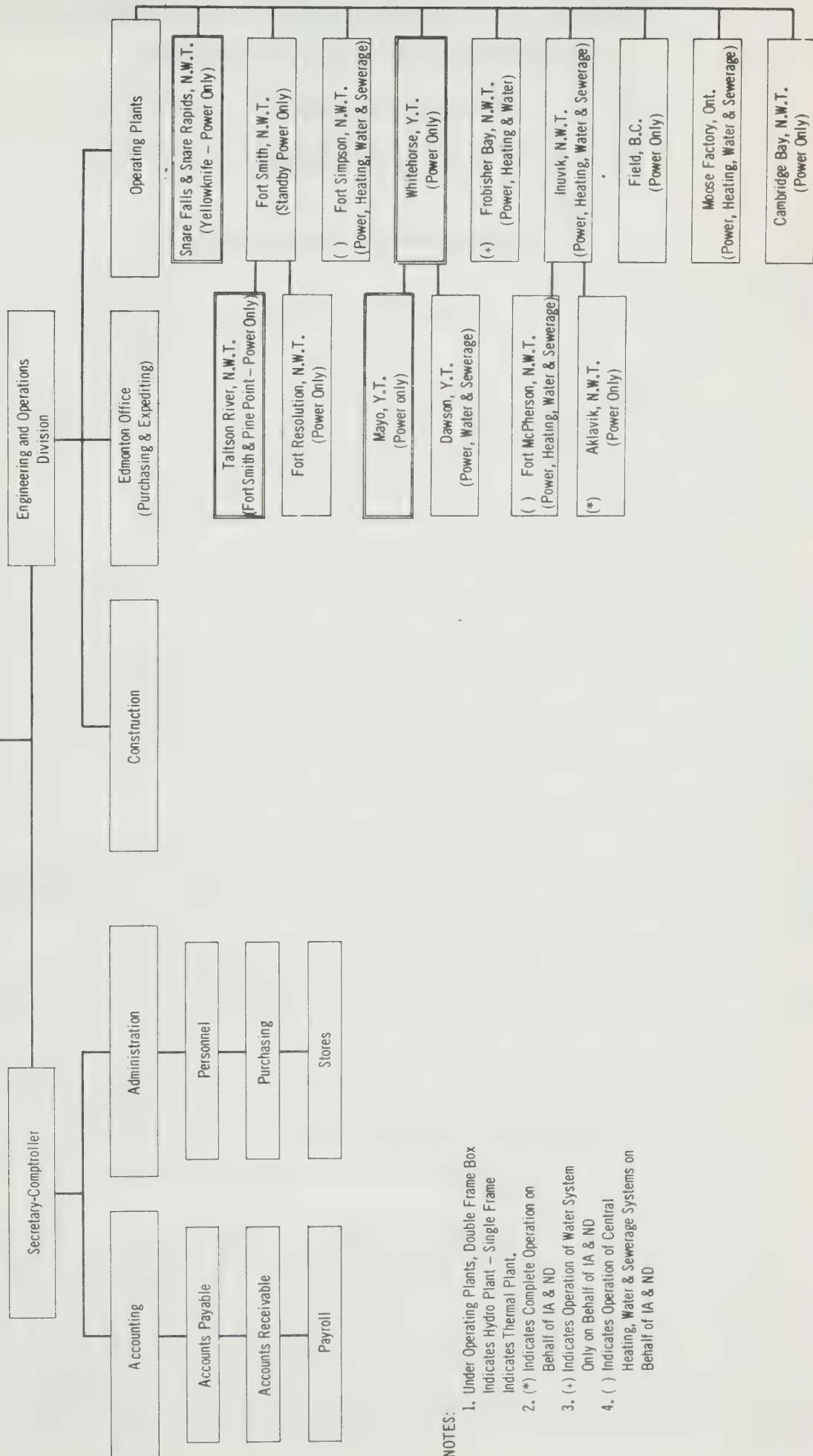
Principal Statutes Administered by the Department

1. Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources Act, S.C. 1953-54, c. 1
2. Land Titles Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 162
3. Part III of Canada Lands Surveys Act, R.S., c. 26
4. Northwest Territories Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 331
5. Yukon Act, S.C. 1952-53, c. 53
6. Yukon Placer Mining Act, R.S.C. 1952 c. 300
7. Yukon Quartz Mining Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 301
8. Territorial Lands Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 263
9. Public Lands Grants Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 224
10. Seed Grain Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 87
Seed Grain Sureties Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 88
11. The Refunds (Natural Resources Act). S.C. 1932, c. 35
12. National Parks Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 189
13. An Act Respecting National Battlefields at Quebec, S.C. 1908, C. 57; S.C. 1911, c. 5; S.C. 1914, c. 46
14. Game Export Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 128
15. Historic Sites and Monuments Act, 1952-53, c. 39
16. Migratory Birds Convention Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 179
17. National Wildlife Week Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 192
18. An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian Reserve Lands, S.C. 1924, c. 48
19. St. Regis Indian Reservation Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 37
20. Caughnawaga Indian Reserve Act, S.C. 1934, c. 29
21. British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act, S.C. 1943-44, c. 1
22. Indian Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 149
23. Northern Canada Power Commission Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 196

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is responsible for the following organizations:

Council of the Northwest Territories
Council of the Yukon Territory
Historic Sites and Monuments Board

National Battlefields Commission
Northern Canada Power Commission
Northern Transportation Company



NOTES:

1. Under Operating Plants, Double Frame Box Indicates Hydro Plant - Single Frame Indicates Thermal Plant.
2. (*) Indicates Complete Operation on Behalf of IA & ND
3. (+) Indicates Operation of Water System Only on Behalf of IA & ND
4. () Indicates Operation of Central Heating, Water & Sewerage Systems on Behalf of IA & ND

NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION

Imperial Building, 251 Bank Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Members of the Commission

Chairman	J.A. MacDonald
Members	J. F. Parkinson
	T. M. Patterson

Principal Officers

General Manager & Chief Engineer	E. W. Humphrys
Asst. General Manager	J. M. Lowe
Secretary-Comptroller	T. A. Stott

The Commission was established in 1948 by the *Northwest Territories Power Commission Act* (R.S.C. 1912, Chapter 196) as amended in 1956 by the *Northern Canada Power Commission Act* (4-5 Eliz. II, Chapter 42), which provides for the construction and operation of public utility plants in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, and, subject to approval of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere in Canada. It is a requirement of the Act that operations by the Commission shall be self-sustaining, consequently rates charged for utilities supplied must provide sufficient revenue to cover interest on investment, the repayment of principal over a period of years operating and maintenance expenses and a contingency reserve.

The Commission owns and operates power plants as shown on the accompanying chart. In addition, power plant and transmission line projects are scheduled to be undertaken during 1967-68 to provide power at Baker Lake, Cambridge Bay (expansion), Coppermine, Norman Wells, Frank Channel, and Rae, Northwest Territories.

The Commission operates the utility plant at Moose Factory comprising power, central heating, water and sewerage systems under a lease arrangement with the Department of National Health and Welfare and in the Northwest Territories, the power plant and distribution system at Cambridge Bay (previously the responsibility of the Department of Transport) and the following operations on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development:

- (a) Heating plant, water and sewerage systems at Fort McPherson;
- (b) Heating plant, water and sewerage systems at Fort Simpson;
- (c) Power plant at Aklavik

The Commission also maintains an office at Edmonton which is mainly concerned with purchasing for, and expediting shipments to, the northern power plants.

Under the provisions of the *Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act* (1958, 6 Eliz. II, Chapter 25), the Commission administers certain phases of a federal government program whereby assistance is provided in respect to the development of electric power in the Atlantic provinces. Responsibility for reporting to Parliament on this was transferred from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to the minister of Energy, Mines and Resources on January 1, 1966.

**NORTHERN ONTARIO PIPE LINE
CROWN CORPORATION .**

c/o Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Board of Directors

J.H. Warren

H. R. Balls
Denis Harvey

Victor J. Macklin
Lawrence E. Smith

Principal Officers

President	J.H. Warren
Treasurer	N. Tokaryk
Secretary	W. J. Mulock

The Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation was established by the *Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation Act* (S.C., 1956, Chapter 10).

The Corporation was created for the purpose of: (a) acquiring real and personal property for the construction, maintenance and operation of and constructing, maintaining and operating the Northern Ontario section of a natural gas pipe line; (b) leasing, with an option to purchase, the Northern Ontario section to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited and carrying out such lease, including disposal by the Corporation of the Northern Ontario section in accordance with such purchase option; and (c) doing such other matters or things as the Governor in Council may deem necessary to fulfil any agreement or arrangement, made before or after the coming into force of the Act, between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario or the Government of Canada and Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited with respect to the financing, construction, leasing, operation, maintenance, improvement and disposal of the Northern Ontario section. On May 29, 1963, Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited exercised its option to purchase the Northern Ontario section.

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Commissioner's Office – Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Elected Members of the Council

Mackenzie Delta.....	L.R. Trimble
Mackenzie River.....	Mark Fairbrother
Mackenzie South.....	D.M. Stewart
Mackenzie North.....	D.H. Searle
Central Arctic.....	R.G. Williamson
Western Arctic	D.M. Pryde
Eastern Arctic	Simonee Michael

Appointed Members of the Council

John H. Parker, Deputy Commissioner
of the Northwest Territories

Air Marshal H. Campbell
Chief John Tetlich
Prof. Lloyd Barber
James Gordon Gibson

Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.....	S.M. Hodgson
Deputy Commissioner	John H. Parker

Chief Regional Offices

Administration of the Mackenzie	Forth Smith, N.W.T.
Administration of the Arctic.....	Ottawa

The Council of the Northwest Territories was established by the *Northwest Territories Act* (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended). The Commissioner administers the Government of the Territories under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister.

The Commissioner in Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct taxation within the Territories the maintenance of municipal institutions, the granting of licences, the solemnization of marriages, property civil rights, administration of Justice, education, public health, welfare and other matters of a local nature.

The Council of the Northwest Territories consists of twelve members of which five are appointed by the Governor in Council and seven are elected. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories presides at the meetings of Council but is not a member of the Council.

POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED

Sarnia, Ontario

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry

Principal Officers

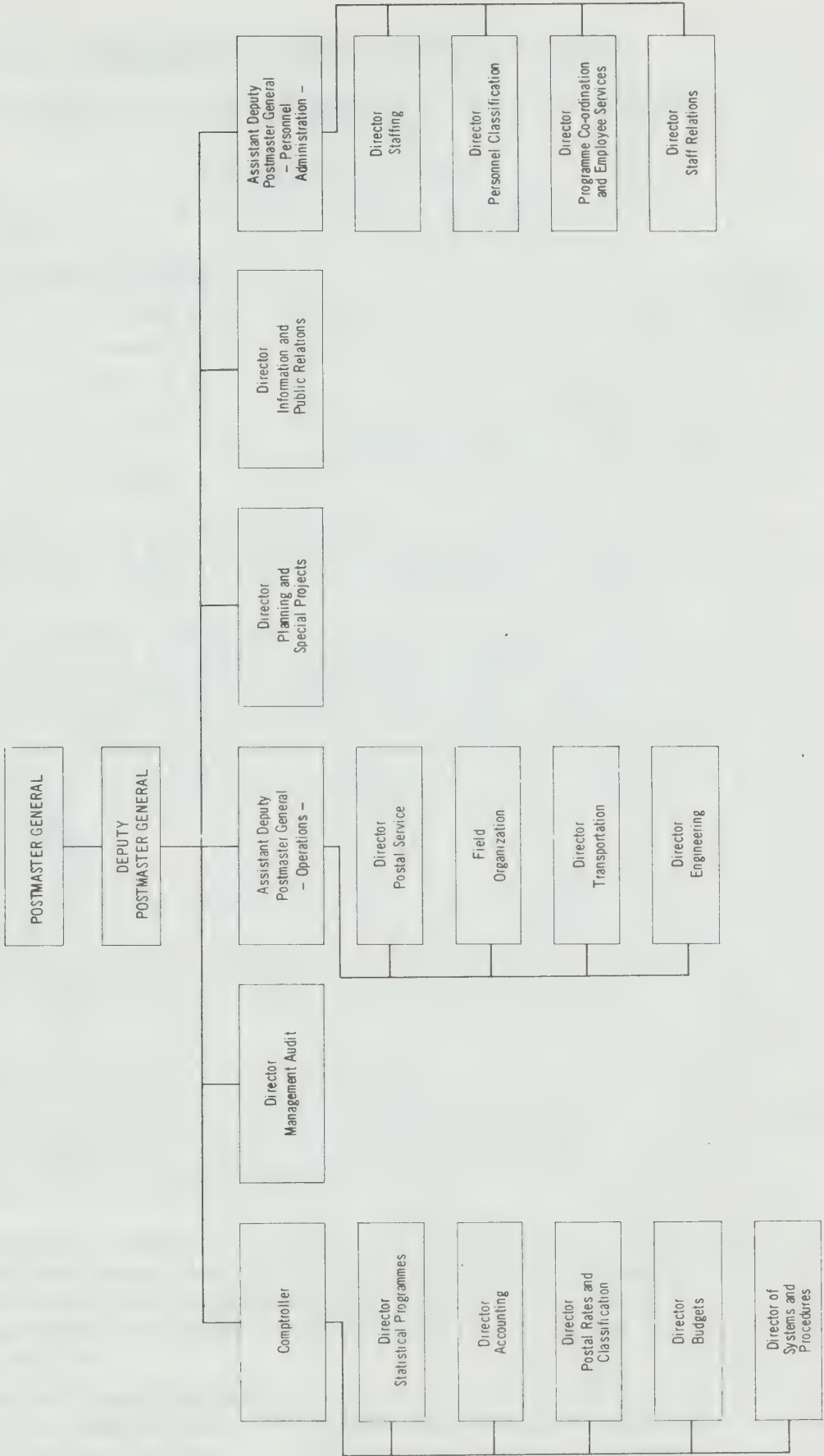
President and Managing Director.....	E. R. Rowzee
Vice-President.....	E. J. Buckler
Vice-President.....	L. D. Dougan
Vice-President.....	R. E. Hatch
Vice-President.....	I. C. Rush
Vice-President.....	S. Wilk
Secretary and Chief Legal Officer.....	W. J. Dyke
Treasurer.....	G. Bracewell

Polymer Corporation Limited was incorporated as a Crown company in 1942 under Part I of *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now *The Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53*) by direction of the Minister of Munitions and Supply under authority of *The Department of Munitions and Supply Act* (S.C., 1939 (Second Session), Chapter 3).

The Corporation's head office and plant are located at Sarnia, Ontario. A wide range of synthetic rubbers and latices and intermediate and related products are produced in the Sarnia plant as well as ABS resins. It supplies the bulk of the synthetic rubber consumed by Canadian industry. The remainder, about 2/3 of its Sarnia production, is sold outside of Canada in some 65 countries.

A subsidiary, Kayson Plastics and Chemicals Limited, operates a plant at Preston, Ontario, for the manufacture of polystyrene and related products. A butyl rubber plant is located in Belgium and general purpose rubber plants are located in France.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Sir Alexander Campbell Building Riverside Drive, Ottawa

Postmaster General

The Honourable J.J. Jean-Pierre Côté, P.C., M.P.

Private Secretary.....	Mrs. G. Leblanc
Special Assistant	A. Cyr
Special Assistant	O. Benoit
Deputy Postmaster General.....	W.H. Wilson
Assistant Deputy Postmaster General Operations.....	C. Dazé
Assistant Deputy Postmaster General Personnel Administration	P. Faguy

The Post Office Department was established by the *Post Office Act, 1867* (S.C., 1967-68, Chapter 10—now the *Post Office Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 212*, as amended).

There are twelve functional branches: Accounting, Budgets, Engineering, Management Audit, Personnel Classifications, Programme Coordination, Staffing, Staff Relations, Planning and Special Projects, Postal Rates and Classification, Postal Service and Transportation; and three service branches, Information and Public Relations, Statistical Programmes, and Systems and Procedures.

The Accounting Branch is responsible for the maintenance of central accounting for Post Office revenue and disbursements from revenue; for the system of revenue accounting in the field and financial audit; for the operation of a data centre; for the administration of the Money Order System and Post Office Savings Bank, and for the distribution and control of stamps and other postal values.

The Budgets Branch is responsible for the system of internal budgetary control within the Department; for the preparation of Departmental Estimates for presentation to Parliament; and for the procurement and storage of Post Office supplies and equipment.

The Engineering Branch is concerned with the planning of mechanical mail handling systems and is responsible for the development, design or procurement, installation, maintenance and modification of all mechanical mail handling plant used for the moving and processing of mail. It is also responsible for providing standard postal equipment through the development, design, test and procurement of a wide range of items.

The Management Audit Service establishes and operates a system whereby the total management operations of the Department are periodically examined to assure that the postal service is efficiently conducted. It provides an investigation service in connection with major irregularities in the postal service and arranges for the provision of legal advice.

The Personnel Classification Branch develops and administers the department's position classification programme and provides advice and guidance to line managers concerning classification and related pay matters.

The Programme Co-ordination and Employee Services Branch co-ordinates the department's personnel programmes in the personnel offices of the Postal Districts and major Post Offices; directs the headquarters personnel office and

develops, promotes and co-ordinates the department's employee services and communications programmes.

The Staffing Branch develops and co-ordinates the organizational and manpower planning, appraisal, inventory, training, development and employment programmes.

The Staff Relations Branch develops and administers the department's staff relations programme.

The Planning and Special Projects Branch develops long range activity forecasts and prepares consolidated forward plans for the Department, provides information regarding the operations of the Department to Members of Parliament and other interested individuals and conducts special projects for the Deputy Postmaster General.

The Postal Rates and Classification Branch develops and recommends suitable rates of postage for various classes of mail and postal services; maintains and operates the cost ascertainment programme; represents the Department at Congresses and on Committees of the Universal Postal Union and Postal Union of Americas and Caribbean; develops regulations governing domestic mailable articles; interprets international and domestic regulations and applies postal rate structures and rulings.

The Postal Service Branch formulates policies, establishes and maintains standards and regulations for the provision of postal service to the public. Provides assistance to the Field organization in the application of policies, procedures and standards for facilities, accommodation and staffing. Develops and maintains Production Control and Quality Control programmes. Develops improved mail handling methods. Represents and commits the Department at the Department of Public Works and Treasury Board staff meetings concerning construction projects for postal purposes. Arranges for the provision of space through the design and procurement of buildings.

The Transportation Branch negotiates contracts for the transportation of mail and establishes regulations and procedures for the administration and inspection of the services provided.

Information and Public Relations develops and recommends programmes designed to obtain public co-operation necessary for effective postal operations and administers such programmes when approved; furnishes functional guidance to Public Relations officers in the operating service and arranges for the design of postage stamps.

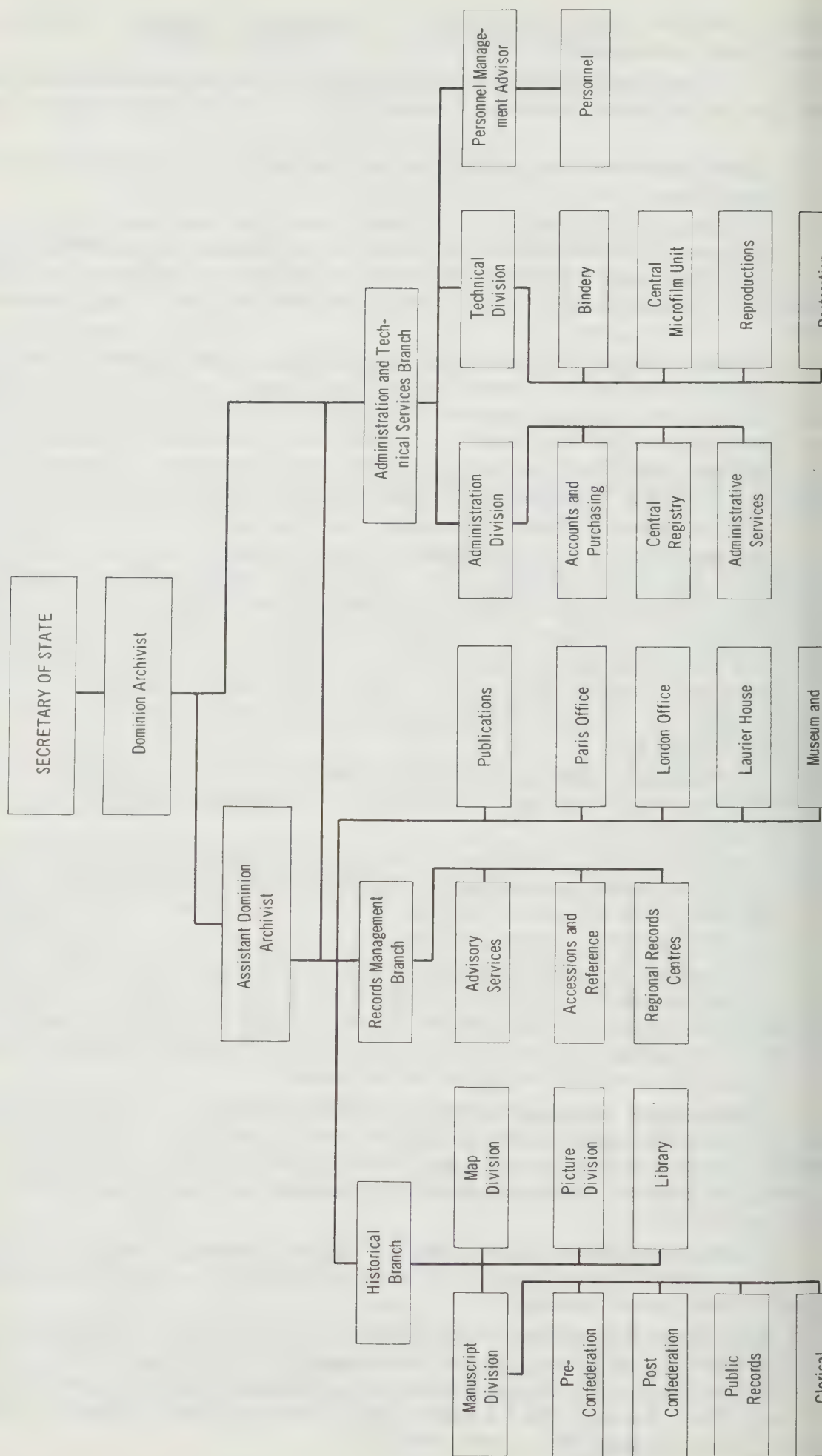
The Statistical Programme Branch provides a mathematical and statistical service at the management level for all Branches of the Post Office. Its purpose is to provide quantitative information as an aid in major financial and operational decisions. The service includes the application of statistical sampling, market research, operation research and projection techniques.

The Systems and Procedures Branch establishes effective systems and procedures for electronic and automatic data processing, accounting and paperwork. Controls the creation and use of forms; administers office services and establishes and maintains clerical work measurement techniques; and co-ordinates and edits manuals and directives.

There are approximately 11,172 post offices in Canada, about 6292 of which are revenue post offices conducted in many instances on a part-time basis in conjunction with private business.

Fourteen District Directors, each of whom is responsible for postal operations within his district, are located at the following district headquarters: St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, P.Q.; Montreal, P.Q.; Ottawa, Ontario; North Bay, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES



PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Public Archives Building, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State

Principal Officers

Dominion Archivist.....	Dr. W. Kaye Lamb
Assistant Dominion Archivist.....	W.I. Smith

Provision for the creation of a Public Archives was first made by an Order in Council of June 20, 1872, which appointed an officer of the Department of Agriculture to take charge of the new branch. In 1912, the Archives Branch became the Department of Public Archives (*The Public Archives Act*, S.C., 1911-12, Chapter 4—now the *Public Archives Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 222).

The purpose of the Public Archives is to assemble and make available to the public a comprehensive collection of source material relating to the history of Canada.

The Historical Branch is comprised of four divisions dealing respectively with manuscripts, pictures, maps and books.

The Manuscript Division contains manuscript collections and public records, each arranged in groups. Manuscript groups include private papers of governors, attendants, explorers, missionaries, and others, as well as the major portion of the correspondence of a great many leading Canadian statesmen. Record groups consist of selected records of all departments and agencies of the Government of Canada.

The Picture Division has charge of documentary paintings, water colours, engravings and photographs relating to people, historical events, places and objects. It takes note of similar illustrations published in books, magazines and newspapers.

The Map Division has custody of thousands of maps and plans pertaining to the discovery, exploration and settlement of this country, as well as topographical maps of Canada and other countries. It also maintains a collection of foreign topographical maps.

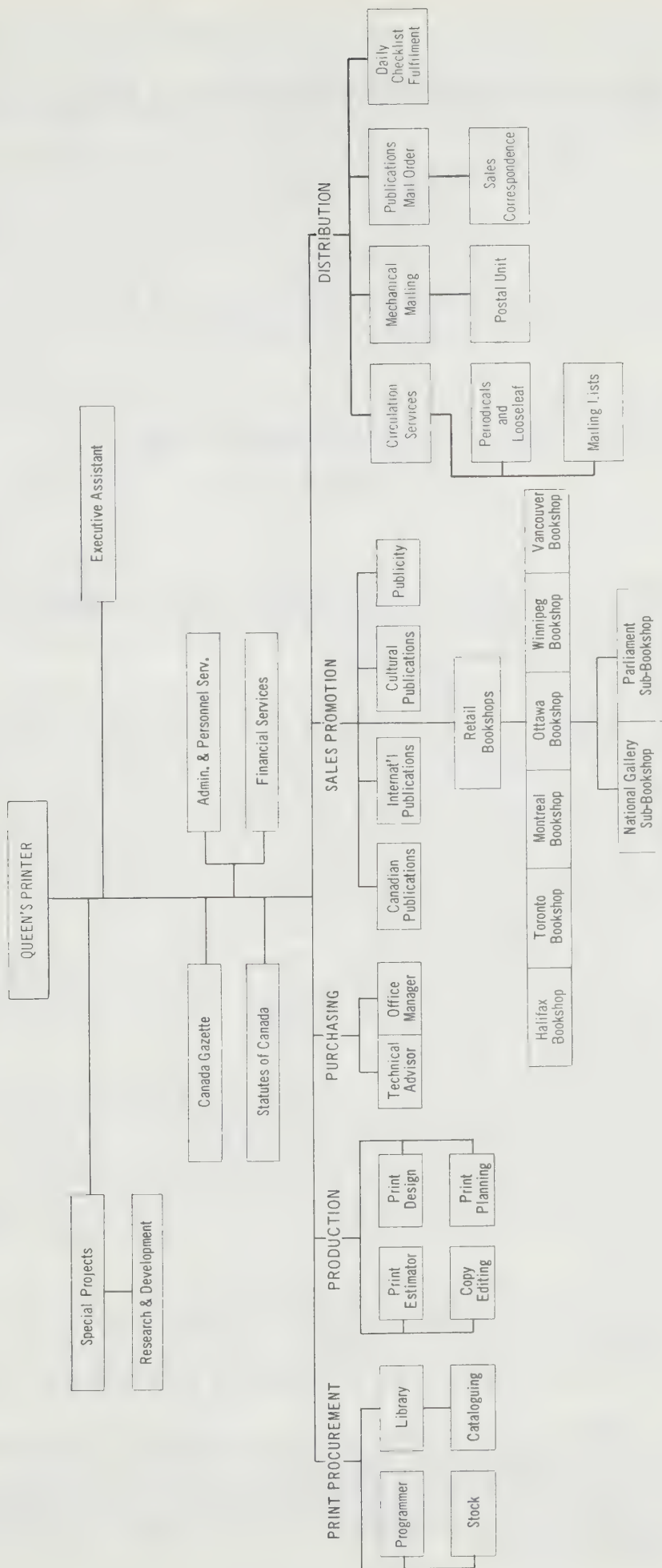
The Library contains some 80,000 volumes on Canadian history, and numerous pamphlets, magazines and newspapers.

Although documents in the above divisions may not be taken out on loan, they may be consulted in the building, and a twenty-four-hour-a-day service is provided for accredited research workers. Reproductions of available material may be obtained for nominal fee on request and many of the documents in the Manuscript Division are on microfilm which may be obtained on loan.

The Records Management Branch was established in 1956 to assist departments and agencies in records management and is located at Tunney's Pasture. The service provided includes recommendations and advice on scheduling and disposal of records and the provision of the necessary storage, reference service and planned disposal of dormant records on an economical basis. Regional Centres are being established in major cities across Canada.

The Administration and Technical Services Branch advises on general policy and attends the administrative needs of the Archives. The Technical Division provides technical and advisory service on microfilming to the Advisory Council on Public Records as well as to government departments and agencies. The Central Microfilm Unit is a centralized agency in the Division and does microfilm work for departments at cost. It is the responsibility of the Division to determine specifications for film and equipment, the processing of film, the servicing of equipment and the testing of film for all government departments and agencies.

Branch offices of the Public Archives are located in London, England and Paris, France.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Building of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau
Sacred Heart Blvd., Hull, P.Q.

Minister

The Honourable Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State

Deputy Minister and Queen's Printer

Roger Duhamel, F.R.S.C.

The Department of Public Printing and Stationery was established in 1886 to provide printing and publishing services which would meet the public right to be informed of the activities of its government.

Following a Cabinet decision in 1964, the purely mechanical operation of print production was made the responsibility of the Department of Defence Production, leaving to this Department the responsibility for the procurement and distribution of all print required by the Senate, the House of Commons, and the Government departments and agencies, and for providing general criteria on publication programmes. Staffed by experts in the solution of problems unique to the publishing function, the Department provides assistance to departments and government agencies in planning, producing and distributing their publications in a manner calculated to recover the production and handling costs.

Still under development, a documents library, a copy-editing service for the *Canada Gazette* and the *Statutes of Canada*, and five operating divisions have been established. They are: Print Procurement, Purchasing, Production, Sales Promotion, and Distribution Services.

Print Procurement. This Division receives all publishing requisitions from departments and, in consultation with the author-department concerned, establishes the selling prices and the quantities to be produced for sale. It maintains inventory records of priced government publications and arranges for reprints as necessary. It also obtains for sale items such as copies of National Gallery paintings, National Gallery catalogues, slides, and publications of international organizations of which Canada is a member.

Purchasing. To utilize departmental expertise in this field, the Department has retained autonomy in the print-purchase of publications in accordance with government contract regulations. In addition, following competitive tenders, the Purchasing Division issues contracts for all manner of components of the graphic arts.

Production. This Division provides technical assistance to all federal government departments on publishing matters involving design, typography, production editing; its staff prepare specifications which interpret author-department requisitions for the printing of their publications. It also provides an estimating service to help in encumbering funds.

Sales Promotion. Government bookshops are in operation in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The Department acts as the exclusive sales agent within Canada for publications obtained from international organizations. It encourages Canadian book retailers to stock publications which are considered to have popular appeal.

Distribution Services. This Division operates a mail-order book store at departmental headquarters and administers the subscriptions to government periodicals. It also distributes all official publications to individuals and organizations entitled, by statute, to receive them free of charge. The Division provides advice to other departments and agencies on addressing and mailing systems, maintains extensive mailing services on their behalf if desired, and provides a plate-embossing, parceling or mailing service upon request.

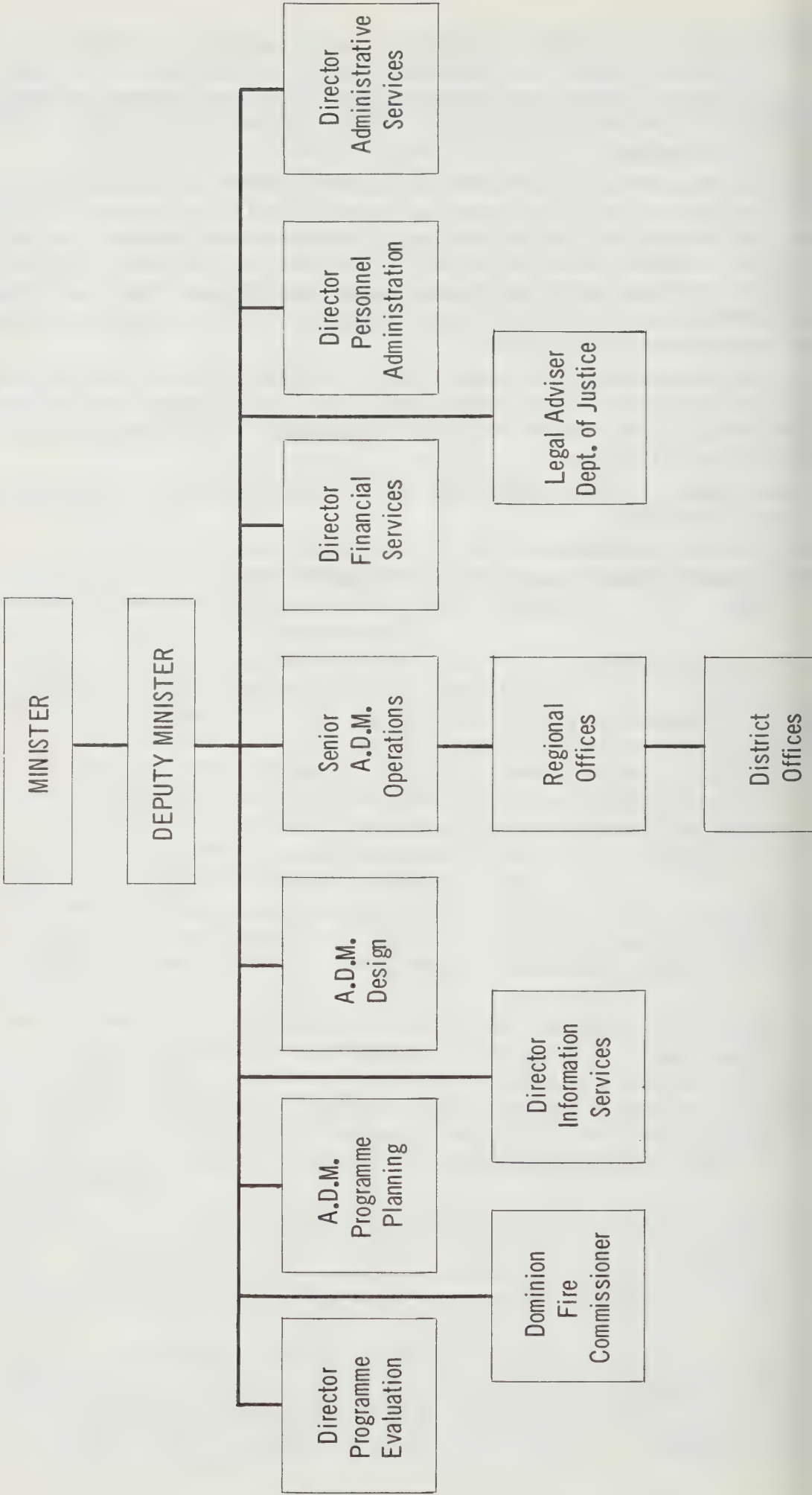
The *Documents Library* prepares a daily checklist of publications received for distribution, and monthly and annual catalogues of publications held in stock; it also prepares, in co-operation with other departments, a cumulated catalogue of a department's publications.

The Queen's Printer administers the following statutes as they relate to government publishing:

Public Printing and Stationery Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 226

Publication of Statutes Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 230

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Sir Charles Tupper Building

Minister

The Honourable G. J. McIlraith, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Public Works

Parliamentary Secretary..... John B. Stewart, M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister..... Lucien Lalonde
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister G.B. Williams
Assistant Deputy Minister (Programme Planning) R.B. Whiting
Assistant Deputy Minister (Design) J.A. Langford

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867 by An *Act respecting the Public Works of Canada* (S.C. 1867-68, Chapter 12). Prior to that time, public works were carried on in the Province of Canada by the Commissioner of Public Works who maintained control of canals, works in navigable waters, harbours, lighthouses, beacons and buoys, slides and booms, roads and bridges, public buildings and provincial vessels.

Pursuant to the Public Works Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 228), the Department is responsible for the management and direction of the public works of Canada except as specifically provided for in other Statutes. It is responsible for the construction and maintenance of public buildings and acquiring leased accommodations for public use, the construction and maintenance of wharves, piers, roads and bridges and the improvement of harbours and navigable channels. In addition, the Department is responsible for the Trans-Canada Highway and the administration of various Statutes, for example, the Ferries Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 114) and the Dry Docks Subsidies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 91).

The organization of the Department consists of Headquarters located in Ottawa and six Regions which, on a decentralized basis, direct the operations of the District Offices. Departmental Headquarters consists of the following Directorates:

- Programme Planning
- Design
- Operations
- Programme Evaluation
- Financial Services
- Personnel Administration
- Administrative Services.

The Programme Planning Branch at Headquarters, under an Assistant Deputy Minister, is concerned essentially with programme determination. This Directorate serves as the main link between the Department of Public Works and its client departments, it identifies clients' needs, details the requirements and analyzes

alternative means of meeting the requirements using, as necessary, the professional and technical resources available in the Design and Operations Directorates of the Department. It obtains programme approval as required. This Directorate is responsible for the emergency planning function assigned to the Department of Public Works.

The primary function of the Design Directorate involves the development of design criteria and engineering standards for all buildings and engineering works with which the Department is concerned. These standards are used by the design centres in the various Regional and District Offices located throughout the country. The Design Directorate also develops accommodation standards for approval, promulgation and enforcement by Treasury Board and in addition, is directly responsible for designing or supervising the design of major building projects.

The Headquarters of the Operations Directorate is responsible for managing decentralized operations of the Department. Each of the six Regional Directorates reports directly to the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Operations). Major specific items of responsibility for the Operations Directorate are:

- the design of specific engineering projects;
- the design of buildings as programmed;
- the design of alterations, repairs and renovations to existing structures;
- the day-to-day management of all and departmental facilities;
- the supervision of all construction projects.

The Headquarters of the Operations Directorate includes an Industrial Engineering Division which has specific responsibilities in the area of developing standards for building operations embracing the development of preventive maintenance programmes for different types of structures. This Directorate is also responsible for the development of standards and operating procedures in the mechanical, electrical and civil engineering fields.

The Programme Evaluation Directorate is responsible for evaluating the performance of all elements of the Department as to the manner of carrying out the departmental programme.

Staff services are provided by the Department through the following Directorates and Divisions:

- Financial Services
- Personnel Administration
- Administrative Services
- Information Services
- Legal Services.

Fire Prevention, under the Dominion Fire Commissioner, is responsible for checking plans for all new construction, inspection of properties and fire prevention generally in Government property excluding that under the control of the Department of National Defence as defined in the Fire Prevention Regulations, P.C. 1950/1499.

Regional Directors staffed with the necessary professional, technical, financial, personnel and administrative skills needed to be largely self contained are maintained at centres across Canada. Each Regional Director is supported by District Offices as follows:

Regional Director, Halifax NS – District Directors at St-John's Nfld, Halifax N S, St John N B and Charlottetown

Regional Director, Montreal, P.Q. – District Directors at Montreal and Quebec
Regional Director National Capital Region, Ottawa
Regional Director Toronto – District Directors at Toronto, London, and Sault Ste
Marie
Regional Director Edmonton Alta – District Directors at Edmonton, Calgary,
Winnipeg and Regina
Regional Director, Vancouver – District Directors at Vancouver and Whitehorse

Besides the Department of Public Works, the Minister reports to Parliament on the
National Capital Commission.

Department of Public Works administers the following statutes:

- Public Works Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 228
- Navigable Waters Protection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 193
- Ferries Act, R.S.C. 1962, Chapter 114
- Dry Docks Subsidies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 91
- Expropriation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 106
- Government Properties Traffic Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 324
- Government Works Tools Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 138
- Kingsmere Park Act, 1952, Chapter 161
- Laurier House Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 163

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATION COMMISSIONER

Suite 507, Burnside Building, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4

Representation Commissioner

Nelson Castonguay

The Office of the Representation Commissioner was established under the *Representation Commissioner Act* December 21, 1963 (S.C. 1963, Chapter 40).

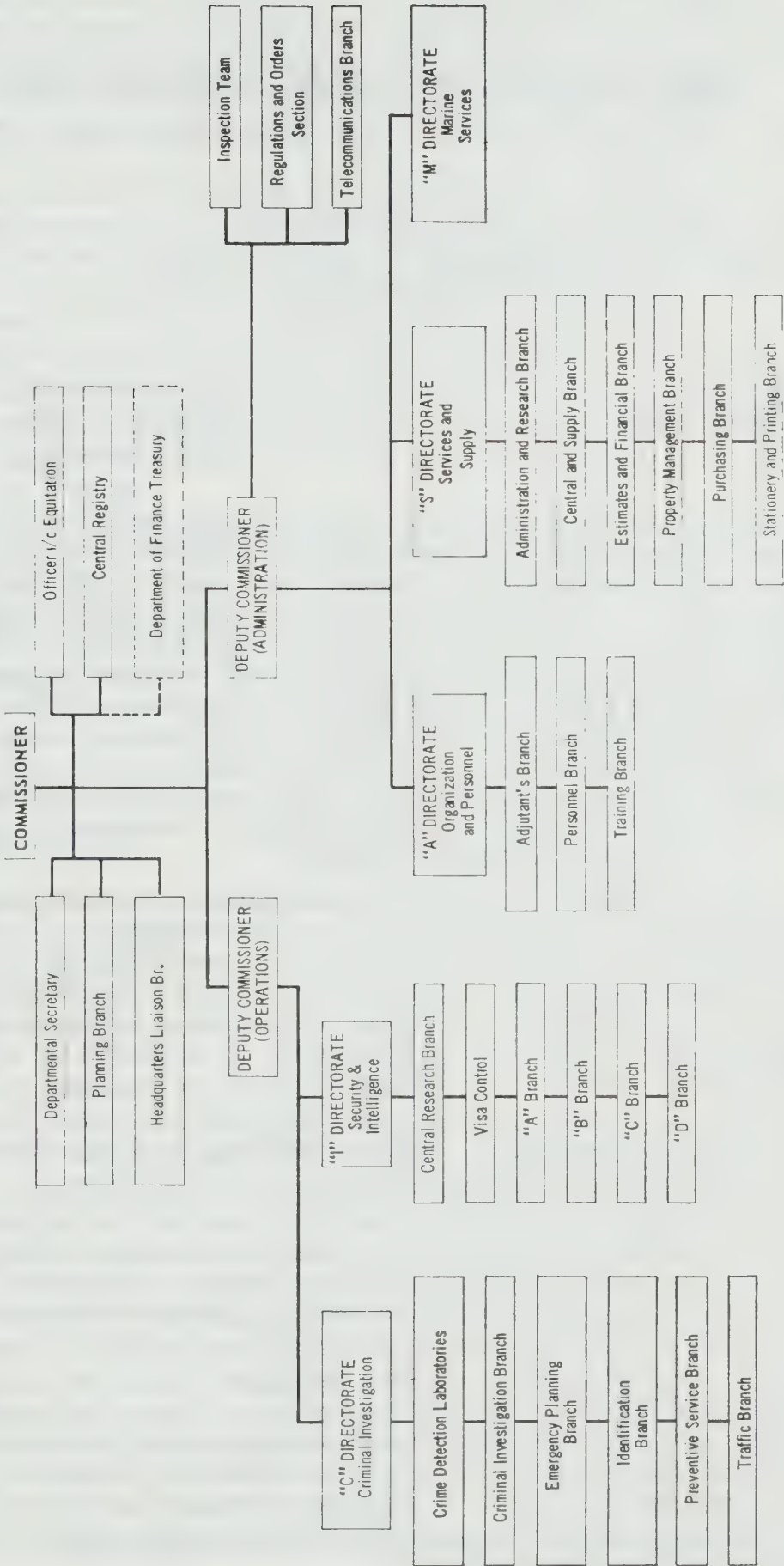
The Representation Commissioner is appointed by resolution of the House of Commons and holds office during good behaviour but is removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and the House of Commons, and ceases to hold such office upon attaining the age of sixty-five years. He has the rank and all the powers of a deputy head of a department and communicates with the Governor in Council through the Secretary of State.

The Commissioner carries out the following duties and such other duties and functions as are assigned to him by the Parliament of Canada; and may carry out such other assignments and engage in such other activities as may be authorized by the Governor in Council:

- (1) As soon as possible after the completion of any decennial census preparation maps showing the distribution of population in each province and set out alternative proposals respecting the boundaries of electoral districts in each province;
- (2) review and study methods of registration of electors used in provincial and national elections in provinces and countries where continuous electoral rolls are maintained;
- (3) review and study methods of absentee voting used in provincial and national elections in provinces and countries where provision is made for absentee voting by electors who, by reason of absence, illness or other cause, are unable to vote at such elections in the polling districts or divisions in which they ordinarily reside;
- (4) prepare a report setting forth his recommendations as to whether, or to what extent to which, (2) and (3) above might be applied to, or adapted for use in federal elections in Canada.

The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible to and acts under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters Building, 1200 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable L.T. Pennell, P.C., M.P.,
Solicitor-General

Commissioner.....	G. B. McClellan
Deputy Commissioners.....	M. F. A. Lindsay
	R. W. Bordeleau

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police was originally established in 1873 as the North West Mounted Police by *An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the North West Territories* (S.C., 1873, Chapter 35—now the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 241, as amended) to police a territory extending from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, then known as the North-West Territories. In 1904 the use of the Force of the prefix “Royal” was authorized by King Edward VII in recognition of its services. In 1918 the Royal North West Mounted Police was assigned the duty of enforcing federal legislation for the whole of Canada west of Port Arthur and Fort William and in 1920 its jurisdiction was extended to the whole of Canada. In the same year the name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and headquarters was transferred from Regina to Ottawa.

The first duties of the Force when it was established included the suppression of the liquor traffic, the collection of customs dues, the establishment of law and order and the pacification of the Indians. It now has the responsibility for enforcing some 52 federal statutes throughout Canada, and is especially empowered to deal with smuggling by sea, land and air. In addition to undertaking security services for the federal government, it assists many departments in administrative duties and is responsible for the protection of government buildings and property.

As the sole police force operating in the Northwest and Yukon Territories and in certain northern extremities of other provinces, the Force also has to do civil administration work along with the supervision of the Eskimos and Indians.

Besides its federal duties the Force has agreements with the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the enforcement of provincial laws. There are also some 121 cities, municipal districts, towns and villages where separate policing contracts have been entered into with the Force for the enforcement of municipal laws.

The Force operates eighteen divisions throughout Canada. Twelve alphabetically designated land police divisions are maintained to deal with crime in the provinces and territories and these are further divided into sub-divisions and detachments. The “Marine” and “Air” Divisions support the land divisions by supplying vessels and aircraft where necessary. Three other divisional commands are maintained: “Headquarters” (which is operated as a division and functions as such); “N”, “Depot” and Penhold which are training divisions.

"Headquarters" is divided into five directorates, "A", "C", "I", "M", and "S", which are responsible for Organization and Personnel, Criminal Investigation, Security and Intelligence, Marine Services, Services and Supply. Comprising the larger directorates are branches set up to deal with all phases of police operations with the exception of those matters that come directly under the Commissioner's office.

"A" Directorate is composed of the following branches: Adjutant's, Personnel and Training.

"C" Directorate deals with matters relating to crime throughout Canada as far as the Force is concerned. It consists of such branches as Criminal Investigation, Emergency Planning, Identification, Airport Police Preventive Service, Traffic, and the Crime Detection Laboratories. To a certain extent counterparts of these branches, with the exception of the laboratories, form a part of most divisions.

"I" Directorate deals with matters pertaining to security.

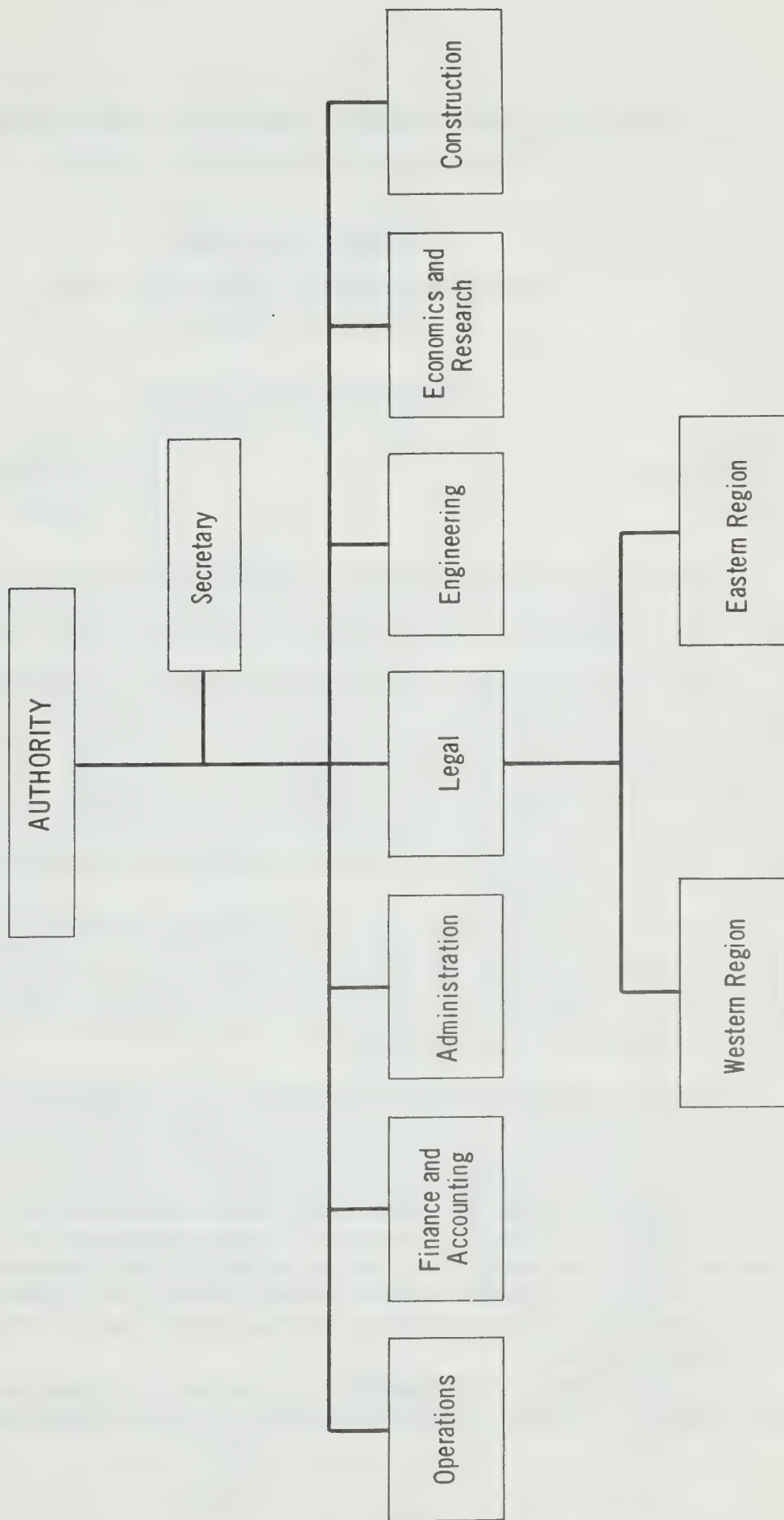
"M" Directorate attends to the requirements of "Marine" Division.

"S" Directorate maintains such branches as Administration and Research, Central and Supply, Estimates and Financial, Property Management, Purchasing and Stationery and Printing.

The eighteen divisions are as follows:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
"A" (Ontario—Eastern portion)....	Ottawa, Ont.
"B" (Newfoundland).....	St. John's, Nfld.
"C" (Quebec).....	Montreal, P.Q.
"D" (Manitoba).....	Winnipeg, Man.
"E" (British Columbia).....	Victoria, B.C.
"F" (Saskatchewan).....	Regina, Sask.
"G" (Yukon and Northwest Territories).....	Ottawa, Ont.
"H" (Nova Scotia).....	Halifax, N.S.
"J" (New Brunswick).....	Fredericton, N.B.
"K" (Alberta).....	Edmonton, Alta.
"I" (Prince Edward Island).....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
"O" (Ontario—Western portion)..	Toronto, Ont.
"N".....	Ottawa, Ont.
"Air".....	Ottawa, Ont.
"Depot".....	Regina, Sask.
"Headquarters".....	Ottawa, Ont.
"Marine".....	Ottawa, Ont.
"P".....	Penhold, Alta.

The Force also maintains liaison offices in London, England, and Washington, D.C.



THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

Place de Ville, 112 Kent Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Paul T. Hellyer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Authority

President.....	Pierre Camu
Vice-President	P. E. R. Malcom
Member.....	D. E. Taylor

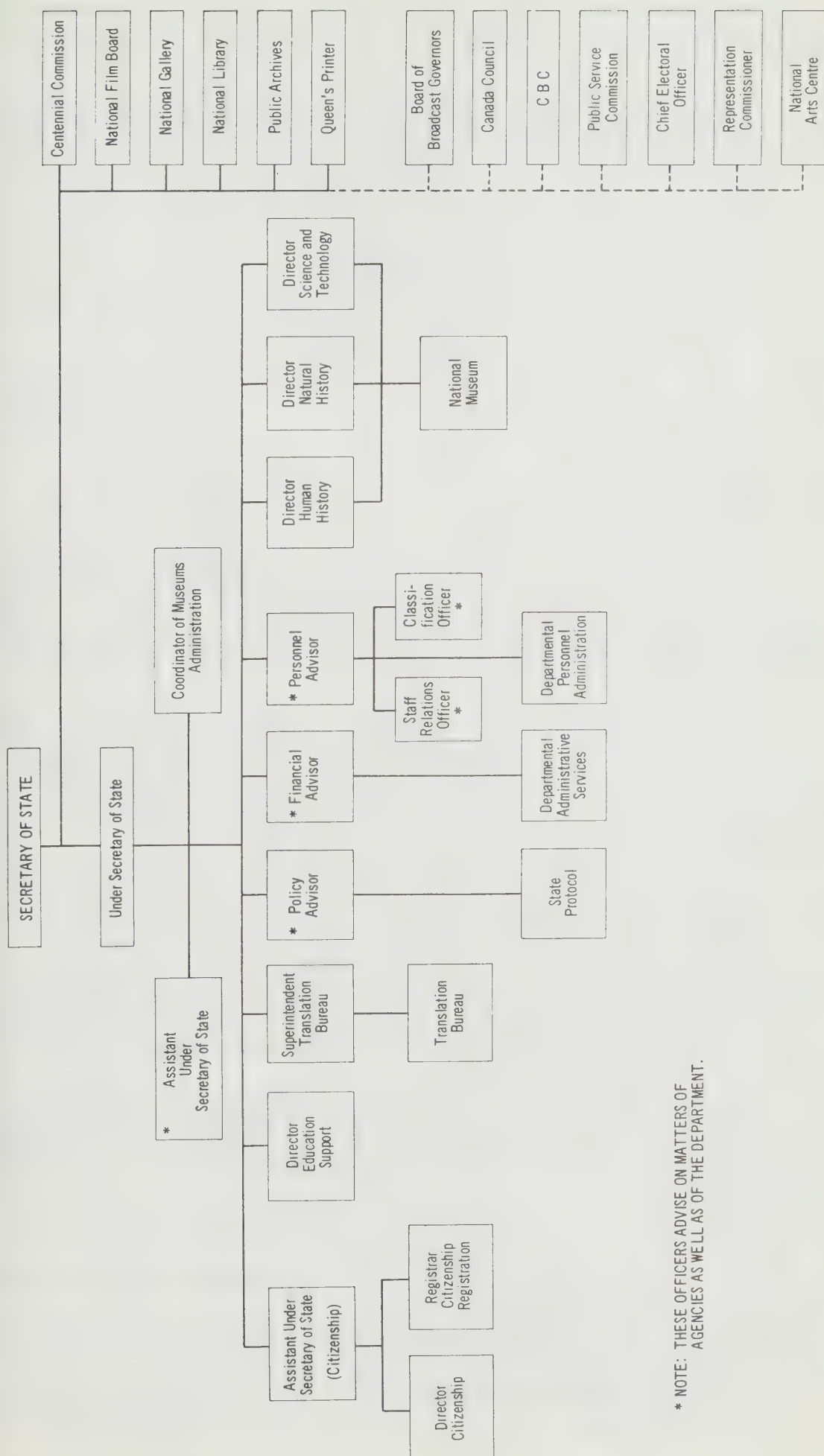
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established by *The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act* (S.C., 1951 (2nd Session) Chapter 24)—now the *St. Lawrence Seaway Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 242, as amended, proclaimed on July 1, 1954.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority is incorporated for the purposes of (a) acquiring lands for and constructing, maintaining and operating all such works as may be necessary to provide and maintain, either wholly in Canada or in conjunction with works undertaken by an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie, and (b) constructing, maintaining and operating all such works in connection with such a deep waterway as the Governor in Council may deem necessary to fulfill any obligation undertaken pursuant to any present or future agreement.

The Members of the Authority are the President, the Vice-President, and the Member, responsible for the general functions outlined in the Act. For the purpose of administration, a Secretariat and seven branches have been established, namely: Administration, Finance and Accounting, Legal, Engineering, Operations, Economics and Research and Construction.

The Administration Branch deals with personnel, purchasing and stores, statistical records and general and land administration. The Engineering Branch handles engineering works, including surveys, research, drawings, plans, specifications and the like. The Finance and Accounting Branch is charged with all financial and accounting matters, including audits. The Legal Branch advises the Authority on legal matters and the Operations Branch is responsible for the operation of Seaway facilities as provided under the Regulations. The activities of the Economics and Research Branch consist of economic studies, market research and general research while the Construction Branch is responsible for the administration of construction and maintenance contracts.

The Head Office of the Authority is located in Ottawa and the operating headquarters at Cornwall. The capital engineering staff is at Montreal.



* NOTE: THESE OFFICERS ADVISE ON MATTERS OF AGENCIES AS WELL AS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Canadian Building, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State

Parliamentary Secretary.....	Albert Béchard, M.P.
Executive Assistant.....	W.H. Neville
Under Secretary of State	G.G.E. Steele
Assistant Under Secretary of State	H.O.R. Hindley

The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada was established by an *Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands* (S.C., 1867-68 Chapter 42 – now the *Department of State Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 77), assented to May 22, 1868.

Upon the establishment of the Interior by an *Act to provide for the establishment of "The Department of the Interior"* (S.C., 1873, Chapter 4), the supervision of Indian affairs, the control and management of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada, and the control and management of federal Crown lands generally including Ordnance and Admiralty Lands with certain specified exceptions, were removed from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State.

By the same statute, the Secretary of State was given charge of the State correspondence with the governments of the several provinces and the separate office of Secretary of State for the Provinces was abolished.

Upon the enactment of the Government Organization Act, on October 1, 1966 the Corporations Branch and the Registration Division were transferred to the Department of the Registrar General. At the same time, the Citizenship Registration Branch and the Citizenship Branch (Social Development) were transferred from the Citizenship and Immigration Department.

The duties, powers and functions of the *Secretary of State of Canada* extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- citizenship;
- elections;
- State ceremonial, the conduct of state correspondence and the custody of State records and documents;
- the encouragement of the literary, visual and performing arts, learning and cultural activities; and
- libraries, archives, historical resources, museums, galleries, theatres, film and broadcasting.

The Department is divided into the following branches: State Protocol (Secretariat), Education Support, Citizenship (Social Development), Citizenship Registration, National Museum of Canada, and the Translation Bureau.

State Protocol. The functions of this branch include correspondence with the Office of the Governor General and the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces; the answering of enquiries from various sources concerning such matters as royal patronage and the use of royal names and photographs; marriage and birth anniversary messages from the Sovereign, the Governor General and the Prime Minister; relative precedence of Canadian and foreign officials; decorations and honours; ceremonial, styles of address, flags, national anthems, and the design of coats of arms and seals; the editing of the "Guide to Relative Precedence at Ottawa" and the "List of Precedence of High Officials of the Public Service at Ottawa"; and arrangements for the printing and distribution of the Speech from the Throne at the opening and closing of Parliament. The Branch also includes the Parliamentary Returns Section, which is responsible for co-ordinating replies to all parliamentary questions and motions or papers.

Education Support. This branch has responsibilities for co-ordinating federal policies of education support, student aid, and research support in the universities. It administers that part of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act (1967) that relates to post-secondary education financing. The Branch is developing as well a research and information unit relating to the activities of the federal government in education as these affect national education developments.

Citizenship Branch (Social Development). This Branch has the responsibility of promoting effective citizenship practices among Canadians generally by ensuring a better understanding of the role of the citizen in a democratic society, and the acceptance of individual responsibility for and participation in the life of the community on the part of all Canadian citizens. The special program areas are Travel and Exchange, Multi-Ethnic Activities and Projects, Youth Services, Indian Integration, Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Human Rights, Immigrant Integration, Language Instruction for Immigrants, and Citizenship Development. Its principles and methods of operation are drawn from the social sciences and are applied with a view to encouraging greater participation.

The Branch offers free services, upon request, to agencies, organizations and groups interested in developing projects or programs in the special areas outlined above. These services include information on available resources; educational and program materials; professional advice and assistance on projects and programs; conferences, training sessions and meetings. By arrangement with provincial departments of education, the Citizenship Branch provides free textbooks and financial support towards the teaching-costs of language classes for immigrants.

The Branch also accumulates information on the various ethnic groups in Canada, including their history, organizations, activities and contributions to Canadian life. Its documentation also includes extensive material on the structure and function of voluntary organizations in Canada.

Branch headquarters is divided into four Divisions, namely Liaison, National Programs, Information and Publications Services, and Administration, and also includes a number of officers responsible for specific program areas. There are fourteen field offices at key centres across Canada.

Citizenship Registration Branch. This Branch is responsible for the administration of the Canadian Citizenship Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 33), and comprises the Office of the Registrar of Citizenship, the Examination and Administration Divisions at Ottawa, and thirteen Courts of Canadian Citizenship and four smaller offices at centres across the country.

The Branch examines and approves applications for, and grants certificates of citizenship; provides Canadians with proof of citizenship; registers the births of Canadian children born abroad; and arranges for the resumption and revocation of Canadian citizenship. It is responsible for the maintenance of records under the Citizenship Act and the Naturalization Acts previously in force in Canada. The Branch is also responsible for encouraging non-Canadians to become citizens.

In the parts of the country where the Branch has no facilities of its own, approximately 160 County, District, and Magistrates' Courts accept and process citizenship applications. The Branch is responsible for guiding these Courts in the administration of the Citizenship Act. In addition, in remote areas where there are no Courts, persons have been especially appointed to accept and process applications for citizenship; there are over 40 persons acting in this capacity.

National Museum of Canada. The Museum is responsible for:

- (a) The collection of material of cultural, historical and scientific importance. Its collections and activities are in the earth sciences (geology, mineralogy and palaeontology); life sciences (flora and fauna); the study of man (archaeology, folklore, physical anthropology, ethnology, civil history, and military history; the physical sciences and technology.
- (b) The conservation (i.e. care and restoration) of these collections.
- (c) Research based partly on the collections and partly on fieldwork by which, in turn, the collections are expanded.
- (d) Education and research to expand the museum's accumulated knowledge and make it available to the people of Canada through popular and scientific publications, exhibits, lectures, films, filmstrips, tours, loan of specimens to educational institutions and other museums and travelling exhibits.
- (e) The Canadian Plankton Sorting Centre which provides a service to private and governmental agencies in the identification of animal and plant life from oceanographic surveys.

Translation Bureau. The Translation Bureau was established by the Translation Bureau Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 270).

The Bureau is responsible for translation from, or into, English, French and foreign languages of departmental and parliamentary reports, documents, debate bills, acts, proceedings and correspondence; simultaneous interpretation of speeches in the House of Commons and Senate and consecutive or simultaneous interpretation in Committees of both Houses; and for simultaneous and consecutive interpretation for government departments and agencies, particularly at national or international conferences held in Canada or abroad.

Through its Development Branch, the Bureau carries out terminological and linguistic research, which is disseminated in the form of glossaries and lexicons on specialized subjects, and maintains a school for those recruited as translators-in-training.

Also, scientific and technical translations mostly from Russian and German are listed with the National Research Council of Canada, which, as the international exchange agency for scientific translation, reports them to Washington, London and Delft and makes copies available to scientists throughout the world.

TARIFF BOARD

219 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Members of the Board

Chairman	L. C. Audette
First Vice Chairman.....	G. H. Glass
Second Vice Chairman.....	F. L. Corcoran
Members.....	G. A. Elliott E. C. Gerry Léo Gervais A. DeB. McPhillips
Director of Research.....	J. E. Gander
Secretary.....	R. F. Lalonde
Assistant Secretary.....	J. B. Moran

The Tariff Board, constituted by the *Tariff Board Act*, derives duties and powers from three Statutes of Canada: *The Tariff Board Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 261, as amended); the *Customs Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 58, as amended); and the *Excise Tax Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 10, as amended).

Under the Tariff Board Act, the Board makes inquiry into and reports upon any matter in relation to goods that, if brought into Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs or excise taxes and on which the Minister of Finance desires information. The investigation into any such matter may include inquiry as to the effect that an increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty upon a given commodity might have upon industry or trade and the extent to which the consumer is protected from exploitation. It is also the duty of the Board to inquire into any other matter in relation to the trade and commerce of Canada that the Governor in Council sees fit to refer to the Board for inquiry and report. Usually the references take one of two forms: authority for review of sections of the Customs Tariff relating to an entire industry, or for investigation in respect of specified commodities. Reports of the Board are tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Finance.

Under the provisions of the *Customs Act* and the *Excise Tax Act*, the *Tariff Board* acts as a court to hear appeals from rulings of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, in respect of matters of administration including those of excise taxes, tariff classification, value for duty, and drawback of customs duties. Declarations of the Board on appeals on questions of fact are final and conclusive, but the Acts contain provisions for appeal, on questions of law, to the Exchequer Court of Canada and to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Tariff references and appeals receive hearing at public sittings of the Board.

TAX APPEAL BOARD

116 Lisgar Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

The Honourable E. J. Benson, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

Members of the Board

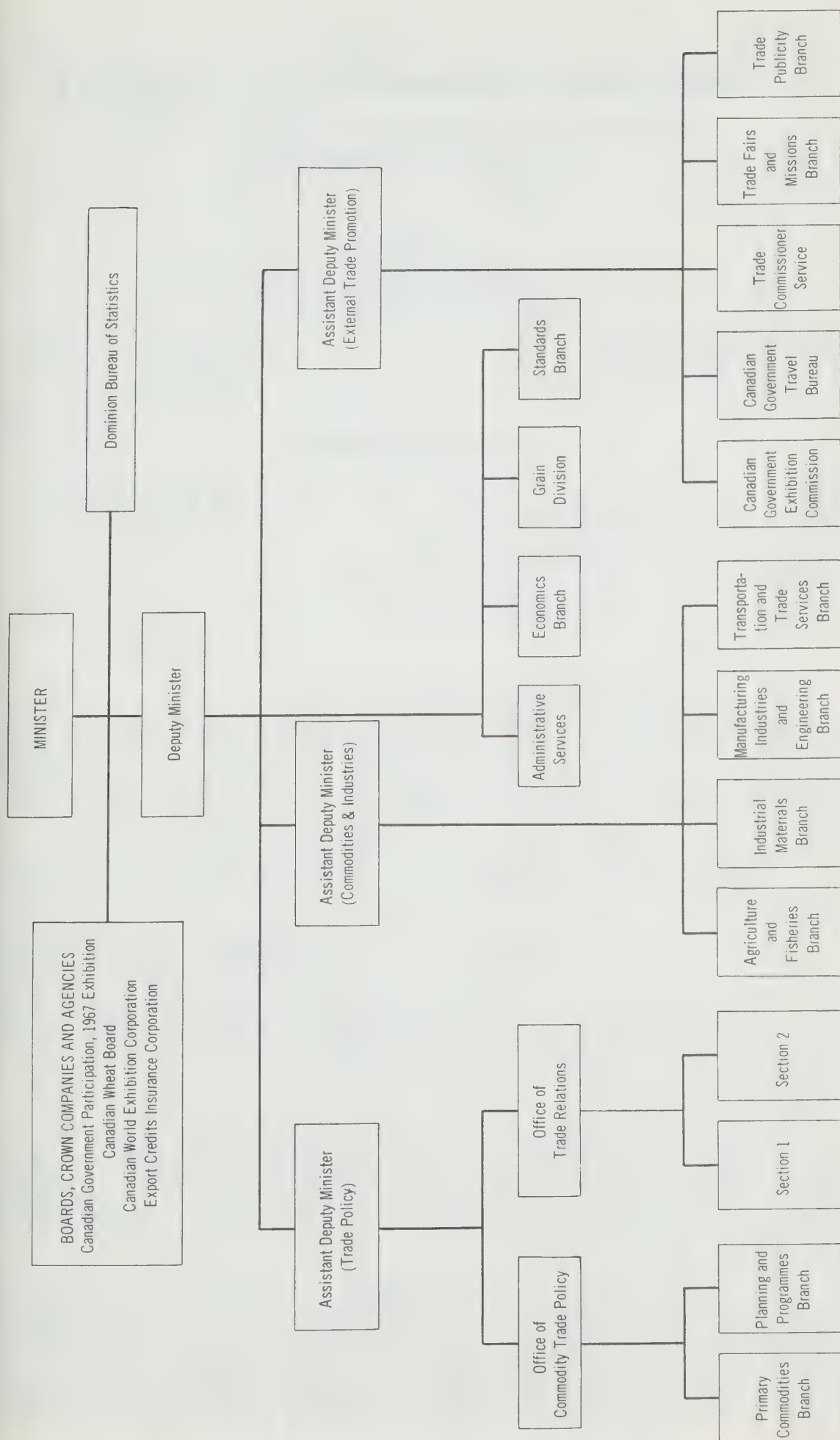
Chairman.....	Cecil L. Snyder,
Assistant Chairman.....	R. S. W. Fordham,
Members.....	Maurice Boisvert,
	J. O. Weldon,
	Roland St. Onge,
	W. O. Davis,

An Income Tax Appeal Board was established by section 22 of *An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act* (S.C., 1946, Chapter 55) to hear and determine appeals instituted by taxpayers from income tax and gift tax assessments for 1946 and subsequent years.

By Section 22 of *An Act to amend the Income Tax Act* (S.C., 1958, Chapter 32) the name of the Board was changed to Tax Appeal Board.

The Chairman of the Board exercises general supervision over, and has controlling responsibilities for, the functions of the Board. Members of the Board have individual jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from income tax and gift tax assessments, under the *Income Tax Act*; and from assessments made under *The Estate Tax Act*, S.C. 1958, Chapter 29, Section 23.

The Board is located at Ottawa but travels across Canada at least twice a year to hear appeals and more frequently at Toronto and Montreal.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and Commerce Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Robert Henry Winters, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Parliamentary Secretary..... Jean-Charles Cantin, M.
Executive Assistant..... A.C. Abbott

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister..... J. H. Warren
Assistant Deputy Minister (Trade Policy)..... M. Schwarzmann
Assistant Deputy Minister (External Trade
Promotion)..... T. R. G. Fletcher
Assistant Deputy Minister (Commodities
and Industries)..... Denis Harvey

The Department of Trade and Commerce was established in 1887 by an Act *respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce* (S.C. 1887, Chapter 10—now the *Department of Trade and Commerce Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 78). The Department, however, did not come into operation until December 3, 1892 when the Act was proclaimed. From its inception the primary purpose of the Department has been to promote the export trade and to stimulate the domestic commerce of Canada.

As the importance of Canada grew as a trading nation so did the Department. The total staff of the Department now numbers more than 2,000 in Canada and other countries.

The Department now comprises the following Branches: Administration; Agriculture and Fisheries; Canadian Government Exhibition Commission; Canadian Government Travel Bureau; Economics; Industrial Materials; Manufacturing Industries and Engineering; Office of Trade Relations; Office of Commodity Trade Policy; Personnel; Standards; Trade Commissioner Service; Trade Fairs and Missions; Trade Publicity; Transportation and Trade Services and the Grain Division.

The Agriculture and Fisheries Branch promotes the sale of Canadian agricultural and fisheries products in foreign countries. In carrying out this function, it maintains close liaison with Canadian industry and with the Departments of Agriculture and Fisheries. This Branch also administers a system of reporting on foreign agricultural and fisheries matters.

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau (Kent Building, 150 Kent Street, Ottawa 4) promotes travel to Canada by advertising and publicity campaigns in the United States and overseas. More than one million pieces of travel literature and information are sent out annually as a result of these campaigns. This programme is augmented by travel counselling and promotion offices which the Bureau maintains in cities outside Canada. In the United States these are located in New York, San

San Francisco, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Rochester, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, D.C., and Seattle; in Europe, in Paris, London, Amsterdam and Frankfurt. Other offices are in Tokyo, Mexico City and Sydney, Australia.

The Industrial Materials Branch, created in 1964, recognizes the growing requirements of the business community for specialized services and attention to marketing, and concerns itself with discovering new opportunities in markets abroad for raw materials, semi-fabrications and related products. The Branch comprises a Chemicals Division, Forest Products Division and Metals and Minerals Division.

The Manufacturing Industries and Engineering Branch was also created in 1964, when the former Commodities Branch was divided into two, to serve distinctive functions. It came into being in response to the marked increase that has recently taken place in Canada's foreign trade in engineering services, capital equipment and manufactured goods. The Branch comprises an Appliance and Commercial Machinery Division, Electrical and Electronic Equipment Division, Mechanical Equipment and Engineering Division and Textiles and Consumer Goods Division.

The Economics Branch maintains under review the principal aspects of the general economic situation in Canada by making appraisals of current and prospective developments and by conducting studies on specific economic matters where necessary.

The Canadian Government Exhibition Commission (2487 Kaladar, Ottawa) arranges for Canadian participation in exhibitions, fairs and displays in Canada and abroad.

The Office of Trade Relations is concerned primarily with tariffs and other government trade regulations in foreign countries. It seeks to safeguard and improve the terms of access for Canadian goods to export markets through its participation in the development and conduct of Canada's external trade relations. It also has responsibilities with respect to export financing and external aid. As a service to Canadian exporters, the Office supplies on request details regarding rates of duty, import restrictions, documentation requirements and other government measures in foreign markets. It also provides assistance in dealing with special problems in this field. In addition, this Office will supply general information on economic and trading conditions in all parts of the world and will assist in planning visits to market areas. Through its area divisions, the Office maintains close liaison with trade commissioners abroad.

The Office of Commodity Trade Policy has two main tasks. The first is to undertake detailed studies of commodity or industry sectors for guidance in the formulation of trade and related policies. In these studies, close liaison is maintained with other departments with respect to domestic industry. The main objective is to develop new export opportunities and, in particular, to increase export sales of Canadian processed and manufactured goods. The second task concerns negotiation of international commodity arrangements and related activities covering a range of commodities which are important in both our export and import trade. It also includes advancing Canadian interests in the solution of specific commodity policy problems. All of this involves work through international organizations and agencies such as GATT, UNCTAD, FAO, OECD, the international commodity councils for wheat, sugar, coffee, and tin, as well as various international commodity study groups when trade policy considerations are involved. To keep abreast of developments in this field, close liaison is maintained with commodity experts within the department and in other government departments and agencies; also with representatives of Canadian producers and importers, and with industry associations.

The Standards Branch (Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa) is required to type-approve and to supervise the commercial use of a large range of measuring equipment. In the electrical field this extends to meters, transformers and telemetering equipment; in the gas field to meters, orifice runs and calorimeters; in the general measurement field to weights, scales of all types and capacities, meters, tank trucks, and electronic load cells. It also supervises the marking of articles manufactured from precious metals and undertakes programmes of standards development and regulates certain areas of commodity labelling and advertising.

District Inspectors for Electricity and Gas and Weights and Measures are located in the following cities in Canada and can be contacted by reference to the Government of Canada telephone listings: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, P.Q.; Belleville, Ont.; William, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Sudbury and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C. Weights and Measures Inspectors are located at Sherbrooke, P.Q.; and Saskatoon, Sask. Electricity and Gas Inspectors are located at Penticton, B.C. Precious Metal Marking Inspectors are located at Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; and Vancouver, B.C.

The Trade Commissioner Service is the overseas arm of the Department, and is responsible for promoting Canada's foreign trade interests abroad; trade commissioners are stationed in foreign countries. They are familiar with economic conditions in their territories and provide information on potential markets for Canadian commodities, on foreign regulations. They can assist in securing reliable agents for Canadian firms and provide introductions for visiting businessmen. Trade commissioners return home periodically and, during tours through Canada, discuss specific problems with firms seeking their guidance. These tours also enable them to re-familiarize themselves with the economic development of Canada.

The Trade Fairs and Missions Branch, in accordance with the policies of the Department, plans, develops and co-ordinates Canadian participation in trade fairs abroad and trade missions to foreign countries and incoming missions to Canada.

The Trade Publicity Branch, in addition to supervising the advertising programme of the Department prepares and distributes publications and supplies information of various kinds which is designed to promote export business and to attract overseas buyers to purchase Canadian products. It is also responsible for the fortnightly magazine "Foreign Trade" and the French edition "Commerce extérieur".

The Transportation and Trade Services Branch is concerned with industrial transportation and freight traffic problems from the user's point of view and in relation to the promotion of export trade; the administration of export and import controls, the compilation of trade directories for the Department's use; the administration of Regional Offices in the following Canadian cities:

St. John's, Nfld.
Sir Humphrey Gilbert Building
Duckworth Street
(P.O. Box 5458)

Halifax, N.S.
Sir John Thompson Building
1256 Barrington Street

Winnipeg 1, Man.
Room 521, 269 Main Street

Edmonton, Alta.
802 Chancery Hall
3 Sir Winston Churchill Square

Vancouver 2, B.C.
Room 405, Federal Building
325 Granville Street

Montreal 2, Que.
1 Place Ville Marie

Toronto 1, Ont.
Suite 921 Toronto-Dominion Centre

The Grain Division is concerned with both export and domestic problems relating to the marketing of wheat, oats, barley, rye and certain of their by-products notably flour. In carrying out these functions the Grain Division liaises very closely with the Canadian Wheat Board, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada and with the Department of Agriculture and the private grain trade.

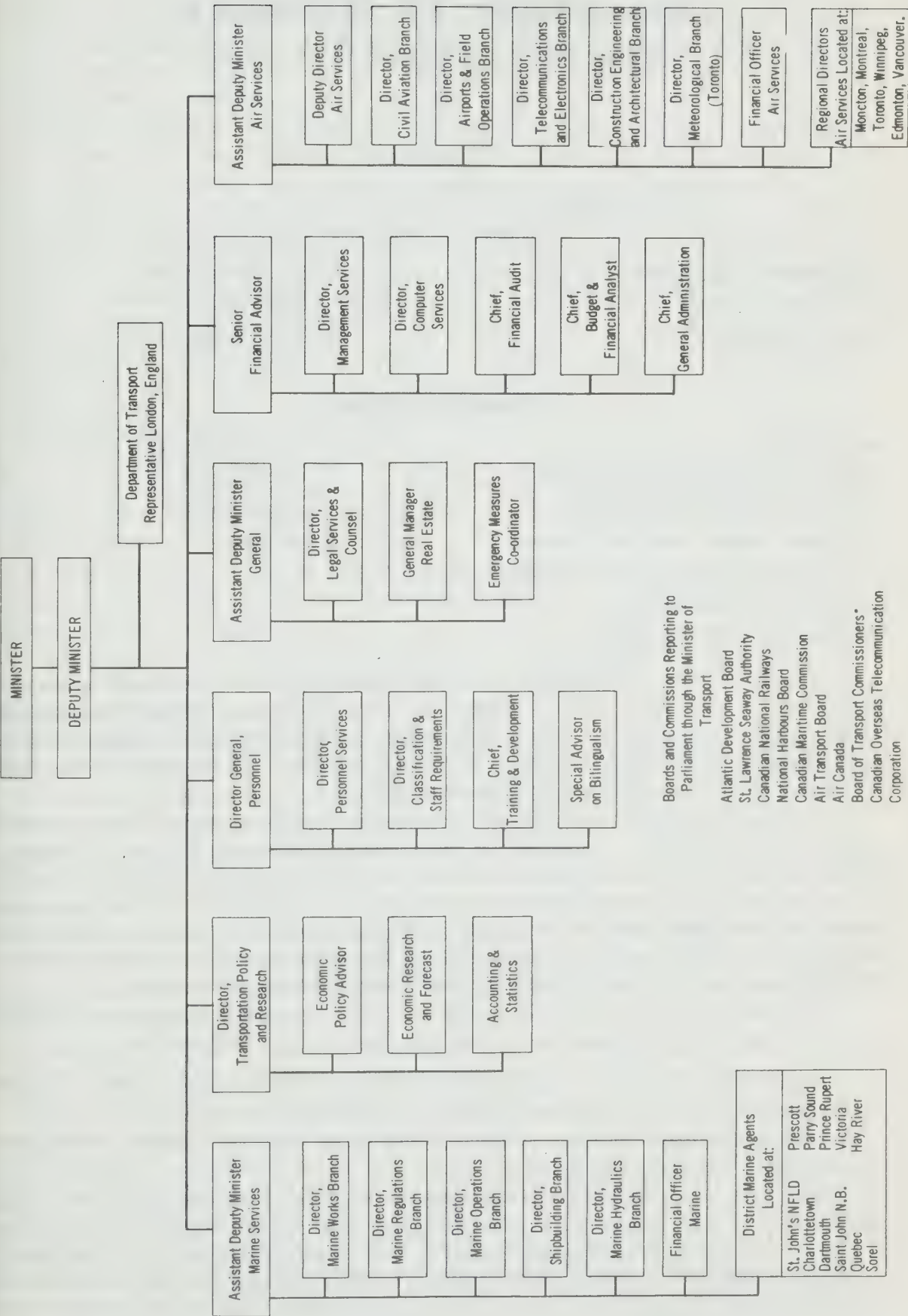
Details concerning the organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will be found elsewhere in this manual.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce is responsible for administering the following Acts:

Canadian Wheat Board Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 44
Canadian World Exhibition Corporation Act, S.C. 1962, Chapter 12
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, S.C. 1962, Chapter 26
Department of Trade and Commerce Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 78
Electricity Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 94
Export Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 63
Export and Import Permits Act, S.R. 1953-54, Chapter 27
Export Credits Insurance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 105
Fish Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 129
National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 191
Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, S.C. 1957, Chapter 2
Precious Metals Marking Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 215
Weights and Measures Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 292

In addition the Minister of Trade and Commerce reports to Parliament for Canadian Government Participation, 1967 Exhibition.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT



Boards and Commissions Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport

- Atlantic Development Board
- St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
- Canadian National Railways
- National Harbours Board
- Canadian Maritime Commission
- Air Transport Board
- Air Canada
- Board of Transport Commissioners*
- Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Hunter Building, O'Connor Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Paul T. Hellyer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Parliamentary Secretary.....	James A. Byrne
Executive Assistant.....	W.M. Lee
Special Assistant.....	R.A. Morrison

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....	J. R. Baldwin
Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine.....	G. W. Stead
Assistant Deputy Minister, Air.....	G. A. Scott
Assistant Deputy Minister, General.....	G. Sicotte
Director Transportation Policy and Research.	
Senior Financial Advisor	
Director General, Personnel	

The Department of Transport was established in 1936 by *The Department of Transport Act, 1936* (S.C., 1936, Chapter 34—now the *Department of Transport Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 79, as amended*) when the functions of the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Marine, and the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence were amalgamated.

The Department has the management, charge and direction of: all government railways (this function is entrusted to the Canadian National Railway Company); canals (excepting those under the jurisdiction of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority); marine services, which include lighthouse services and other aids to marine navigation, steamship inspection, nautical services and the Canadian Coast Guard; and air services which include maintenance and operation of airports, control of flying operations, meteorological services and telecommunications and electronics services.

The work of the Department is carried out by two main operating services, Marine and Air, together with supporting research and administrative branches.

MARINE SERVICES comprises five Branches: Marine Works, Marine Regulations, Marine Operations, Marine Hydraulics, and Shipbuilding.

The *Marine Works Branch* is divided into three Divisions: Aids to Navigation, Harbours and Property, and Canals.

The functions of the Aids to Navigation Division include construction, repair, operation and improvement of all lighthouses, fog alarms, lightships, buoys and beacons, and other aids to marine navigation. It controls all Marine Agency properties, including design and maintenance of District Marine Agency buildings and wharves, and design of buildings and works for other Marine Services divisions, except canals;

operates all Marine Agency shops, including the development establishment at Prescott, Ont., agency; and publishes lists of lights and fog signals, and notices to mariners.

Under the Harbour and Property Division are some 309 harbours proclaimed under the *Canada Shipping Act*, 113 of which are in charge of harbour masters. There are eleven harbours administered by Harbour Commissioners, the Department exercising general supervision over their operations.

The Canals Division is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the canals on the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, the Richelieu River, Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay, the Atlantic Ocean to Bras d'Or Lakes, and the Canso Canal.

The *Marine Regulations Branch* is comprised of Steamship Inspection and Nautical and Pilotage Division. Steamship Inspection functions include: examination and approval of plans showing the construction of steamships, their machinery and equipment, and the inspection of steamships during construction; periodical inspection and certification of steamships in accordance with the terms of the *Canada Shipping Act* and the regulations made thereunder; inspection of ships' tackle to comply with the International Labour Organization Convention regarding the protection against accident of workers employed in the loading or unloading of ships; examination of candidates for certificates of competency as marine engineers; application of the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea; application of the provisions of the International Load Line Convention; application of the regulations respecting the carriage of dangerous goods and explosives in ships; and the application of the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations.

The functions of the Nautical and Pilotage Division include: the registration of shipping; measurement of ships for tonnage; Government and Government-assisted navigation schools; the examination and certification of masters, mates and able seamen; certification of ships' cooks; preliminary inquiries and the preparation of formal investigations into marine casualties; life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts; and pilotage.

The Division maintains the Central Registry of Seamen and in general administers regulations pertaining to the welfare of Canada's seafaring men. Port wardens, surveyors of timber deck-cargoes and inspectors of livestock shipments are within its jurisdiction. It also serves as Receiver in cases relating to wrecks and salvage.

Another responsibility is the supervision of activities of the various pilotage divisions of the *Canada Shipping Act*.

The *Marine Operations Branch* directs the operations of the Department's ships (Canadian Coast Guard), is in charge of the Department's icebreaking work, marine advisory service, marine undertakings in the Canadian Arctic, and coordination of search and rescue operations.

The Marine Hydraulics Branch is divided into three Divisions: St. Lawrence Ship Channel, Marine Hydraulics and Studies and Marine Traffic Control.

The Marine Hydraulics Branch is responsible for the direction and administration, the activities respecting the utilization of hydraulic resources for marine transportation purposes including: improvement and maintenance of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel; hydraulic research projects and investigations relating to planning for navigational channel improvement, provision of consulting services on dredging proposed bridges, terminals and other works which may affect the use of St. Lawrence Ship Channel and other navigable channels for which the Department of Transport has some responsibility; provision of hydraulic engineering assistance and advice to the International Joint Commission in water use matters having a bearing on transport requirements; provision of similar assistance and advice to, and to participate in the work of, other

international and national boards and committees when it would serve the interest of the Department; and, ice control facilities having a relation to the Department's Transport interests and responsibilities.

The St. Lawrence Ship Channel Division is responsible for the improvement and maintenance of a deep draught navigation channel from Montreal to below Quebec City, including the Saguenay River, and the non-canal reaches between Montreal and Lake Ontario. Acting for the Marine Operations Branch, this division supervises icebreaking for flood control during the winter months.

The functions of the Hydraulic Studies Division include: planning, analyzing and evaluating proposed navigation improvement projects and to assist in the integration of the work of the Department of Transport in providing navigation facilities, in the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence River Basin and in other waterways for which the Department has some responsibility, by carrying out necessary hydraulics studies and research, including hydraulic models studies; participating in the normal co-operation between various Branches of Marine Services, and in liaison with (1) other agencies concerned with navigation, under the Minister and (2) other agencies active in water resources management, by providing technical advice and information relating to the marine hydraulics field; representing the Department of Transport in the activities of the International Joint Commission to the degree necessary to substantiate the position of marine transportation in the utilization of the available water resources; such as includes providing the source of engineering assistance when the Department of Transport is requested to participate in boundary water investigations.

A special Marine Traffic Control unit is being organized which will be set up in Montreal.

The *Shipbuilding Branch* is responsible for (a) new construction—the determination of requirements, preparation of basic designs, estimation of costs, analyses of tenders, approval of drawings and supervision during construction of vessels for the Department, and other Government departments requesting similar assistance; (b) repairs and refits—the preparation of repair and refit specifications, estimation of costs, analyses of tenders, and supervision of work on departmental vessels, and other Government departments requesting similar assistance.

AIR SERVICES — The work of Air Services is carried out by four Branches: Civil Aviation, Telecommunications and Electronics, Meteorological, and Construction.

The functions of the *Civil Aviation Branch* include the following: the application of Air Regulations and Air Navigation Orders; airmen licensing and aircraft registration; investigation and analysis of aircraft accidents; supervision of flying clubs and schools, design, airworthiness of construction and performance of aircraft; inspection and licensing of airports and seaplane bases; overall planning and maintenance of government aerodromes; air traffic control; designation of air routes and airways and assistance to municipalities in selecting and planning sites for airports.

The *Meteorological Branch* is responsible for meeting all the civil meteorological requirements throughout Canada consistent with overall federal government responsibility. This includes providing meteorological services to civil aviation, both national and international; to government departments, public corporations and local authorities; to the general public through the medium of press, radio and television; to meet the broad requirements of agriculture, forestry, fishing, transportation and other basic economic endeavours in Canada; to shipping on the Great Lakes and in waters adjacent to Canada. The Branch is also responsible for observing, reporting and forecasting sea ice in Canadian waters, particularly in Arctic regions. The Branch also carries out

research in meteorology to meet Canadian requirements, for present and foreseeable new demands, and to contribute to progress in the science of meteorology.

The functions of the *Telecommunications and Electronics Branch* include: the administration of national and international radio laws, regulations and agreements involving the management of the Radio Frequency Spectrum through adoption of standards for equipment, licensing of radio stations, enforcement of laws and regulations affecting the operation of radio stations, and use of radio for safety of life in the air and on the seas; construction, maintenance and operation of aeronautical, marine and meteorological radio-communication stations and of radio and electronic aids to navigation associated with airports and domestic and international airways, and with marine navigation along the sea coasts of Canada and on the Great Lakes, the administration of national, Commonwealth and International telegraph regulations and agreements; administer the consolidated Government administrative telephone and other telecommunication services; assess requirements and advise Treasury Board on the use of administrative telecommunication services; co-ordinate and plan overall government telecommunications services; and the administration of the provision of Landline Services of the Department.

Construction Engineering and Architectural Branch—This Branch is responsible for construction work required by the Civil Aviation, Telecommunications, Airports and Field Operations, and Meteorological Branches. This includes constructing airports; planning, erecting and modifying buildings; and providing services such as power, water and sewage, and airport lighting.

Airports and Field Operations Branch—This Branch plans, co-ordinates, directs and controls resources associated with the provision of airport ground facilities and support services for all Air Services operations and installations.

The Department maintains offices in many of the larger centres of Canada to carry out the functions outlined above.

District Marine Agents are located at:

St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Dartmouth, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, P.Q.; Sorel, P.Q.; Parry Sound, Ont.; Prescott, Ont.; Prince Rupert, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; and Hay River, N.W.T.

Superintending Engineers for the following canals are located at:

Rideau and Nova Scotia Canals.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec Canals	Montréal, P.Q.
Trent and Murray Canals.....	Peterborough, Ont.

Regional Directors, Air Services are located at:

Moncton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

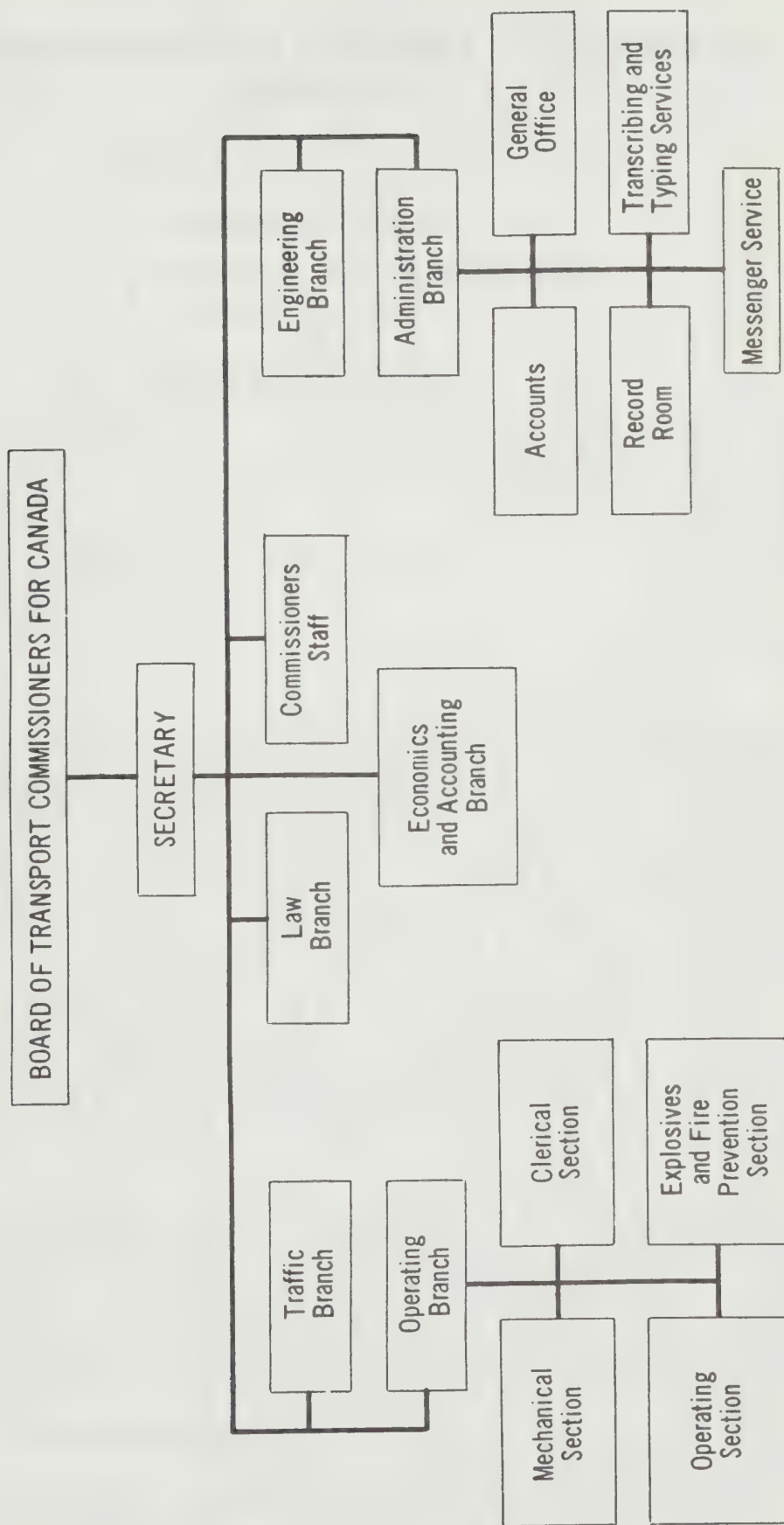
In addition to the Department of Transport, the Minister reports to Parliament for the following agencies:

- Atlantic Development Board
- Canadian Transport Commission
- Canadian National Railways
- Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation
- National Harbours Board
- St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
- Air Canada

The Department administers or has responsibilities under the following Acts:

- The Department of Transport Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 79, as amended)
- The Bills of Lading Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 16)
- The Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 42, as amended)
- The Pipe-line Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 211)
- The Telegraphs Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 262, as amended)
- The Transport Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 271, as amended)
- The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 242, as amended)
- The Aeronautics Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 2, as amended)
- The Carriage by Air Act (R.S.C. 1952, chapter 45)
- The Radio Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 233, as amended)
- The Belleville Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1952, Chapter 34)
- The Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Act, 1951, (S.C., 1951, Chapter 17)
- The New Westminster Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1912-13, Chapter 158, as amended)
- The North Fraser Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1912-13, Chapter 162, as amended)
- The Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1947, Chapter 42)
- The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911 (S.C., 1910-11, Chapter 26)
- The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1911-12, Chapter 55, as amended)
- The Canada Shipping Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 29, as amended)
- The Canadian Maritime Commission Act (R.S.C., 1952, chapter 38)
- The Canadian National Steamships Act, 1927 (S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 29)
- The Government Harbours and Piers Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 135)
- The Government Vessels Discipline Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 137)
- The Live Stock Shipping Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 169)
- The National Harbours Board Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 187, as amended)
- The Navigable Waters Protection Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 193, as amended)
- The Water Carriage of Goods Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 291)
- The Canadian National Railways Act (S.C., 1955, Chapter 29)
- The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 39, as amended)
- The Government Railways Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 136)
- The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act (S.C., 1906-07, Chapter 22, as amended)
- The Maritime Freight Rates Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 174)
- The Railway Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)
- Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act, 1952, C. 41
- Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act, R.S.C. 1952, C. 311
- International Rapids Power Development Act, R.S.C. 1952, C. 157
- Merchant Seamen Compensation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 178
- Passenger Tickets Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 202
- Motor Vehicle Transport Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 59
- Freight Rates Reduction Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 27
- Nanaimo Harbour Commissioners Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 19
- Oshawa Harbour Commissioners Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 21
- National Transportation Act, S.C. 1966/67 Chapter 67

BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA



BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Union Station Building, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chief Commissioner.....	Rod Kerr, Q.C.
Assistant Chief Commissioner.....	H. H. Griffin
Deputy Chief Commissioner.....	J. E. Dumontier
Commissioners.....	A. S. Kirk J. M. Woodward W. R. Irwin
Secretary.....	C. W. Rump

The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada was first established (as the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada) on February 1, 1904, by *The Railway Act, 1903*. This Act established the Board of Railway Commissioners, in place of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, as a court of record with extensive regulatory, administrative and judicial functions in respect of railway tariff and tolls and the location, construction, maintenance and operation of railways within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, other than government railways, and in respect of the safety of bridges within the meaning of the predecessor of the *Bridges Act* (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 20).

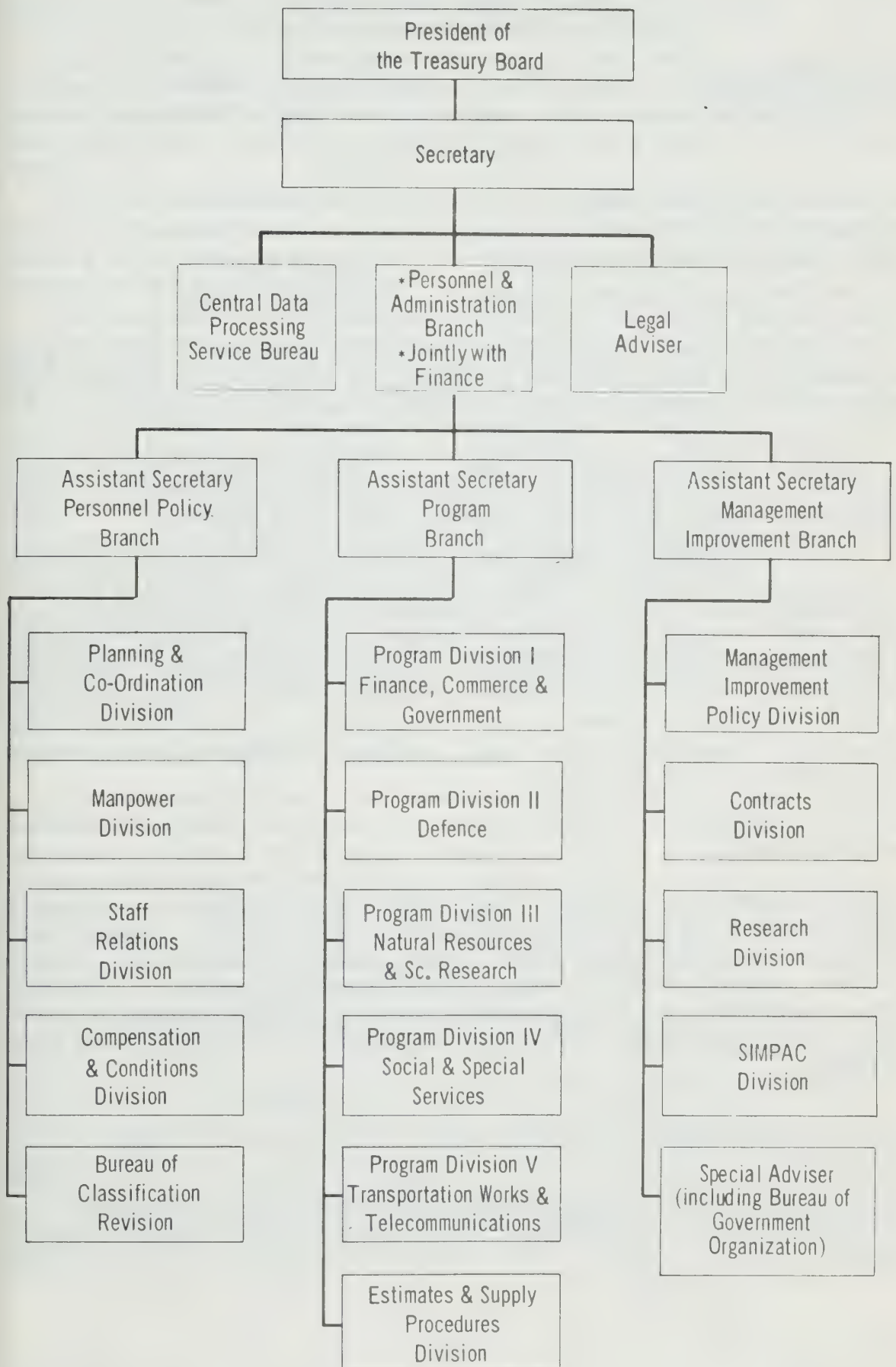
With the coming into force of Part I of *The Transport Act, 1938* (now the *Transport Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 271, as amended) on July 1, 1938, the name of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was changed to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. With the coming into force of Part I of the National Transportation Act, S.C. 1966/67 Chapter 67, the Board will become a part of the Canadian Transport Commission.

The major extensions of the Board's jurisdiction have been to cover Canadian Government Railways, express and telephone companies (1906), telegraph companies (1908) and international bridges and tunnels (1929). In 1933 it was further extended to the abandonment of operation of railway lines; in 1938, to the administration and approval of agreed charges negotiated between the railways and shippers, and to the regulation of rates on ships on certain inland waters of Canada and licensing such ships.

The Board has six principal branches, namely, Administrative, Economics and Accounting, Engineering, Operating, Law, and Traffic.

The Board maintains district inspection offices in Canada at St. John's, Nfld., Moncton, N.B., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

TREASURY BOARD



TREASURY BOARD

President of the Treasury Board
The Honourable E.J. Benson, P.C., M.P.

Special Assistant..... J.C.Y. Charlebois
Private Secretary Mrs. E. Ballantyne

Principal Officers

Secretary of the Treasury Board S. Reisman
Assistant Secretary, Program..... Sylvain Cloutier
Assistant Secretary, Personnel Policy..... J.D. Love
Assistant Secretary, Management Improvement D.R. Yeomans

The Treasury Board was proclaimed a Department on October 1, 1966 under the *Government Organization Act 1966*. It is presided over by the President of the Treasury Board appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada.

The Treasury Board is a committee of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. The committee consists of the President of the Treasury Board, the Minister of Finance, and four other members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada who are nominated from time to time by the Governor in Council; (see page 59).

The Treasury Board Secretariat, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury Board, is the administrative arm of the Board. In its day-to-day operations it examines the proposed spending programs of all government departments and agencies, and keeps under constant review the development of approved programs to ensure effective expenditure control. It establishes policy governing personnel management in the public service including manpower utilization, employer-employee relations and rates of pay and conditions of employment. Finally, it is concerned with the development of management improvement practices and efficient administration throughout the government departments.

Program Branch

The Program Branch is the focus for Treasury Board Secretariat consideration of departmental matters. It is organized so that each division is responsible for a group of departments having a related function or purpose. Each Program Division supervises communications between the Board Secretariat and individual departments; is expected to be well informed about the departments assigned to it; and co-ordinates the assessment of individual departmental submissions by the Board Secretariat.

The Estimates and Supply Procedures Division co-ordinates the presentation of estimates, and appropriation (supply) matters and bills to the Treasury Board, the government and Parliament; monitors the preparation of all matters requiring ultimate legislative approval or scrutiny; monitors the analysis of Crown Company Budgets; supervises the use made of the Government's overall Contingency Vote; and co-ordinates all Treasury Board activity concerning the Auditor General's comments and submissions to and proceedings of Parliamentary Committees.

Personnel Policy Branch

The Personnel Policy Branch, which is generally responsible for the development of policy governing personnel management in the Public Service, is divided into five major organizational units, each headed by a Director.

The Planning and Coordination Division is responsible for administrative coordination, relations with departmental personnel units, programmes designed to improve communications with managers, supervisors and employees and the general form and content of authorities issued by the Treasury Board in the personnel field.

The Manpower Division is concerned with measures aimed at improvements in manpower utilization: it is responsible, among other things, for policies governing training, the development of executive personnel and the character and use of manpower records and information systems.

The Compensation and Conditions Division is responsible for policies relating to pay, leave, hours of work and compensation for overtime, allowances paid to employees serving in foreign and isolated posts, and the payment of travel and payment of travel and removal expenses: it is also responsible for standards relating to physical working conditions and occupational health and safety.

The Staff Relations Division is concerned with the processes of collective bargaining for which provision was recently made in the Public Service Staff Relations Act: it is responsible for the coordination of bargaining policy, the negotiation and administration of collective agreements and other matters affecting the relationship between organized employees and the Government-as-employer.

The Bureau of Classification Revision, which was recently transferred to the jurisdiction of the Treasury Board by the provisions of the revised Financial Administration Act, is responsible for the development and application of standards governing the classification, evaluation and grading of positions and the administration of pay plans.

Management Improvement Branch

The Management Improvement Branch advises the Treasury Board on major matters of managerial policy such as government organization, productivity, financial management, materiel management, information systems, equipment, operations research, operational audit and electronic data processing.

The Branch takes the lead in arranging for studies related to these subjects, and preparing policy statements for the approval of the Treasury Board and subsequent issue to government departments, and finally, following up to see that departments are exploiting these new techniques.

The Management Improvement Branch is responsible for the development of planning, programming and budgeting systems to be used to monitor and control the allocation of resources both within individual departments and interdepartmentally.

The Branch is also responsible for the development of government contractual policy.

In addition, it is responsible for evaluating, advising and promoting the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization.

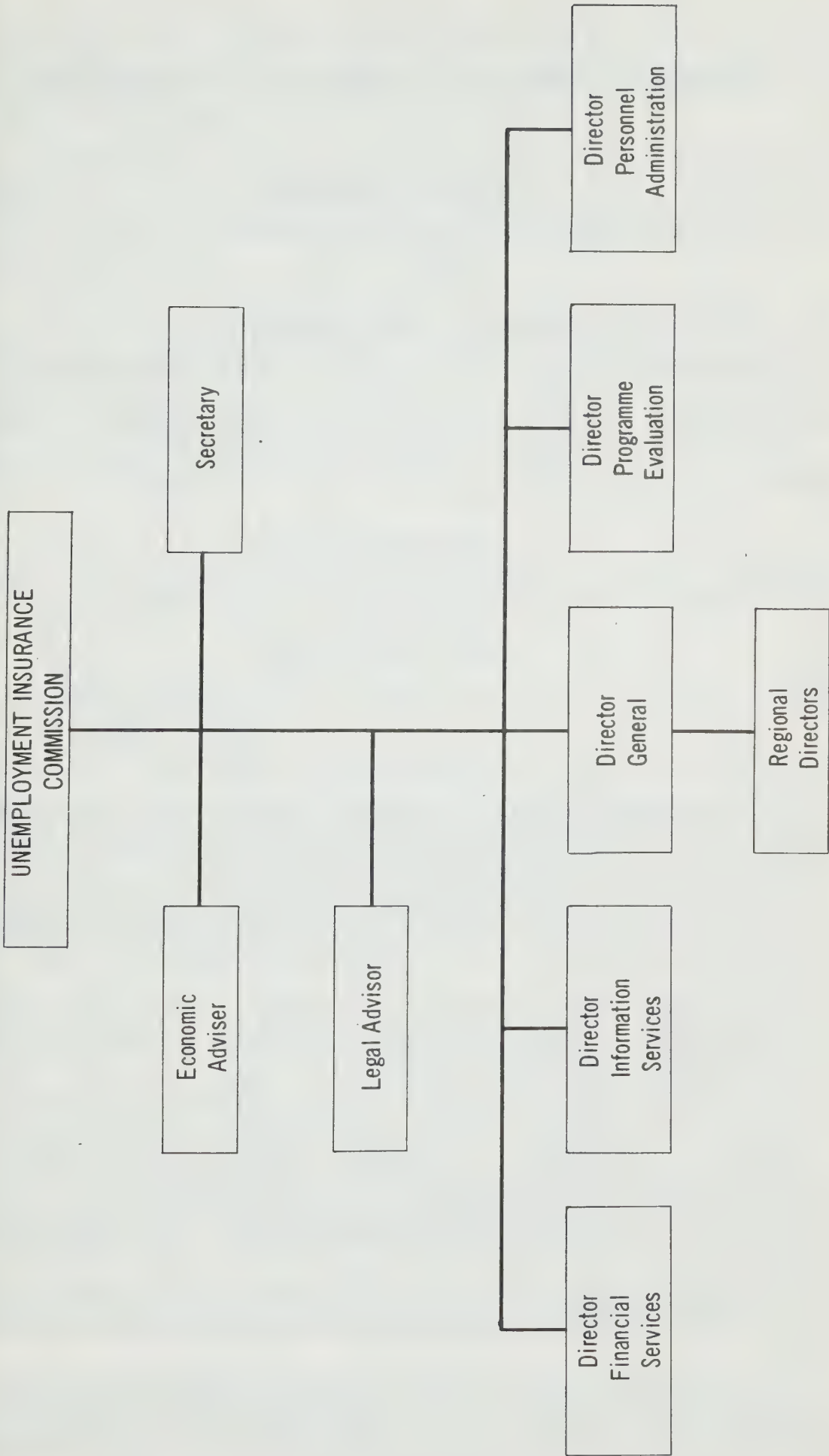
The Central Data Processing Service Bureau

The Central Data Processing Service Bureau commenced operations on April 1, 1965, to provide data processing services to the departments and agencies of the Government of Canada. The Bureau will concentrate on exploring new uses for computers and helping existing government users with peak-loads and special problems. Initially, the Bureau co-ordinated the use of spare capacity available on equipment operated by government departments and agencies and by purchasing time from commercial agencies. On September 1, 1966, the Bureau took delivery of a large scale modern computer and is now providing service on this system as well as on those of other government agencies.

The Personnel and Administrative Services

Personnel and administrative services are provided by a Branch headed by a Director who is responsible to both the Secretary of the Treasury Board and the Deputy Minister of Finance for the provision of administrative support to both organizations.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

No. 5 Building, 520 Preston Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable John Robert Nicholson, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour

Members of the Commission

Chief Commissioner Jacques M. DesRoches
Commissioners Thos, B. Ward
Morris C. Hay, Q.C.
Secretary A.C. Bricault

Principal Officer

Director General R.L. Beatty

Office of the Umpire

Umpire Honourable Mr. Justice
John D. Kearney
Registrar J. Durocher

The Unemployment Insurance Commission was established in 1941 under the provisions of *The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940* (S.C., 1940, Chapter 44 – now *The Unemployment Insurance Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 50).

The general functions of the Commission are to provide for the compulsory insurance of employed persons with certain exceptions and, subject to regulations, provide such persons with weekly payments for limited periods if they become unemployed.

To carry out these purposes, the Act provides for the establishment of an unemployment insurance organization, under the direction of three commissioners, and for the appointment of officers and staff.

The Commissioners, of whom one is Chief Commissioner (deputy head), are appointed by the Governor in Council. One Commissioner, other than the Chief Commissioner, is appointed after consultation with employee organizations, and the other is appointed after consultation with employer organizations. The Chief Commissioner is appointed for a period of ten years, and the other Commissioners for a period not exceeding ten years. Commissioners may be re-appointed for one or more terms.

The organization of the Commission is composed of three levels – a head office, five regional offices, and a number of area and district offices across the country.

The head office is concerned with policies affecting management, procedures, methods and control pertaining to the administration and interpretation of the Act and Regulations, finances, public relations, and staff matters. The regional

offices, each under the jurisdictional authority of a regional director, are concerned with the region and are organized along the lines of the head office. The area and district offices, directly responsible to the regional directors, operate the unemployment insurance service for the public. Only the activities of the head office will be dealt with here.

The Commissioners, who form the policy-making body of the organization administer the Unemployment Insurance Act and carry out such other duties and responsibilities as the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, requires. In respect of such other duties, the Commissioners are responsible to the Minister.

The Commission is assisted by a Director General and four Directors. The Director General directs and co-ordinates the various specialists and operational activities of the unemployment insurance program in accordance with program objectives established by the Commission. He has the overall responsibility for operational planning required to meet program objectives approved by the Commission. He is responsible for the operations of regional and local offices.

Under the Director General there are the following Directorates: Planning and Organization, Revenue Control, Claims and Benefit, Benefit Control and Management Analysis.

The Planning and Organization branch is concerned with the future planning, development, formation and structure of the Commission as a whole. The branch director is also expected to serve in a co-ordinating capacity in achieving effective interpretations of regional and head office activities.

The Revenue Control branch comprises Coverage, Contributions, Central Index and Audit divisions. The Coverage division gives rulings on matters pertaining to insurance coverage. The Contributions division determines and develops methods and procedures to be used by employers in making contributions, decides amounts and periods for which unemployment insurance contributions are payable, and is concerned with computing the rate and duration of benefit. The Central Index division is responsible for the issuance and control of social insurance numbers and employer registration numbers. The Audit division conducts audits of employers' records to ensure that all insurable employees are covered by unemployed insurance and that proper contributions are being made. The division maintains a field force of auditors who visit employers periodically.

The Claims and Benefit branch consists of the Entitlement Determination and Claims and Payment divisions. The Entitlement Determination division is responsible for deciding all questions on benefit entitlement ensuring that the benefit provisions of the Act are correctly applied, reviewing decisions of boards of referees, and handling appeals and submissions to the Umpire. The Claims and Payment division is concerned with the development and review of procedures affecting the registration, examination and payment of claims.

The Benefit Control branch is responsible for the audit and investigation of claims for the protection of the Fund against improper withdrawals, and the investigation of employers for infractions committed against the Act and Regulations. The branch plans and develops investigational techniques and maintains a field staff of investigators who assist in the public education programme by interviewing claimants to ensure that they are fulfilling the conditions for the receipt of benefit and clarify questions pertaining to their rights under the Act.

The Management Analysis branch comprises three divisions: Systems and Data Processing, Work Studies and Forms Management. The Systems and Data Processing division is responsible for development of systems involving the use of electronic computer equipment and other involving major adjustments to existing

procedures. The Work Studies division is responsible for the development and introduction of work standards in all of the operations of the Commission. The Forms Management division is responsible for the design and control of the forms used by the Commission.

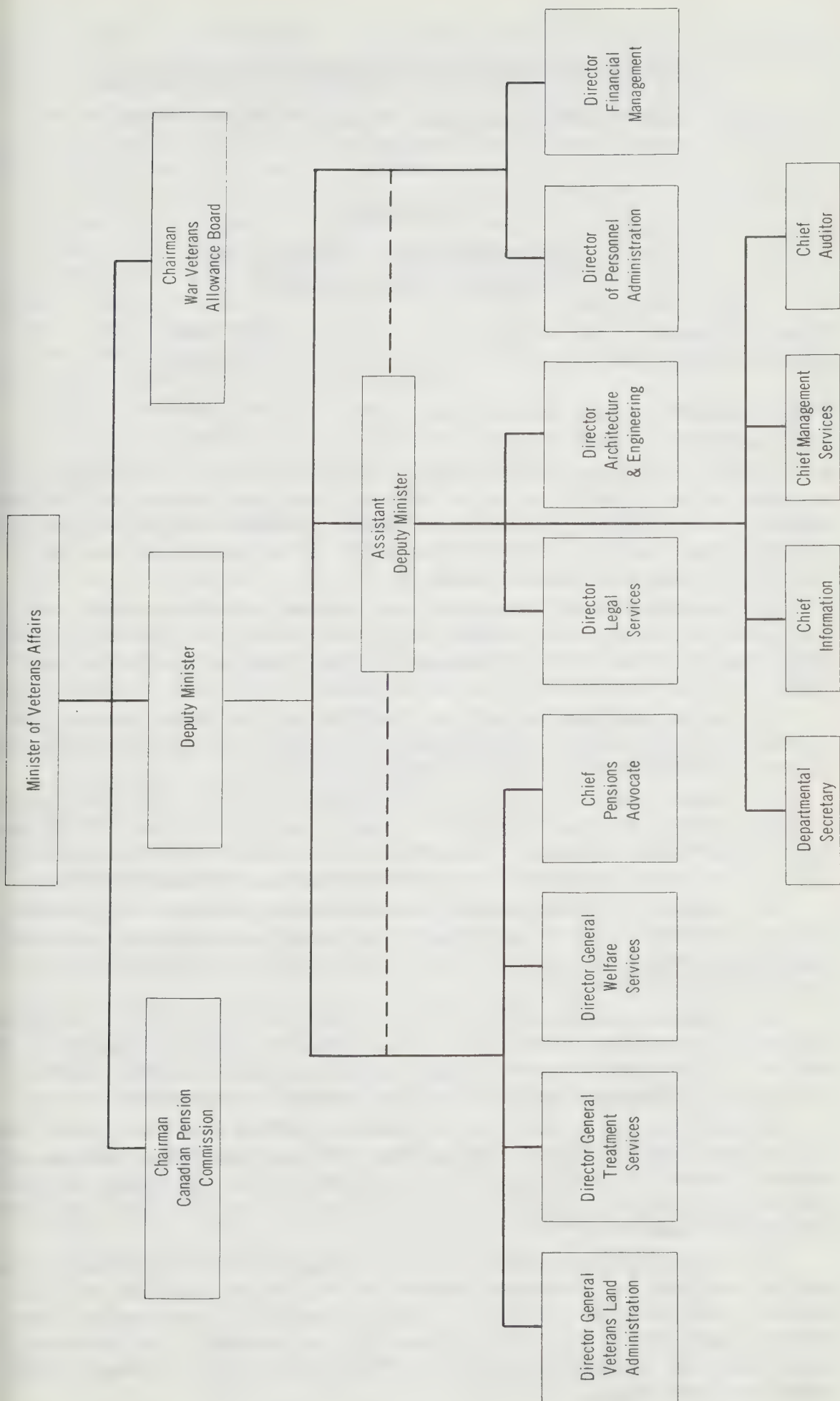
The Economic Advisor assists the Commission in its policy making role by ensuring that the programme is kept current with the changing economic and industrial environment in which it must operate. The experience in other countries is also studied so that appropriate use can be made of that which is applicable to the Canadian unemployment insurance plan.

The Director, Personnel Administration, develops and recommends personnel policies designed to ensure the most effective use of staff. He provides specialist advice and service to the Commission and directors.

The Director, Financial Administration advises the Commission and directors on all financial matters relating to the planning and operation of the unemployment insurance program; he provides guidance and assistance in the preparation and submission of estimates; he develops policies and procedures for the effective reporting and control of financial expenditures and gives direction to subordinates responsible for administrative and office services.

The Director, Programme Evaluation directs a programme designed to assist management in evaluating and improving the effectiveness of its operations.

A Regional Director is located at each of the following centres: Moncton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Vancouver, B.C.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets,
Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Roger J. Teillet, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

Executive Assistant..... P. B. Curd

Special Assistant..... M. Dupuis

Deputy Minister..... Paul Pelletier

Assistant Deputy Minister..... F. T. Mace

In 1944, the Department of Pensions and National Health was divided into two new departments – the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The latter department, established by the *Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 19), is now governed by the *Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (R.S.C., Chapter 80).

The Department deals exclusively with matters affecting veterans and their dependants, its major functions being concerned with medical treatment and allowances, payment of pensions, welfare work, rehabilitation of the disabled and land settlement. It is organized into three groups: Executive; Service; and Administrative.

The Executive Group consists of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Minister and the Departmental Secretary, with their respective staffs, a Chief of Information and a Chief of Management Services.

The Service Group consists of four branches, namely, Treatment Services, Veterans' Bureau, Veterans' Land Administration, and the Veterans' Welfare Services, which are responsible for the implementation of policy and the general administration of the various services to be provided to veterans and their dependants.

The Treatment Services Branch provides medical treatment for injuries and illnesses incurred on active service and for veterans and others who have become eligible by reason of war service. Under certain conditions domiciliary care is also provided for older veterans.

The Veterans' Bureau assists those seeking war disability or dependant pensions in presenting their claims to the Canadian Pension Commission. This service is also given to persons applying for pensions under the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 51, as amended).

The Veterans' Land Administration assists qualified veterans to settle under the *Veterans' Land Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 280, as amended) as farmers, small holders, commercial fishermen and provincial land settlers; supervises and assists qualified veterans who contract to build their own homes under the provisions of the *Veterans' Land Act*.

The Veterans' Welfare Services Branch is responsible for the administration of benefits available to discharged members of the Forces under the terms of the *Veterans Rehabilitation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 281, as amended), the *War Service Grants Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 289, as amended), the *Children of War Dead (Education Assistance) Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 27, as amended) and the *War Assistance Fund (WVA)*.

The Branch also administers life insurance contracts issued under The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act (S.C., 1920, Chapter 54, as amended) and the Veterans Insurance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 279, as amended).

The Administrative Group consists of four directorates, namely, Architecture and Engineering, Financial Management, Legal Services and Personnel Administration. Their functions are to assist the Executive Group in the development of administrative policy and the provision of administrative services within the Department.

Administration outside of Ottawa is under the general direction of 18 district and 4 sub-district offices located at: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax and Sydney, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.; Hamilton, Kingston, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Toronto and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Each district office has a Senior Treatment Medical Officer and a District Director Veterans Welfare.

Regional Directors, appointed under the Veterans' Land Act, are located at St. John, N.B. (Atlantic); Montreal (Quebec); Toronto (Ontario); Winnipeg (Manitoba); Saskatoon (Saskatchewan); Edmonton (Alberta); and Vancouver (British Columbia).

In addition to the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Minister reports to parliament for:

The Army Benevolent Fund Board; The Canadian Pension Commission;
The Commonwealth War Graves Commission; and The War Veterans Allowance Board

The Minister of Veterans Affairs is responsible for the administration of the following laws:

Department of Veterans Affairs Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 80
Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 51
The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, S.C. 1920, Chapter 54
Veterans Insurance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 279
Veterans' Land Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 280
Soldier Settlement Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 188
Veterans Rehabilitation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 281
War Service Grants Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 289
Children of War Dead (Education Assistance) Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 27
War Veterans Allowance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 340
Army Benevolent Fund Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 10
Veterans Benefit Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 65
Supervisors War Service Benefits Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 258
Pension Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 207
Special Operators War Service Benefits Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 256
Allied Veterans Benefits Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 8
Women's Royal Naval and the South African Military Nursing Service (Benefits) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 297

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE BOARD

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Roger J. Teillet, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

Members

Chairman.....	W. T. Cromb
Deputy Chairman.....	W. G. H. Roaf
Members.....	H. B. Mersereau
	J. E. R. Roberge
	G. F. Schoales
	J. H. M. Dehler
	E. G. B. Foote

The *War Veterans Allowance Act* came into force on September 1, 1930. The purpose of the Act was to aid war veterans who, because of the hardships of service, had become preaged and no longer able to make their way on the labour market. During the discussions that took place at that time the allowance was referred to as the "Burnt-out Pension". The administration of the Act was entrusted to what was then known as the War Veterans Allowance Committee, later changed to the War Veterans Allowance Board.

The Act has been amended fourteen times since 1930 and the scope of the legislation broadened, with the allowance rates and income ceilings increased from time to time.

By the amendments of 1950, the Act established District Authorities in the regional districts of the Department of Veterans Affairs granting to them the full and unrestricted power and authority and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all matters and questions arising under the Act relating to the award, increase, decrease or suspension, or cancellation of any allowance awarded or paid under the Act.

The members of a District Authority are employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs and are appointed by the Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council. By Regulations, a District Authority consists of not less than four and not more than seven, the strength of the District Authority being related to the size of the regional district and the volume of War Veterans Allowance business to be handled.

There are nineteen District Authorities, including the Foreign Countries District Authority, which is located in Ottawa. An application for an allowance must be made to the District Authority established for the regional district in which the applicant resides.

The War Veterans Allowance Board is a statutory body reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Veterans Affairs for the administration of the *War Veterans Allowance Act*. The members of the Board are appointed by the Governor in Council. The Board is a quasi-judicial body and is independent as far as its decisions are

concerned. The Minister is charged with the administration of the Act.

The War Veterans Allowance Board acts as an appeal court for an applicant or recipient aggrieved by a decision of a District Authority, and the Board may, on its own motion, review any adjudication of a District Authority and alter or reverse the adjudication. The Board is also responsible for instructing and guiding District Authorities in the interpretation of policy, and for advising the Minister with respect to Regulations concerning the procedure to be followed in matters coming before District Authorities for adjudication.

On February 23, 1962, the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* was amended and a new Part XI added, which makes available to certain groups of civilians their widows and orphans, the same benefits that are available to veterans under the *War Veterans Allowance Act*. These specified groups of civilians were, during World War I and World War II, engaged in occupations under conditions that were considered hazardous. This new Part XI is administered by the War Veterans Allowance Board and District Authorities and all applications for allowances under this Part are dealt with and adjudicated upon in the same manner as applications for allowances under the *War Veterans Allowance Act, 1952*.

COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Whitehorse, Y.T.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Elected Members of the Council

G.O. Shaw	Dawson
(Mrs) G. Jean Gordon	Mayo
Norman S. Chamberlist	Whitehorse East
John Dumas	Whitehorse West
John O. Livesey (Speaker)	Carmacks-Kluane
J. Kenneth McKinnon	Whitehorse North
D. Taylor	Watson Lake

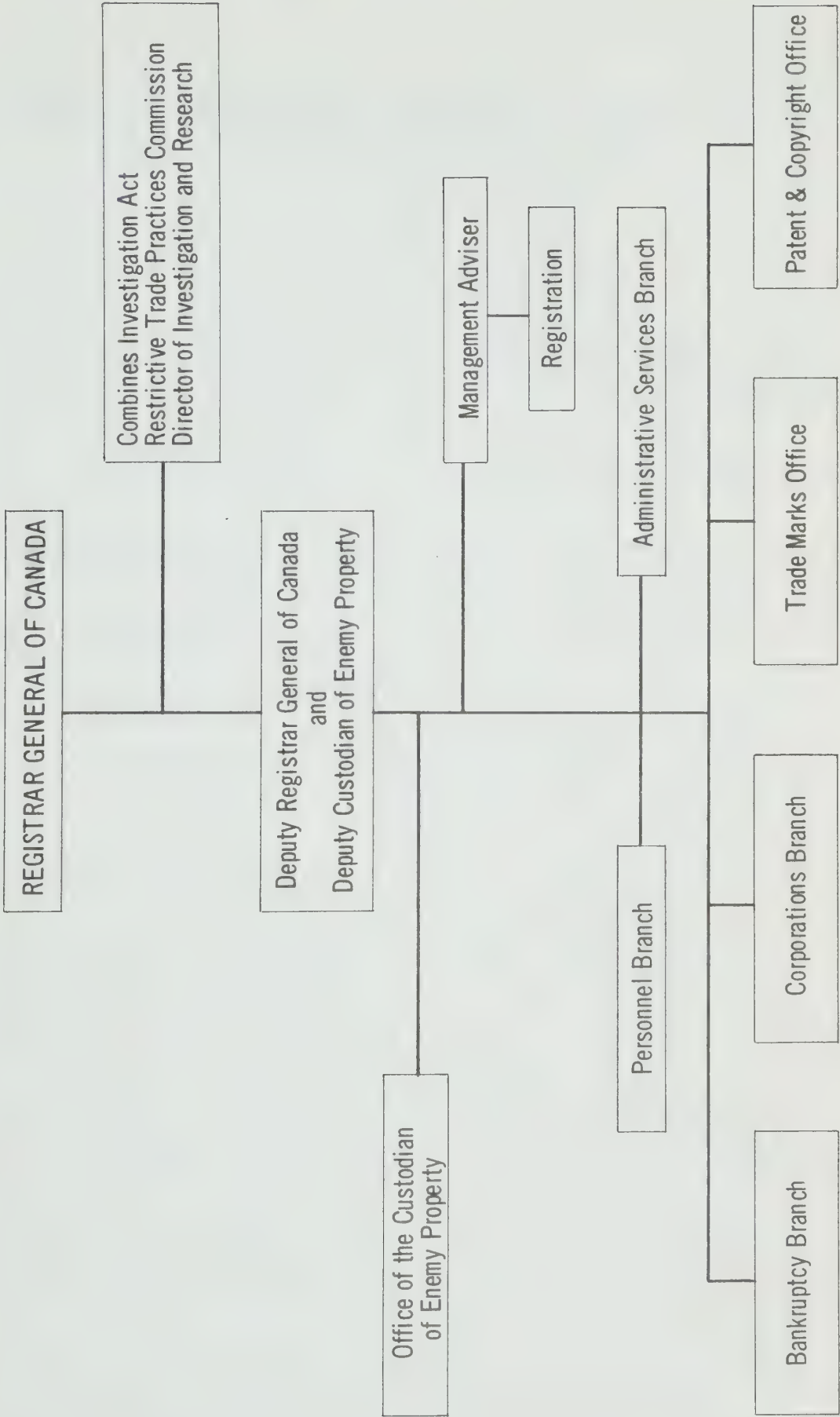
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory..... James Smith

The Council of the Yukon Territory was established by the *Yukon Act* (now S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 53, as amended) The Commissioner administers the Government of the Territory under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister.

The Commissioner in Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct taxation within the Territory in order to raise revenue, maintenance of municipal institutions, granting of licences, solemnization of marriages, property and civil rights, education, public health and generally all matters of a local nature.

The Council of the Yukon Territory consists of seven elected members. The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is the chief executive officer of the Territory but is not a member of the council.

DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL



DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

Canadian Building 219 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable John N. Turner, P.C., M.P.

Registrar General of Canada

Executive Assistant J.S. Graftstein

Private Secretary Mrs. G. Bollen

Deputy Registrar General James F. Grandy

The Department of the Registrar General was established by the Government Organization Act, 1966 (S.C. 1966, Chapter 25), assented to June 16, 1966 and brought into force October 1, 1966.

The Registrar General of Canada is also Custodian of Enemy Property and, as such, is responsible for the administration of enemy property entrusted to him.

The duties, powers and functions of the Registrar General of Canada extend to and include matters relating to

- (a) combines, mergers, monopolies and restraint of trade;
- (b) patents, copyrights and trade marks;
- (c) bankruptcy and insolvency; and
- (d) corporate affairs.

The Registrar General of Canada is the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada, the Privy Seal of the Governor General, the Seal of the Administrator of Canada and the Seal of the Registrar General of Canada.

The Combines Branch, under the Director of Investigation and Research, is responsible for investigating combines and other restrictive practices and for submitting evidence thereon to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission as provided in the *Combines Investigation Act*. Investigations are instituted on the formal application of six citizens, or on direction of the Minister, or, as is usually the case, on the initiative of the Director. In the conduct of investigations the Director is authorized to examine witnesses, search premises and require written returns. These powers may only be exercised, however, upon certification by a member of the Commission. When the Director has gathered all the information available, if he believes it proves the existence of a forbidden practice, he may submit a statement of the evidence to the Commission and to the parties believed to be responsible for the practice. Alternatively, he may remit the record to the Attorney General of Canada for consideration as to whether an offence has been committed and for suitable action thereon.

The Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, comprising not more than three members, considers the evidence submitted to it by the Director of Investigation and Research. It may receive further evidence or material and give an opportunity to be heard to all persons against whom an offence is alleged, or in the case of a general or research inquiry to all persons involved. After a formal hearing at which it hears argument submitted by the Director of Investigation and Research, by the persons under inquiry and by other interested parties, the Commission, in a written

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(Formerly the Department of the Registrar General)

Minister

The Honourable John H. Turner, PC MP

Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The new Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs was established on December 21, 1967 by the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act and the former Registrar General of Canada, the Honourable John H. Turner, was sworn in as the first Minister on January 10, 1968.

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) consumer affairs;
- (b) corporations and corporate securities;
- (c) combines, mergers, monopolies and restraint of trade;
- (d) bankruptcy and insolvency; and
- (e) patents, copyrights and trade marks.

In exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions in relation to consumers' affairs under this Act, the Minister shall

- (a) initiate, recommend or undertake programs designed to promote the interests of the Canadian consumer;
- (b) co-ordinate programs of the Government of Canada that are designed to promote the interests of the Canadian consumer;
- (c) promote and encourage the institution of practices or conduct tending to the better protection of the Canadian consumer and co-operate with provincial governments or agencies thereof, or any bodies, organizations or persons, in any programs having similar objects; and
- (d) undertake, recommend or assist in programs to assist the Canadian consumer to be more fully informed about goods and services offered to the consumer.

The Governor in Council may establish a consumer advisory council to advise or assist the Minister or to perform such duties and functions as the Governor in Council may specify, and may fix the remuneration and expenses to be paid to the persons appointed as members thereof.

There shall continue to be a Registrar General of Canada who shall register all instruments of summons, proclamations, commissions, letters patent, letters patent of land, writs and other instruments and documents issued under the Great Seal, and all bonds, warrants of extradition, warrants for removal of prisoners, leases, releases, deeds of sale, surrenders and all other instruments requiring registration.

The new department is composed of seven agencies:

- Combines Investigation and Research Branch
- Registration Division
- Bankruptcy Branch
- Corporations Branch
- Trade Marks Office
- Patent and Copyright Office
- Consumer Affairs Branch

MINISTERE DE LA CONSOMMATION ET DES CORPORATIONS
(précédemment le ministère du Registraire général)

Ministre

L'honorable John H. Turner, C.P., député

Ministre de la Consommation et des Corporations

Le nouveau ministère de la Consommation et des Corporations a été créé le 21 décembre 1967 en vertu de la Loi sur le ministère de la Consommation et des Corporations, et l'honorable John N. Turner a été assermenté le 10 janvier 1968 comme premier titulaire de ce nouveau ministère.

Les devoirs, pouvoirs et fonctions du Ministre visent et comprennent toutes les questions qui sont du ressort du Parlement du Canada et que les lois n'attribuent pas à quelque autre ministère, département, direction ou organisme du gouvernement du Canada concernant

- a) la consommation;
- b) les corporations et leurs titres;
- c) les coalitions, les fusions, les monopoles et la restriction du commerce;
- d) la faillite et l'insolvabilité; et
- e) les brevets, les droits d'auteur et les marques de commerce

Dans l'exercice des pouvoirs et l'accomplissement des devoirs et fonctions que la présente loi lui attribue en ce qui a trait à la consommation, le Ministre doit

- a) instaurer, recommander ou entreprendre des programmes destinés à favoriser les intérêts du consommateur canadien;
- b) coordonner les programmes du gouvernement du Canada destinés à favoriser les intérêts du consommateur canadien;
- c) favoriser et encourager l'établissement de méthodes ou d'une ligne de conduite visant à une meilleure protection du consommateur canadien et collaborer avec les gouvernements provinciaux ou leurs organismes, ou avec des institutions, organisations ou personnes quelconques, à des programmes ayant des objets semblables; et
- d) entreprendre ou recommander la mise en oeuvre de programmes propres à renseigner davantage le consommateur canadien sur les marchandises et les services qui sont offerts, ou aider à la mise en oeuvre de semblables programmes.

Le gouverneur en conseil peut établir un Conseil consultatif de la consommation chargé de conseiller ou d'aider le Ministre ou d'accomplir les devoirs et fonctions que spécifie le gouverneur en conseil et fixer la rémunération et les dépenses à payer aux personnes nommées pour en faire partie.

Il continuera d'y avoir un registraire général du Canada qui doit enregistrer tous les actes de convocations, les proclamations, les commissions, les lettres patentes, les lettres patentes de terres, les brevets et les autres actes et documents délivrés sous le grand sceau, ainsi que tous les cautionnements, les mandats d'extradition, les mandats de transfert de prisonniers, les baux, les quittances, les actes de vente, les abandons et tous les autres actes dont l'enregistrement est nécessaire.

Le nouveau ministère est composé de sept organismes:

- la Direction des enquêtes et recherches sur les coalitions
- la Division de l'enregistrement
- la Direction des faillites
- le Service des corporations
- le Bureau des marques de commerce
- le Bureau des brevets et du droit d'auteur
- la Direction de la consommation

report submitted to the Registrar General of Canada, reviews the evidence and material, appraises the effect on the public interest of arrangements and practices disclosed in the evidence, and makes recommendations as to the application of remedies provided in the Act, or other remedies. The Registrar General of Canada produces and supplies copies of this report.

On receipt of the report, the Registrar General of Canada may refer the matter to the Attorney General of Canada for legal proceedings or he may take such other action as he deems advisable.

The Patent and Copyright Office and the Trade Marks Office were transferred from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Department of the Secretary of State on December 1, 1927, and, on February 3, 1964 and February 9, 1965, the relevant Acts became the responsibility of the Minister of Justice, and were further transferred to the President of the Privy Council on December 22, 1965, while the administration of the branches remained under the authority of the Secretary of State until the formation of the new Department.

The Patent and Copyright Office administers the *Patent Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 203, as amended), relating to the granting of patents of invention, the *Industrial Design and Union Label Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 150, as amended), the *Timber Marking Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 265) and the *Copyright Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 55). It publishes weekly the "Canadian Patent Office Record".

The Trade Marks Office is responsible for the administration of the *Trade Marks Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 49). It maintains a complete record of all trade marks registered under that Act or previous statutes relating to trade marks. It publishes weekly the "Trade Marks Journal", in which there are advertised, among other things, applications for the registration of trade marks in order to give interested parties the opportunity to file opposition thereto.

The Corporations Branch has as its primary purpose the administration of the *Canada Corporations Act* (R.C.S., 1952, Chapter 53, as amended in 1964-65 by Chapter 52), dealing with the incorporation of Corporations, the filing of financial statements and annual summaries, the maintenance of a register of mortgages and charges of such corporations and similar matters. The branch maintains an up-to-date index of all Canadian corporations whether federally or provincially incorporated. The branch is responsible, under the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act* (S.C. 10-11 Eliz. II, 1962, c.26) for maintaining an officer to provide the public with the information in Section "A" of the returns. This branch also administers the *Boards of Trade Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 18), the *Trade Unions Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 267), and the *Pension Fund Societies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 208).

The Bankruptcy Branch is responsible for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of the *Bankruptcy Act*. The Superintendent of Bankruptcy has certain powers of control over the trustees throughout Canada in the discharge of their duties and he investigates and reports to the Registrar General of Canada on matters pertaining to the administration of the Act.

In accordance with amendments to the *Bankruptcy Act* that were assented to on July 11, 1966, the Superintendent has been given the responsibility of investigating allegations as to offences and irregularities occurring prior to the bankruptcy, and to report his findings to the Deputy Attorney General of the Province concerned, where appropriate. The Bankruptcy Branch has regional offices in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

The Registration Branch records such official documents as proclamations, commissions of appointment, letters patent granting lands, and corporation letters patent and seals all instruments issued under the Great Seal of Canada, under the Seal of the Registrar General of Canada, and most of the instruments issued under the Privy Seal of the Governor General.

The Administrative Services Branch is responsible for the planning, advising and servicing of all Branches of the Department with respect to estimates, accounting, revenue, purchasing and stores, accommodation and maintenance, library, forms and records management, suggestion award plan, building security and the co-ordination of transcribing services.

The Personnel Branch is responsible for manpower planning and development, staff relations, classification and pay administration as well as employee welfare and counselling.

The Minister is responsible for the following Statutes:

Canada Corporations Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.53) as amended

Combines Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.314) as amended

Trade Marks Act (S.C., 1952-53, c.49)

Copyright Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.55)

Patent Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.203) as amended

Timber Marking Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.265)

Industrial Design and Union Label Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.150) as amended

Bankruptcy Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.14)

Boards of Trade Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.18)

Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.111)

Pension Fund Societies Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.208)

Part I of the Winding-up Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.296)

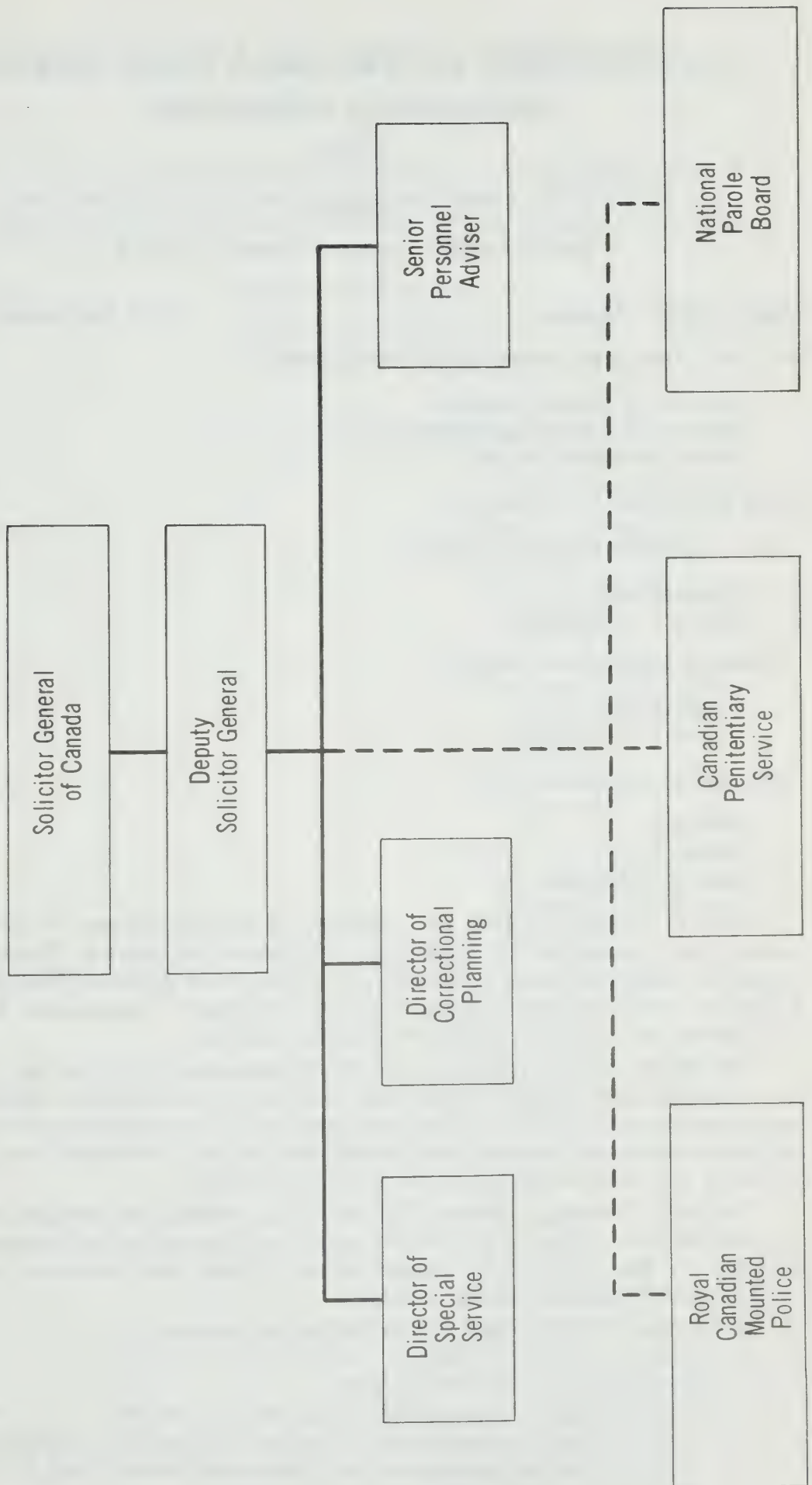
The Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Powers) Act (1947, c.24)

Trade Unions Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.267)

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (S.C. 10-11 Eliz. II, 1962, c.26) Part III s.13

Companies Creditors Arrangement Act (R.S.C., 1952, c.54)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL



DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

Justice Building, Wellington Street
Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Lawrence Pennell, P.C., MP.

Deputy Solicitor General T. D. MacDonald, Q. C.

Senior officials of the Departmental Headquarters:

Director of Special Services
Director of Correctional Planning
Senior Personnel Adviser

Senior officials of the Agencies:

Royal Canadian Mounted Police:—

• Commissioner
Deputy Commissioners

Canadian Penitentiary Service:—

Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner

National Parole Board:—

Chairman
Members
Executive Director

Prior to October 1, 1966 the Agencies of the Department of the solicitor General were responsible to the Minister of Justice. An Order in Council effective January 1, 1966 transferred responsibility for the three Agencies from the Minister of Justice to the Solicitor General and the Government Organization Act of 1966 to be known as the Department of the Solicitor General.

The Deputy Solicitor General and the Headquarters' staff of the Department have responsibility for policy planning in regard to federal law enforcement and corrections programmes. They assist the Agencies in the implementation of approved policies, examine and evaluate results and report to the Government upon the effectiveness of law enforcement and correctional programmes.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Board carry out the police and the correctional responsibilities assigned to them under their respective acts. They have regional and district offices across Canada in various locations.

Legislation for which the Solicitor General is responsible:

Parole Act (1958, c. 38)
Penitentiary Act (1960-61, c. 53)
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (1959, c. 54)
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act (R.S., c. 241)
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act (1959, c. 34)
Prison and Reformatories Act (R.S., c. 217)

CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION

Birks Building, 107 Sparks, Ottawa

(Railway Transport Committee, Centennial Tower, 400 Laurier Ave. W.)

(Air Transport Committee, Queensway Towers, 200 Isabella St.)

(Water Transport Committee, Centennial Tower, 400 Laurier Ave. W.)

Minister Responsible

Minister of Transport

Members of the Commission

President	Hon. J.W. Pickersgill, P.C.
Vice-President	Pierre Taschereau, Q.C.
Members	D.H. Jones (Chairman, Railway Transport Committee)
	J.L.G. Morisset (Chairman, Air Transport Committee)
	H.J. Darling (Chairman, Water Transport Committee)
	Laval Fortier, Q.C. (Chairman, Motor Vehicle Transport Committee)
	J.R. Belcher
	G.R. Boucher, Q.C.
	A.P. Campbell
	J.F. Clark
	J.E. Dumontier
	H.H. Griffin
	W.R. Irwin
	A.S. Kirk
	J.A.D. Magee
	J.M. Woodard
Secretary	Harris Arbique

The Canadian Transport Commission was established on February 19, 1967 pursuant to the National Transportation Act, 14-15-16 Eliz. II, Chap. 69. It is successor to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, the Air Transport Board and the Canadian Maritime Commission, and is required to perform all the regulatory and other functions vested in it by the Act, the *Railway Act*, the *Aeronautics Act*, the *Transport Act*, and miscellaneous other statutes with the general

object of coordinating and harmonizing the operation of all carriers engaged in transport by railways, water, aircraft, extra-provincial motor undertakings and commodity pipelines. In addition, it must undertake programmes of study and research to achieve the objectives of the National Transportation policy.

The Commission is a court of record and consists of no more than 17 members appointed by the Governor in Council for terms not exceeding ten years. For the purpose of performing its duties, the Commission must establish committees consisting of no less than three commissioners each; and any such committee may, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission, exercise all the powers of the Commission, subject to review by the Commission in certain instances. Three such committees are in operation: the Railway Transport Committee, the Air Transport Committee and the Water Transport Committee. A fourth one—the Motor Vehicle Transport Committee—has been established but will not exercise its licensing jurisdiction until Part III of the *National Transportation Act* dealing with the regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle transport is proclaimed. Provision is made for the establishment of a fifth committee to exercise jurisdiction over the construction and operation of commodity pipelines when Part II of the Act is proclaimed.

The General Rules of the Commission, including rules of practice and procedure, were adopted on September 20, 1967 and were published in the issue of October 14, 1967 of the *Canada Gazette*.

The Commission maintains district offices at St. John's (Nfld.), Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver for railway operating and engineering inspections.

- d) the water transportation industry and undertakings and services directly related thereto;
- e) the terms, conditions and usages applying to transportation of goods and passengers by water within, into and from Canada;
- f) the work of international and intergovernmental organizations and agencies that concern themselves with the transportation of goods and passengers by water; and
- g) such other marine matters as the Minister may request or as the Commission may deem necessary for carrying out any of the provisions or purposes of this Act.

The Commission also exercises and performs

- a) on behalf of the Minister such powers, duties or functions of the Minister under the *Canada Shipping Act* as the Minister may require; and
- b) any other powers, duties or functions in relation to water transport conferred on or required to be performed by the Commission by or pursuant to any other Act or any order of the Governor in Council.

For the purposes of performing its duties under the Act the following committees are provided for within the Commission

- a) railway transport committee;
- b) air transport committee;
- c) water transport committee;
- d) motor vehicle transport committee;
- e) commodity pipeline transport committee; and
- f) such other committees as the Commission deems expedient.

CAPE BRETON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Sydney, Nova Scotia

Minister Responsible

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Members of the Board

Chairman	Mr Douglas H. Fullerton, Ottawa, Ont.
President	Mr. Robinson Ord, Sydney, N.S.
Directors	Mr. David O. Hartigan, Sydney Mines, N.S.
	Mr. R.I. Grant, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
	Mr. R.B. Cameron, Boulderwood, Halifax County, N.S.
	Mr. Kenneth A. West, Toronto, Ont.
	Mr J.J. Gagnon, Montreal, Que.

The Cape Breton Development Corporation was established by the *Cape Breton Development Corporation Act* (S.C., 1967, Chapter 6) to deal with the critical situation existing on Cape Breton Island arising from the threatened closure of the Sydney coalfields as a result of rising operating costs and other adverse economic factors. The closure of the mines, upon which the people and the economy of the area are almost entirely dependent, is imminent unless a substantial capital investment is made for their rehabilitation and modernization. The Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia agreed that a proprietary Crown corporation be formed to handle the problem.

The Corporation will promote and assist the financing and developing of industry on the Island to provide employment outside the coal-producing industry and to broaden the base of the Island's economy. It will acquire the interests of the major coal producer in the Sydney coalfield and will reorganize and operate the mines with a view to the rationalization of coal production and the progressive withdrawal from such production.

The Cape Breton Development Corporation consists of a Board of Directors comprised of a Chairman, a President and five directors, all appointed by the Governor in Council. Within the Corporation are two divisions, the Coal Division and the Industrial Development Division, each of which is under the management of an appointed vice-president who is responsible to the President.

The objective of the Coal Division is to acquire, reorganize and rehabilitate the coal mining and related operations of the specified companies, (2(d)), on Cape Breton Island. It will conduct these operations on a basis consistent with efficient mining practice, good mining safety and in accordance with an overall plan.

The objective of the Industrial Development Division is to promote and assist, either alone or in conjunction with any person or agency, connected with the federal or provincial governments or not, the financing and development of industry on Cape Breton Island to provide employment other than in the coal-producing industry and to bring economic variety to the island.

COMPANY OF YOUNG CANADIANS

Head Office: 323 Chapel Street, Ottawa 2

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson

Members of the Provisional Council

J. Douglas Ward, Chairman	Toronto, Ontario
Miss Jean Archibald	Wolfville, Nova Scotia
Dr. Léo Dorais	Montreal, Quebec
Joseph Kanuka	Regina, Saskatchewan
Wally Kubiski	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Tim Reid	Toronto, Ontario
Marc Lalonde	Ottawa, Ontario
Ed Lavallee	Ottawa, Ontario
Miss Bevan Patterson	Calgary, Alberta
R.A.J. Phillips	Ottawa, Ontario
William Rompkey	Happy Valley, Labrador
Rév. Père Roland Soucie	Moncton, New Brunswick
Roger Tessier	Montreal, Quebec
Alan M. Clarke, Executive Director	Ottawa, Ontario

The Company of Young Canadians was established under the *Company of Young Canadians Act* (S.C. 1966, chapter 36).

The objects of the Company of Young Canadians are to "support, encourage and develop programmes for social, economic and community development in Canada or abroad through voluntary service". The Company carries out its programme by sending volunteers to work full time for two years in communities to assist people to identify their problems and to help them to organize to work on improving their situations.

Company volunteers work in big cities, small towns, rural areas, Indian Reserves, negro-white communities, metis-white communities, psychiatric and juvenile detention and educational institutions.

The Company is governed by a council of fifteen members, ten of whom are to be elected by volunteer members of the Company. The remainder are to be appointed by the Governor in Council. Until this Council comes into effect, the Company is governed by a Provisional Council of not more than twenty members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Executive Director, Alan Clarke, is the chief executive officer of the Company and, under the direction of the Council, is responsible for the management and supervision of the work and staff of the Company.

Volunteers in the Company normally serve for two years during which they are paid living expenses and \$35.00 per month personal allowance. In addition, \$50.00 per month is set aside to be collected by the volunteer at the end of his term of service .

There are no age limits or educational restrictions for membership in the Company although there is a fairly rigorous selection procedure. All volunteers receive training before final placement in their projects. As of October, 1967, there were 150 volunteers and trainees in the field.

SCIENCE COUNCIL OF CANADA

Postal Address — c/o Privy Council Office,
East Block, Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister

Members of the Council

O. M. Solandt, Chairman	Toronto, Ontario
Roger Gaudry, Vice-Chairman	Montreal, Quebec
W. M. Armstrong	Vancouver, B.C.
B. G. Ballard	Ottawa, Ontario
G. Malcolm Brown	Ottawa, Ontario
William H. Gauvin	Pointe Claire, Quebec
Robert Glen	Ottawa, Ontario
J. L. Gray	Ottawa, Ontario
Jessie Gray	Toronto, Ontario
J. M. Harrison	Ottawa, Ontario
J. D. Houlding	Montreal, Quebec
Leon Katz	Saskatoon, Sask.
J. W. Ker	Fredericton, N.B.
Roger Larose	Dorval, Quebec
F. C. MacIntosh	Montreal, Quebec
Cyrias Ouellet	Quebec, Quebec
G. N. Patterson	Toronto, Ontario
H. E. Petch	Waterloo, Ontario
E. R. Rowzee	Samia, Ontario
P. R. Sandwell	Vancouver, B.C.
Leonard H. Shebeski	Winnipeg, Manitoba
A. D. Turnbull	Victoria, B.C.
Daniel Wermenlinger	Roxboro, Quebec
J. D. Wood	Calgary, Alberta
A. H. Zimmerman	Ottawa, Ontario

Associate Members

R. B. Bryce	Ottawa, Ontario
A. J. R. Smith	Ottawa, Ontario
S. S. Reisman	Ottawa, Ontario
J. R. Weir	Ottawa, Ontario

The Science Council of Canada was established under the *Science Council of Canada Act* (S.C. 1966, Chapter 19).

It is the duty of the Council to assess in a comprehensive manner Canada's scientific and technological resources, requirements and potentialities and to make recommendations thereon to the Minister; and in particular to give consideration to, and make reports and recommendations to the Minister on, (a) the adequacy of the scientific and technological research and development being carried on in Canada; (b) the priorities that should be assigned in Canada to specific areas of scientific and technological research; (c) the effective development and utilization of scientific and technological manpower in Canada; (d) long term planning for scientific and technological research and development in Canada; (e) the factors involved in Canada's participation in international scientific or technological affairs; (f) the responsibilities of departments and agencies of the Government of Canada, in relation to those of universities, private companies and other organizations, in furthering science and technology in Canada; (g) the statistical and other information on scientific and technological research and development that should be obtained in order to provide a proper basis for the formulation of government policy in relation to science and technology in Canada; and (h) the best means of developing and maintaining co-operation and the exchange of information between the Council and other public or private organizations concerned with the scientific, technological, economic or social aspects of life in Canada.

The Council conducts on its own initiative or, if directed to do so by the Minister, such studies, inquiries and other undertakings with respect to any matter relating to its duties, and reports to, advises or makes recommendations to the Minister as circumstances require.

The Council is required to submit to the Minister a report of its operations for each fiscal year. This report is laid before Parliament. In addition, the Minister has authorized the Council to publish such studies and reports prepared for its use as it sees fit.

The Council consists of twenty-five members and four associate members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Professional and administrative support for the work of the Council is provided by the Science Secretariat of the Privy Council Office.

PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF RELATIONS BOARD

7th Floor, 165 Sparks Street, P.O. Box 1525 Station "B", Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.,
President of the Privy Council

Members of the Board

Mr. Jacob Finkelman, Q.C. Chairman
Mr. Georges-E. Gauthier Vice-Chairman

Representative of employees' interests

Mr. A. Andras Ottawa, Ont.
Prof. J.-R. Cardin .. Quebec, P.Q.
Prof. Saul Frankel .. Montreal, P.Q.
Mr. E.P. O'Connor .. Vancouver, B.C.

Representative of employers' interests

Mr. P.T. Davis Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. J. Guilbault..... Montreal, P.Q.
Miss H. Cryderman .. Vernon, B.C.
Mr. René Doucet Montreal, P.Q.

Senior Officers

Public Service Staff Relations Board

Mr. L.-P. Levac Secretary
Mr. R.M. Macleod ... Asst. Secretary
Mr. G.E. Plant Registrar

Pay Research Bureau

Mr. T.J. Wilkins Director
Mr. R.H. Saunders... Asst. Director

Public Service Arbitration Tribunal

Justice André Montpetit Chairman

Adjudication of Grievances

Prof. H.W. Arthurs Chief adjudicator

The Public Service Staff Relations Board was established in 1967 by the *Public Service Staff Relations Act* (S.C. 1967 Chapter 72).

The Board consist of a full-time Chairman and Vice Chairman who hold office for a period of ten years and up to eight part-time members, equally representative of the interests of employees and the interests of the employer, who hold office for seven years. All appointments are made by the Governor in Council and are during good behaviour.

The officers and employees of the Board are appointed under the provisions of the Public Service Employment Act.

The Board is an independent body which has the responsibility to determine bargaining units, to certify bargaining agents, to deal with complaints of unfair practices and generally to oversee the administration of the legislation providing for collective bargaining in the Public Service of Canada.

Under the Act, certified bargaining agents who have the exclusive right to enter into binding collective agreements with the employer, have the right to opt for one of two dispute settlement processes, one providing for resort to binding arbitration by a tripartite Public Service Arbitration Tribunal, the other for resort to a Conciliation Board empowered to make public recommendations. Employees in bargaining units governed by the latter process, other than employees performing duties that are "necessary in the interest of the safety or security of the public" have the right to strike following completion of conciliation board procedures. Strikes are prohibited under the legislation in all other circumstances.

The Act also provides access to formal grievance procedures, which have been established in all Government departments and agencies. Grievances arising from the interpretation of collective agreements or arbitral awards, or from disciplinary actions resulting in discharge, suspension or financial penalty, are subject to independent adjudication by a corps of adjudicators.

The Public Service Arbitration Tribunal consists of a chairman and two panels of at least three members each. One panel represents the interests of the employer and the other the interests of employees. The chairman is appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Public Service Staff Relations Board for a term not to exceed seven years; the other members are appointed by the Public Service Staff Relations Board for such term as the Board deems appropriate.

The adjudicators are appointed by the Governor in Council also on the recommendation of the Public Service Staff Relations Board for a term not to exceed five years.

With the introduction of collective bargaining into the Public Service, the Pay Research Bureau which was established in 1957 as a branch of the Civil Service Commission was transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Public Staff Relations Board.

The Bureau undertakes objective and impartial research to obtain information on rates of pay, employee earnings, conditions of employment and related practices prevailing both inside and outside the Public Service to meet the needs of the parties to bargaining in the Public Service. The Bureau may also produce other statistical data for administrative purposes.

The Public Service Staff Relations Board reports to Parliament through the President of the Privy Council.

INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS
OF WHICH
CANADA IS A MEMBER

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Brussels, Belgium

Secretary-General..... Manlio Brosio
Canadian Permanent Representative and Ambassador
to the North Atlantic Council..... C.S.A. Ritchie

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949. It proclaims as its first objective the determination of member governments "to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law".

As well as constituting a defensive military alliance—the Parties consider an armed attack against one or more of them as an attack against them all—the Treaty also aims at developing economic, social and cultural co-operation between member countries.

The 15 member countries of NATO are: Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and the United States of America.

The North Atlantic Council is the supreme governing body of NATO and is composed of foreign ministers and, according to the agenda of the meeting, defence and finance ministers. A foreign minister is President of the Council, the office rotating annually among member countries. Ministerial sessions are held only about twice a year: between these meetings, however, the Council is in permanent session in Paris, where member governments are represented by permanent representatives, usually holding the rank of ambassador. The Council is to be moved to Brussels in late 1967.

Subordinate to the Council are both civilian and military bodies. On the civilian side there are committees and working groups to deal with such aspects of the Organization's work as the annual review of member countries' defence plan, the construction of fixed military installations for the common use of the NATO forces (called "infrastructure"), budgetary control, information and cultural activities, emergency planning, civil co-operation, and security. Each committee is responsible to the Council and each has a group of experts on the international staff working with it. All meet in Paris. Generally speaking, the chairmen of these committees together with the secretaries are provided by the International Staff. In some cases chairmen may be drawn from the permanent delegations of the member countries in Paris.

A number of committees composed of national experts in specific fields also meet frequently to discuss problems of a technical nature.

On the military side, the senior organ reporting to the Council is the Military Committee, composed of the chiefs of staff of the member countries. It normally meets when the Council meets in ministerial session in order to provide the Council with military advice and receive from the Council political guidance. The Military Representatives Committee, which is located in Brussels, will in future consist of representatives of the national military authorities. Thus between meetings of the Military Committee, top-level military direction and co-ordination is provided by the Military Representatives Committee. The standing group which formerly gave military direction was disbanded in 1966.

Direct military command of the NATO forces is delegated to the supreme commanders.

NATO is much more than a military alliance, as it provides a forum where Canada and its partners can exchange full and frank information, opinions and intentions on the political, economic, cultural and scientific developments of today. It is also a body which has an important role to play in the orderly search for a peaceful settlement in Europe.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Three approved at the ministerial session in December 1956, steps have been taken to promote a greater degree of political consultation on matters of mutual interest and, in particular, to provide a forum in which member states can exchange views before adopting firm policies or making major pronouncements on matters which significantly affect the Alliance or any of its members. Each spring a meeting of the foreign ministers is held to make an appraisal of the political progress of the Alliance, especially in relation to the strengthening of the process of political consultation. To assist the Council in this respect, a Committee of Political Advisers was set up in January 1957 under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs. It meets generally once a week and discusses informally international developments of concern to NATO.

The same year a Committee of Economic Advisers was set up to study problems that might affect the economic health of the Alliance, and, at the heads of government meeting held in December 1957, the principle of interdependence and the importance of political consultation and economic co-operation were further emphasized. The heads of government also decided to establish a Science Committee, which could seek to stimulate co-operation in that field and to increase the effectiveness of national effort through the pooling of scientific facilities and information and the sharing of tasks.

In the fields of culture and information, NATO continues to make a great effort to promote exchanges and a deeper mutual knowledge among the people of the member states.

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

The Commonwealth of Nations consists of a group of 21 independent nations associated, not as a result of written pacts or protocols, but as a partnership or a 'brotherhood of nations'. It is the product of history and of a continuous process of evolution which has been greatly accelerated in the second half of the twentieth century.

The sovereign status achieved by the Commonwealth countries, including Canada, was given expression in the Balfour Declaration of 1926, which said that the nations of the Commonwealth were "equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". (Many Commonwealth nations, when they achieved independence, elected to adopt a republican form of government. As such they no longer owe allegiance to the Crown although they recognize the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth.) Following on the Declaration of 1926, the principle of equality within the Commonwealth was incorporated in the Statute of Westminster. However, even before the principle of equality in external matters was given legal expression, the Governors-General had ceased to represent the Government of the United Kingdom and had become personal representatives of the sovereign. A High Commissioner was appointed to act as the representative of the British Government in Ottawa and correspondence was conducted between the two governments instead of through the Governor-General.

The nature of the Commonwealth has changed radically, particularly in the 1920's and again in the decade following the war, when India, Pakistan and Ceylon achieved their independence. Further significant changes occurred in more recent years, when a number of British dependent territories in Africa achieved their independence within the Commonwealth and when South Africa withdrew in 1961 from Commonwealth membership. The strong interest in the maintenance of Commonwealth ties is perhaps the greatest evidence of its continued value to its members.

One of the more dramatic Commonwealth initiatives in recent years was the establishment of the Colombo Plan for aid to under-developed countries in Southeast Asia. Since its origin in 1951 a number of non-Commonwealth countries have joined the Plan. Further developments in the economic and educational fields have been the establishment of the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme, the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme and the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Programme.

The present 21 members of the Commonwealth are Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, the Gambia, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia, Guyana, Singapore, Botswana, Lesotho, and Barbados.

UNITED NATIONS

Headquarters: New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

Secretary General..... U Thant (Burma)
Permanent Representative of Canada..... Paul Tremblay

The United Nations was established by Charter on June 26, 1945. Canada was one of the original 51 signatories. The purposes of the United Nations are to: (a) maintain international peace and security; (b) develop friendly relations among nations; (c) achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character; and, (d) to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these ends. As of October 1964, United Nations membership totalled 121 sovereign states, including all the members of the Commonwealth of Nations. Six main organs make up the United Nations: The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

The General Assembly which meets once a year, in the Autumn, in regular session or in extraordinary or emergency session when so required, consists of all 121 members. In order to expedite its work, it sets up seven main committees: First Committee (Political and Security), Special Political Committee (Political and Security), Second Committee (Economic and Financial), Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), Fourth Committee (Trusteeship, including Non-Self-Governing Territories), Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), Sixth Committee (Legal), and a steering committee which consists of its President, seventeen elected Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven main committees.

The Security Council, which remains in permanent session is composed of Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States as permanent members and ten non-permanent members who are elected by the General Assembly on the basis of geographical distribution for two-year terms. On December 31, 1959, Canada completed its second term as a non-permanent member.

The Economic and Social Council which usually holds two sessions each year consists of 27 members. Like the Security Council, its members are elected by the General Assembly on the basis of geographical distribution, but serve for three years with one-third retiring each year. Although the Charter does not so specify, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States have always been elected to the Council. Canada, which has served on the Council on three previous occasions, was elected again in 1964 for a three-year term ending in 1967.

The Trusteeship Council, which also holds two sessions each year, is composed of the members of the United Nations which administer trust territories, those members of the Security Council which do not administer trust territories and a number of members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms, so as to ensure that there is always a balance between administering and non-administering members. Canada has never sought election to this organ.

The International Court of Justice, which has its headquarters at The Hague, consists of 15 judges. They are elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting independently.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) had its beginnings in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in May, 1943 at Hot Springs, Virginia, when plans were laid for dealing with expected postwar problems in this field. In October, 1945, FAO was established at a conference held at Quebec City with a membership of 42 countries, including Canada. Since that time the Organization has developed into one of the largest and most important of the United Nations Specialized Agencies. The Headquarters moved from Washington to Rome in 1951.

The objectives of the Organization are to raise levels of nutrition and living standards, improve the production and distribution of food, agricultural, fisheries and forestry products, and to stimulate better rural conditions. To this end FAO collects, analyses and distributes technical and economic information relating to food and agriculture, and encourages national and international action to achieve its purposes. The supreme governing body of the Organization is the FAO Conference, which normally meets every second year. The Conference elects a 31-member Council, which normally meets twice a year to decide issues involving policy. Canada has a seat on the Council. From time to time subsidiary committees and other bodies are established for particular purposes. One of the most important of these, the Committee on Commodity Problems, on which Canada is represented, provides a forum for inter governmental discussions of problems of production and trade in primary agricultural commodities. A sub-committee studying agricultural surplus disposal problems meets regularly in Washington.

The United Nations and the FAO jointly established the experimental World Food Programme (WFP), which began operations on January 1, 1963, with headquarters in Rome. Canada is one of the 24 members of the WFP governing body, the Inter-governmental Committee. The purpose of the Programme is to use food to help the economic and social development of the recipient countries and to meet food needs in case of emergencies.

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(a) Origin

The agreements setting up the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were drawn up at a Monetary and Financial Conference held in 1944 at Bretton-Woods. The two institutions, which were designed basically to assist world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment and economic development, came into existence in December, 1945.

(b) Organization

The IMF and the IBRD are Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. At the end of 1964, 102 countries were members of the Fund and of the Bank and several newly independent countries were in the process of completing membership in both institutions. The principal authority over each institution is vested in a board of governors, and these two boards convene jointly once a year. Each country has the right to appoint a governor, who is in most cases the minister of finance. The governors have delegated many of their powers to executive boards of 20 members each. Five executive directors on each board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscription in the Bank. Other directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director of the Fund and the President in the case of the Bank.

The International Monetary Fund

Washington, D.C.

(a) Activities

The IMF was designed to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability and to make its resources in gold and currencies available to members under adequate safeguards to achieve these aims. Members using these resources are expected to repay the Fund within a period suited to their payments problems not in excess of three years and, as a general rule, with an outside limit of five years.

(b) Resources

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas paid in gold and members' currencies. These quotas were fixed by the Articles of Agreement for countries which were parties to the initial agreement or by the Fund itself in the case of countries which joined the Agency later and are subject to periodic review. Under the regulations of the Fund, member countries pay in gold either 25 per cent of their quotas or 10 per cent of their combined holdings in gold and U.S. dollars, depending on which is the smaller figure. The balance of a member's subscription is payable in non-interest-bearing notes in the member's currency.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Washington, D.C.

(a) Activities

The Bank's activities consist in (a) the making of loans to meet the foreign exchange costs for projects in the field of general reconstruction and development, electric power, transportation, agriculture, irrigation and flood control, and communications; (b) the marketing of its own bonds and other obligations in the private capital market on which it relies for the major part of the money which it lends; and (c) the provision of technical assistance in connection with projects financed by the Bank. Loans are made to member governments or under the guarantee of the government of the borrowing country. Loans are reimbursable in the currency in which they were made.

(b) Resources

The subscribed capital represents a guarantee by members which can be called only if needed to enable the Bank to meet its own obligations and not for lending; on the strength of this guarantee, the Bank obtains the greater part of its funds by the issue of its own securities in the principal financial markets of the world.

International Finance Corporation

Washington, D.C.

(a) Origin

The International Finance Corporation, which was designed to promote the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less-developed countries, started operations in September 1956.

(b) Organization

The IFC is closely affiliated with the World Bank. At the end of 1964 it comprised 78 member countries. It has organizational features similar to the IMF and the IBRD and only countries which are members of IBRD are eligible to become members of IFC.

(c) Activities

The IFC is an investing rather than a lending institution, and it judges projects on the basis of their merit as investments for private capital.

Unlike the World Bank, the IFC can make investments without a government guarantee. In September 1961, the Corporation's charter was amended to permit it to make equity investments, and it has used this greater flexibility (a) to make combined equity and debenture investments in private industrial enterprises, (b) to engage in underwriting arrangements with a view to developing capital markets in underdeveloped countries, and (c) to make equity investments in local development banks.

International Development Association

Washington, D.C.

(a) Origin

The International Development Association, a new affiliate of the Bank, began operations on November 8, 1960, and it is designed to promote economic development by providing finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which the Bank is limited.

(b) Organization

Although the IDA is a separate and distinct entity, the President of the Bank is ex officio President of IDA and the officers and staff of the Bank have been appointed to serve concurrently for the IDA.

(c) Activities

The IDA, although a lending institution, has wide flexibility in the terms of its assistance; it can apply any combination of long maturities, long periods of grace with regard to repayment of low interest rates, and repayment of interest and principal in any currency. Whereas repayment of Bank loans range between ten and 25 years, the development credits made by IDA to date have allowed 50 years for repayment. In addition, the Bank charges annual interest on its loans, currently at 5½ per cent whereas IDA's credits are free of interest and carry only an annual charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on amounts withdrawn and outstanding to meet administration costs.

However, projects must have a "high development priority" and IDA will apply the same high standards as the Bank with respect to planning, administration and financing of the projects it assists.

International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in April 1947. Its general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation and the encouragement of the planning and development of international air transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy, and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all 110 member states, which meets at least once every third year. Subordinate to the Assembly is the 27-member Council, which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provisional establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized committees: Air Transport, Legal, Joint Support of Air Navigation Services, and Finance.

International Labour Organization

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established on April 11, 1919, when its constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. Originally associated with the League of Nations, it has been a Specialized Agency of the United Nations since 1946. Canada, one of the founding members, joined in 1919.

ILO's purposes are set out as follows: to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice; to improve, through international action, labour conditions and living standards; and to promote economic and social stability.

In furtherance of these aims, ILO brings together representatives of government, labour and management to recommend international minimum standards and to draft international labour conventions on such subjects as wages, hours of work, minimum ages for employment, conditions of work, workmen's compensation, social insurance, vacation with pay, industrial safety, employment services, labour inspection, freedom of association, etc. In addition, the Organization extends technical assistance to governments and publishes periodical studies and reports on social, industrial and labour questions.

Structure

A General Conference, which is the Organization's highest authority, meets annually and is composed of national delegations comprising two government delegates, as well as one delegate representing management and one representing labour. The Conference's chief function is to formulate international social standards in the form of conventions.

The Governing Body of ILO supervises the work of the International Labour Office and the Organization's various committees and commissions. On the governing body are 20 representatives of governments (ten being from the states of major industrial importance), ten representing management and ten representing labour. Canada is a member of the governing body as a state of major industrial importance.

The International Labour Office, which is situated in Geneva, Switzerland, provides the Secretariat for the annual sessions of the General Conferences and meetings of the governing body, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, undertakes

special investigations, provides machinery to assist in the effective application of conventions and issues publications.

In addition to the headquarters of the Organization in Geneva, the ILO maintains 12 branch offices situated in the major regions of the world to maintain liaison with national governments in their areas, to distribute ILO publications and to receive queries on all question on the work of the Organization. One of the branch offices is situated in Ottawa.

International Telecommunication Union

Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), with headquarters in Geneva, traces its origin to the International Telegraph Convention of 1865 and the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1906. The members of these two bodies met simultaneously at Madrid in 1932 and concluded a single International Telecommunication Convention regulating telegraph, telephone and radio services. This Convention established the ITU, which was later organized in its present form by the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947. Canada was a party to the 1906 convention signed at Berlin and since then has been associated with the international body operating in this field. The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds and to promote the development and efficient operation of technical facilities.

The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference, which normally meets once every five years. Between Conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council, which meets annually. Canada has been one of the member countries on the Council since it was established in 1947. At the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965, the size of the Council was increased to 29. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical organs—the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees, on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and Radio (CCIR), which usually meet every three years.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Place de Fontenoy, Paris, France

Room 2201, UN Building, Forty-second and East River,
New York, N.Y.

(a) Creation and Authority

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. Its constitution was adopted on November 4, 1946.

(b) Purpose

The purpose of UNESCO is “to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.”

(c) Organization

The organization of UNESCO consists of the General Conference, the Executive Board, and the Secretariat headed by the Director-General. The General Conference, meeting biennially, determines the policy and main lines of work of the Organization. It is composed of delegations appointed by the governments of member states. The Executive Board, consisting of 30 members elected by the General Conference from government-nominated candidates, meets at least twice a year, and is responsible for the execution of the programme of the Organization.

UNESCO functions in its various member states with the assistance of national co-operating bodies usually known as National Commissions for UNESCO.

Universal Postal Union

Schoshaldenstrasse 46, Berne, Switzerland

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) came into being on July 1, 1875, as a result of the Postal Convention adopted at Berne, Switzerland, on October 9, 1874, and since 1948 has been a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. The Union's prime purpose is to facilitate the exchange of postal communications between the member countries of UPU and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Thus, every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail.

Structure

The supreme authority of the Union is the Universal Postal Congress, which normally meets once every five years. The Congress reviews the Universal Postal Convention and its subsidiary agreements on the basis of proposals submitted by member countries. The latest revision of the Convention was made at the last Universal Postal Congress in Vienna in 1964.

An Executive Council, consisting of 27 members elected by the Congress on the basis of equitable geographical representation, maintains working relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, makes studies and recommendations to the Congress and exercises control over the International Bureau of the Union.

The International Bureau, which is the permanent secretariat of the Union and is situated in Berne, Switzerland, co-ordinates and publishes information and acts as a clearing house for the settlement of accounts relative to the international postal service.

World Health Organization

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

The constitution of the World Health Organization was adopted on July 22, 1946 by the International Health Conference, which was convened by the Economic and Social Council and held in New York. After 26 members had ratified this constitution, WHO came into being on April 7, 1948. The first World Health Assembly met in June 1948 and took as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health".

WHO provides two kinds of services: advisory and technical. Advisory services are provided to help countries strengthen their own health services. Experts are trained and demonstration teams are provided to help governments with such problems as malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, sanitation and nutrition. WHO's

technical services include special research projects on parasitic and virus diseases, the standardization of pharmaceutical drugs and the publication of various technical and scientific works.

Structure

A World Health Assembly, with representatives of all members, meets annually and is the policy-making body of WHO. It also elects members to the Executive Board.

The WHO executive Board meets semi-annually and acts as the executive organ of the Assembly. It consists of 24 individuals nominated by governments which in turn have been elected by the World Health Assembly.

The Secretariat consists of a Director-General and both technical and administrative staff. The present Director-General of WHO is Dr. Marcolino Gomes Candau of Brazil.

WHO has adopted a policy of decentralization. It has established six regional committees, each concentrating on the health problems in its own geographical area. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are delegated to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), of which Canada is not a member, although it sends an official observer to the conferences of this Organization.

World Meteorological Organization

41 Avenue Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), with headquarters in Geneva, developed from the International Meteorological Organization, a voluntary association of international weather services founded in 1878. The convention which established WMO came into force on March 23, 1950 and the Organization became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. The purposes of the Organization are to facilitate co-operation among meteorological services, to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunications systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in co-ordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

These activities are implemented by a Congress, the supreme organ of the WMO, on which the Director of the Meteorological services of each of the member states and territories is represented. The Congress normally meets every four years. Between sessions the affairs of the Organization are managed by the Executive Committee (consisting of 21 directors of meteorological services). These are also eight technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations.

International Atomic Energy Agency

11 Kaerntnerring, Vienna 1, Austria

The International Atomic Energy Agency was established in October, 1957, and has a present membership of 97 countries. The purposes of the Agency are to encourage and assist in atomic energy research and to develop the practical application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world; to make provision for materials, services, equipment etc. for this purpose; to foster exchange of scientific and technical information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy; to encourage the exchange and training of scientists in the atomic energy field; to establish safe-

guards to ensure that fissionable materials, equipment, etc. supplied by the Agency are not used in such a way as to further any military purposes; to apply such safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral agreement or, at the request of a state, to any of the states activities in the field of atomic energy. The Agency is also concerned with the establishment of standards of safety for protection of health to reduce to the least possible amount the danger to life and property in the use of radioactive materials.

Canada has been a strong supporter of the International Atomic Energy Agency and since its inception, has been a member of the Board of Directors, and has played an active role in various of the Agency's activities.

UNITED STATES-CANADA ORGANIZATIONS

Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group
Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence
Great Lakes Fishery Commission
International Boundary Commission
International Joint Commission
International Pacific Halibut Commission
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
Joint Canada-United States Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs (Ministerial)
Permanent Joint Board on Defence
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American

Inter-American Radio Office
Inter-American Statistical Institute
Pan American Institute of Geography and History
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Colombo Plan

Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia
Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia

Conservational

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
International Whaling Commission
North American Forestry Commission
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

Economic

Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
Customs Co-operative Council
European Productivity Agency (as associate member)
International Coffee Study Group
Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Rubber Study Group
International Sugar Agreement
International Tin Agreement
International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property
International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property
Universal Copyright Convention
International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
International Wheat Agreement
International Wool Study Group
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs

Legal

Permanent Court of Arbitration

Scientific

International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Hydrographic Bureau
International Institute of Refrigeration

THIS IS NOT AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

A LIST OF MINISTERS
WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES
INCLUDING
BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, CORPORATIONS
AND OTHER AGENCIES
FOR WHICH THEY REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

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Annotated to include Changes made under
The Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act
Effective January 1, 1966
and
The Government Organization Act, 1966
with
Notes concerning the consequent Organization of
Certain Government Departments,
and
The Legislation for which they are responsible.

Privy Council Office,
June 1st, 1966.
(Revised)

(Appendix, page 20, is from
the Editor, "Organization
of the Government of Canada"
Manual)

Minister of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Products Board
Agricultural Stabilization Board
Board of Grain Commissioners
Farm Credit Corporation

Minister of Defence Production

Department of Defence Production

Canadian Arsenals Limited
Canadian Commercial Corporation
Crown Assets Disposal Corporation
Emergency Measures Organization
Polymer Corporation Limited

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources *(formerly the
Department of Mines and Technical Surveys)

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
Atomic Energy Control Board
Dominion Coal Board
Eldorado Aviation Limited
Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited
National Energy Board
Northern Ontario Pipeline Crown Corporation

* The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
includes:

The Explosives Division
The Mineral Resources Division
The Resources Development Branch
The Surveys and Mapping Branch
The Marine Sciences Branch
The Geological Survey of Canada
The Mines Branch
The Geographical Branch
The Observatories Branch
The Water Research Branch
The Water Resources Branch
The Polar Continental Shelf Project

Minister of Finance

Department of Finance

Auditor General of Canada
Bank of Canada
Canadian Wheat Board
Controller of the Treasury
Department of Insurance
Inspector General of Banks
Industrial Development Bank
Municipal Development and Loan Board
Royal Canadian Mint
Tariff Board

Minister of Fisheries

Department of Fisheries

Fisheries Prices Support Board
Fisheries Research Board of Canada
International Fisheries Commissions

Minister of Forestry and Rural Development

Department of Forestry and Rural Development *(formerly the
Department of Forestry)

Eastern Rockie Mountain Conservation Board

* The Department of Forestry and Rural Development consists of:

The Forestry Branch,
The Rural Development Branch, and
The Feed Grain Administration

(Revised)

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development *
(formerly the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources)

Council of the North West Territories
Council of the Yukon Territory
Historic Sites and Monuments Board
National Battlefields Commission
Northern Canada Power Commission
Northern Transportation Company

* The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development includes the Northern Administration Branch, the Indian Affairs Branch, the Natural and Historic Resources Branch, and Advisory Committee on Northern Development.

Minister of Industry *

Department of Industry

Area Development Agency
Automotive Adjustment Assistance Board
Interdepartmental Committee - Vote 5, Department of Industry Programme to sustain technical capabilities in Canadian Industry by supporting selective defence development projects
Interdepartmental Committee on the Programme for the Advancement of Industrial Technology
National Design Council
Shipbuilding Subsidy portion of the responsibilities formerly held by the Canadian Maritime Commission

* As Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Research Development.

Canadian Patents and Development Limited
Medical Research Council
National Research Council

(Revised)

Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada *

Department of Justice **

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- * It is provided by Law that the Minister of Justice shall
- (a) be the official legal adviser of the Governor General and the legal member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada;
 - (b) see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with law;
 - (c) have the superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces;
 - (d) advise upon the legislative Acts and proceedings of each of the legislatures of the provinces of Canada, and generally advise the Crown upon all matters of law referred to him by the Crown.

And the Attorney General of Canada shall

- (a) be entrusted with the powers and charged with the duties that belong to the office of the Attorney General of England by law or usage, so far as those powers and duties are applicable to Canada, and also with the powers and duties that, by the laws of the several provinces, belonged to the office of the Attorney General of each province up to the time when the British North America Act 1867, came into effect, so far as those laws under the provisions of the said Act are to be administered and carried into effect by the Government of Canada;
- (b) advise the heads of the several departments of the Government upon all matters of law connected with such departments;
- (c) be charged with the settlement and approval of all instruments issued under the Great Seal of Canada;
- (d) have the regulation and conduct of all litigation for or against the Crown or any public department, in respect of any subject within the authority or jurisdiction of Canada.

**** The Department of Justice administers the following Acts:**

Canada Evidence Act
Canadian Bill of Rights
Crown Liability Act
Department of Justice Act
Exchequer Court Act
Extradition Act
Fugitive Offenders Act
Identification of Criminals Act
Interpretation Act
Judges Act
Juvenile Delinquents Act
Lords Day Act
Narcotic Control Act
Official Secrets Act

Minister of Labour

Department of Labour *

Canadian Labour Relations Board
Central Housing and Mortgage Corporation
Merchant Seamen Compensation Board
Unemployment Insurance Commission

* The Department of Labour is generally responsible for:

1. The appointment, in labour management disputes, of conciliation officers, conciliation boards and industrial inquiry commissions; the investigation of complaints of unfair labour practices, refusals to bargain and violations of labour legislation; the processing of applications for certification and decertification of trade unions, and the conducting of representation votes.
2. The Canada Labour Relations Board which administers provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions that fix a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements, and the investigation of complaints that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every effort to conclude a collective agreement.
3. The prevention and elimination of discrimination in employment based on race, colour, religion, national origin, age or sex through a continuing program of educational publicity and the investigation of complaints.
4. The promotion of labour-management co-operation through the practice of joint consultation by the establishment and servicing of labour-management committees on a plant, industry, area or national level.
5. The administration of the Canada Labour (Standards) Code which establishes basic labour standards for employees under federal jurisdiction and provides for a 40-hour week, a minimum hourly rate of \$1.25, two weeks vacation with pay after one year of employment and eight public holidays.
6. The determination of wage rates and hours of work on Federal Government contracts for construction and other services.
7. The recommendation of wages and other conditions for prevailing rate employees of the Federal Government.

8. The administration of workmen's compensation for employees of the Federal Public Service; the encouragement of accident prevention activities; the establishment of safety programs throughout the Public Service; the development of legislative proposals with respect to occupational safety and the administration of compensation to certain seamen for accidents arising out of their employment.
9. The co-ordination and supervision of Canada's relations with the International Labour Organization, various labour and social aspects of the United Nations and other international agencies, including the activities of Labour Counsellors attached to Canadian Embassies in Washington and Brussels.
10. The sale of deferred and immediate annuities to Canadians either individually or as group pensions.
11. Research, analysis and advise concerning industrial pension plans.
12. The Winter House Building Incentive Program and the Transitional Assistance Benefit Program.
13. The promotion of a wider understanding of the role and contribution of women in the labour force; the encouragement of general competence and occupational skills among women workers, the promotion of working conditions conducive to human well-being and efficient production and the administration of the Female Employees Equal Pay Act.
14. The study of legislation in Canada and in other countries concerning all labour matters and the undertaking of comparative studies of these subjects.
15. The administration of the Labour Department-University Research Program under which grants are given to encourage advanced training of competent labour economists and the extension of research in the labour field.
16. The survey and analysis of economic and social trends as they involve the labour force, especially the study of wages, working conditions, union organizations; collective bargaining, employment and unemployment; the compilation and publication of basic information and the conduct of research dealing with labour problems.
17. The dissemination through the Labour Gazette of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.
18. The promotion through all publicity media of departmental activities, with a view to keeping the public informed on important developments in the labour field, on the

legislation administered and the other activities of the Department and Government in this area.

19. Reports to Parliament with respect to the activities carried out under the Maritime Transportation Unions Trustees Act.

The Department of Labour administers the following Acts:

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act
Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act
Annual Vacations Act
Canada Fair Employment Practices Act
Female Employees Equal Pay Act
Government Annuities Act
Department of Labour Act
Government Employees Compensation Act
Merchant Seamen Compensation Act
Conciliation and Labour Act
Canada Labour (Standards) Act
Maritime Transportation Unions Trustees Act

Minister of Manpower and Immigration

Department of Manpower (formerly the Department of Citizenship
and Immigration)

Immigration Appeal Board
National Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation
National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory
Council

The Department of Manpower has the following responsibilities:

1. Immigration Branch

(a) Immigration Branch

- administers the Immigration Act and Regulations

(b) Immigration Appeal Board

- a separate and distinct body which deals with appeals made against Orders of Deportation.

2. Manpower

(a) Technical and Vocational Training Branch

- administers the provisions of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act.

(b) Special Services Branch (name subject to change)

- administers the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme.
- responsible for the co-ordination of measures to increase winter employment through the programming of federal government expenditures as well as the national winter employment promotional campaign bearing the slogan "Why Wait for Spring - Do it Now".

(c) Research Branch

- responsible for developing and carrying out studies regarding manpower problems.

(d) Civilian Rehabilitation Branch

- administers the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act.
- the Division on Older Workers develops and co-

(Revised)

ordinates departmental activities regarding the securing of employment of older workers.

(e) Manpower Consultative Service

- assists management and labour meet problems of manpower adjustment resulting from technological and economic change.

(f) National Employment Service

- in co-ordination with public and private bodies, works towards an effective organization of the labour market.
- provides counselling for those entering or re-entering the labour market.
- Manpower Mobility Programme helps workers (through grants and loans) to "go to the job".

Minister of National Defence *

Department of National Defence

Defence Research Board

* The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the control and management of the Canadian Armed Forces generally.

Associate Minister of National Defence (*)

Department of National Defence

Defence Construction (1951) Limited

* The Associate Minister is particularly responsible for:

- (1) Civil personnel, including Corps of Commissionaires and school teachers.
- (2) Acquisition, control and disposal of property; construction, servicing and maintenance of property.
- (3) Procurement, rental, sales, borrowing, loans and disposal of equipment and material.
- (4) Claims by and against the Crown; ex gratia payments.
- (5) Administrative orders and directions.
- (6) Amendments to the Queen's Regulations, and the exercise of Ministerial powers with respect thereto.
- (7) Education of dependents.
- (8) Redress of grievances.
- (9) Pensions, death benefits, medical benefits, etc.
- (10) Non-public property.
- (11) Benevolent Funds.
- (12) Cadet Organizations, Military Institutes, Military Associations, Rifle Associations, etc.
- (13) Retirements, appointments (including honorary appointments and promotions). The Associate Minister will consult with the Minister on senior retirements, appointments and promotions.
- (14) Advertising.
- (15) Miscellaneous expenditure items requiring executive approval, e.g. entertainment expenses, professional services, educational courses, etc.

Minister of National Health & Welfare *

Department of National Health & Welfare **

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible to Parliament for the following committees:

Dominion Council of Health

- (a) Public Health Research Advisory Committee
- (b) Advisory Committee on Immunizing Agents
- (c) Advisory Committee on Viral Hepatitis
- (d) Expert Committee on Habilitation of Congenital Anomalies Associated with Thalidomide
- (e) Advisory Committee on the Occurrence of Congenital Anomalies

Canadian Council on Nutrition

- (a) Dominion-Provincial Nutrition Committee

Advisory Committee on Mental Health

Technical Advisory Committee on Public Health

Laboratory Services

Advisory Committee on Maternal and Child Health

Advisory Committee on Hospital Insurance and

Diagnostic Services

Sub-Committee on Finance & Accounting

Sub-Committee on Residence & Uniformity of Benefits

Sub-Committee on Quality of Care, Research and Statistics

Emergency Health Services Advisory Committee

Advisory Committee on Epidemiology

Advisory Committee on Radiation Protection

Advisory Committee on Dental Health

Advisory Committee on Public Health Engineering

Advisory Council of Consumers

Canadian Drug Advisory Committee

Federal-Provincial Health Educators' Conference

Federal-Provincial Nursing Conference

Advisory Committee on the Clinical Uses of Radioisotopes

Technical Advisory Committee on Health Education concerning Smoking and Health

Advisory Committee on Research concerning Smoking Hazards

National Health Pesticides Committee

National Advisory Council on Rehabilitation of Disabled persons

National Council of Welfare

National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport

Sub-Committees: Research Review

Scholarship and Fellowship Committee

Grants Review Committee

Federal-Provincial Committee on Fitness and Amateur Sport

Advisory Board - Old Age Assistance Act (not currently active)

Advisory Board - Blind Persons Act (not currently active)

Advisory Board - Disabled Persons Act (not currently active)

8 and 9 Tribunals are established to deal with individual cases in which age determination is a problem under each of Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons and Disabled Persons Acts.

Canada Pension Plan Advisory Committee (Section 117 - not yet implemented)

Canada Pension Plan Review Committee (Section 84 - not yet implemented)

Pension Appeals Board (Section 85 - not yet implemented)

Federal-Provincial Committee on Welfare Statistics
(formation underway at the present time)

Welfare Grants Research Advisory Committee

Welfare Grants National Selection Committee

Old Age Security tribunals are established to deal with individual cases presenting problems of age determination

Family Allowances tribunals are established to deal with individual appeals respecting any matter relating to Family Allowances administration.

** The following Acts are administered by the Department:

Department of National Health and Welfare Act

Canada Shipping Act, Part V, (Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals)

Disabled Persons Act

Family Allowances Act

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Food and Drug Act

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act

Leprosy Act

Old Age Assistance Act

Old Age Security Act

Narcotic Control Act

Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act

Public Works Health Act

Quarantine Act

Unemployment Assistance Act

Youth Allowances Act

Canada Pension Plan

Blind Persons Act 1951

The Department is organized into three branches, namely, Administration, Health and Welfare.

Minister of National Revenue

Department of National Revenue *

Tax Appeal Board

* The Department of National Revenue includes the Taxation Division and the Customs and Excise Division.

Postmaster General

The Post Office Department

The Prime Minister

The Privy Council Office

The Economic Council of Canada

The President of the Privy Council *

The Privy Council Office

* Office services for the President of the Privy Council are provided by the Privy Council Office, the Clerk of the Privy Council acting as Deputy Head.

Minister of Public Works

Department of Public Works *

The National Capital Commission

* The Department of Public Works has general responsibility for the construction and maintenance of public buildings and properties, wharves, piers, harbours and marine works generally, roads and bridges, the Trans-Canada Highways and North West Highway system.

(Revised)

The Registrar General of Canada

Department of the Registrar General *

Director of Combines Investigations and Research
Patent and Copyright Office
Restrictive Trade Practices Commission
Trade Marks Office

* The Department of the Registrar General is responsible for the following legislation:

Combines Investigation Act
Trade Marks Act
Copyright Act
Patent Act
Industrial Design and Union Label Act
Timber Marking Act

The Secretary of State of Canada

Department of the Secretary of State *

Board of Broadcast Governors
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Canada Council
Civil Service Commission
Office of the Chief Electoral Officer
Committee on Election Expenses
Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property
Centennial Commission (including the National Arts
Center)
Decorations and Use of Parliament Hill
Feature Films
National Gallery
National Film Board
National Library
Public Archives
Public Printing and Stationery Department (Publications
Branch)
Office of the Representation Commissioner

* The Department of the Secretary of State includes a Secretariat and Registration Branch, the Protocol Branch, the Citizenship Branch, the Citizenship Registration Branch, and has general responsibility for the National Museum of Canada, the Dominion Carillonneur, the Court of Canadian Citizenship, the Citizenship Revocation Commission, The Translation Bureau and matters relating to University grants, scholarships and bursaries.

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Department of External Affairs

External Aid Office
International Joint Commission (Canadian Section)

Solicitor General*

Department of the Solicitor General

The Canadian Penitentiary Service
The National Parole Board
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

* The Solicitor General is responsible for advising the Governor on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Department of Trade and Commerce *

Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition
Canadian Government Participation, 1967 Exhibition
Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Export Credits Insurance Corporation

* The Department of Trade and Commerce has general responsibility for the promotion of export trade and the formulation of export trade policy, the administration of export and import controls, the promotion of tourism to the Canadian Travel Bureau, and the administration of the Standards Branch.

Minister of Transport

Department of Transport *

The Air Transport Board
The Atlantic Development Board
The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada
The Canadian Overseas Tele-Communication Corporation
The Canadian Maritime Commission
The Canadian National Railways
The National Harbours Board
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Air Canada

* The Department of Transport includes the Civil Aviation Branch, The Tele-Communications and Electronics Branch, the Construction Branch, the Meteorological Branch, the Airport and Field Operations Branch, the Marine Operations Branch, the Shipbuilding Branch, the Marine Works Branch, the Marines Hydraulics Branch, the Marine Regulations Branch and the Railway and Highway Branch.

The President of the Treasury Board

The Treasury Board

Ad-Hoc Committee on Collective Bargaining in the Public Service
Bureau of Government Organization

Minister of Veterans Affairs

The Department of Veterans Affairs

The Army Benevolent Fund Board
The Canadian Pension Commission
The Commonwealth War Graves Commission
The War Veterans Allowance Board

(Revised)

(END OF REVISED LIST RECEIVED FROM THE
PRIVY COUNCIL)

(APPENDIX BY THE EDITOR OF THE MANUAL)

The Government Organization Act, 1966 establishes or makes changes in duties of the following new departments or bodies:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
" " " REGISTRAR GENERAL
" " " MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION
" " " INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
" " " FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
" " " ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION (Treasury Board)
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The following descriptions of duties, powers or responsibilities are extracted from the above statute which comes into force on October 1 by proclamation of the Governor in Council in the Canada Gazette, special edition, dated September 22, 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

SECTION 4

The duties, powers and functions of the Solicitor General of Canada extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) reformatories, prisons and penitentiaries;
- (b) parole and remissions; and
- (c) the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

SECTION 8

The duties, powers and functions of the Registrar General of Canada extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) combines, mergers, monopolies and restraint of trade;
- (b) patents, copyrights and trade marks;
- (c) bankruptcy and insolvency; and
- (d) corporate affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

SECTION 13

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Manpower and Immigration extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) the development and utilization of manpower resources in Canada;
- (b) employment services; and
- (c) immigration.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

SECTION 17

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) Indian affairs;
- (b) the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory and their resources and affairs;
- (c) Eskimo affairs;
- (d) national parks;
- (e) national battlefields, historic sites and monuments; and
- (f) migratory birds and other wild life.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SECTION 24

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development extend to and include

- (a) all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to the forest resources of Canada; and
- (b) such matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction relating to rural development as are by law assigned to the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

SECTION 29

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) energy, mines and minerals, water and other resources;
- (b) explosives; and
- (c) technical surveys within the meaning of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION (Treasury Board)

SECTION 32

Section 3 of the Financial Administration Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

- (1) There shall be a committee of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada called the Treasury Board over which the President of the Treasury Board appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada shall preside.
- (2) The committee constituting the Treasury Board shall, in addition to the President of the Treasury Board, consist of the Minister of Finance and four other members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada who may be nominated from time to time by the Governor in Council.
- (3) The Governor in Council may nominate such additional members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada as he sees fit to be alternates to serve in the place of members of the Treasury Board.
- (4) Subject to this Act and any directions of the Governor in Council, the Treasury Board may determine its own rules and procedures.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SECTION 34

Section 4 of the Department of State Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(1) The duties, powers and functions of the Secretary of State of Canada extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) citizenship;
- (b) elections;
- (c) State ceremonial, the conduct of State correspondence and the custody of State records and documents;
- (d) the encouragement of the literary, visual and performing arts, learning and cultural activities; and
- (e) libraries, archives, historical resources, museums, galleries, theatres, films and broadcasting.

(2) The Secretary of State of Canada has the control, management and administration of the National Museum of Canada, and shall acquire, collect, classify, conserve, display, store, and be generally responsible for the safe custody of such objects as are necessary to acquire and disseminate a knowledge of human history, science, technology, and such other subjects as may be designated by the Governor in Council from time to time, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada, and shall conduct and promote research and other activities designed to further these objectives.

(Copies of chapter 25, Statutes of Canada 1966, GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION ACT, 1966, are available from the Queen's Printer (Publisher) at 35 cents per copy.)



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Organization of the Govern-
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